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## Sugar Quotas Restored; Court Rules Ohio Miners Entitled to Job Insurance

### The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 26, 1939

### Roosevelt Restores Sugar Marketing Quotas

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt issued a proclamation today restoring marketing quota provisions of the Sugar Act.

"I have issued a proclamation," the President said, "terminating the suspension of marketing quotas on sugar, which suspension was made necessary on Sept. 11, 1939, by extraordinary purchases of sugar by consumers immediately after the outbreak of the war in Europe and excessive speculative activity and advancing prices which accompanied such purchases. Since that time consumer hoarding of sugar has ceased and the price of raw sugar has declined to the price which was in effect before the war."

### Ohio Miners Win Job Insurance Verdict

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — Ohio coal miners made idle by last spring's bituminous shutdown are entitled to unemployment insurance payments, a State court held today. The United States Coal Company, which brought suit on behalf of itself and other operators, indicated it would appeal.

### Hitler Yule Visit to France Reported

BERLIN (AP)—Authoritative sources reported today that Adolf Hitler had walked across the frontier into France while he was spending Christmas with German forces in the West Wall fortifications. It was the first time since 1918 that the Reichsführer had set foot on French soil, it was said. Then he was a corporal.

### Wallace Defends Farm Certificate Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declared today that critics were wrong in characterizing his proposed farm-certificate plan as a "regressive" tax on consumers. 'Instead of being regressive, it would be progressive," he said, "because it would benefit the low-income farm group through improved prices for agricultural products supplied in large part to the higher-income nonfarm groups." [Details: Financial Page.]

### King Links Belgian Safety to Mobilization

BRUSSELS (AP)—Leopold, King of the Belgians, in an order of the day to the Army, said today that mobilization was the country's greatest safeguard.

"I have known the sacrifices which service for their country has imposed upon those mobilized and their relatives, and I appreciate the patriotic abnegation with which they accepted," he said. "Each one should be convinced that our efforts constitute the best guarantee for safeguarding our homes and maintaining the peace so ardently desired by the entire country."

### Murphy Sees Third Term Only 'in Emergency'

DETROIT (AP)—Attorney General Frank Murphy forecast that President Roosevelt would seek a third term only in event of a "dire national emergency" and expressed a belief that a third "liberal" party would be "disastrous to the progressive cause."

Mr. Murphy said "Mr. Roosevelt can win re-election easily if he should decide to run. However, it is difficult for me to conceive of his becoming a candidate unless forced to do so by some national emergency."

### Dies Report Lists Film Actors as Communists

WASHINGTON (AP)—Special investigators have submitted to the Dies Committee a survey of Communism on the West Coast which is said to show that the Communist Party had penetrated the Hollywood movie colony. The survey was said to list a score of actors and actresses as Party members or supporters.

This report also was described as setting forth evidence that Communists used a "front organization" to obtain important positions in the state governments of California and Washington.

### Crash Fails to Halt Italy's Air-Mail Plans

ROME (AP)—Italian authorities today announced that air-mail service to South America would be continued regularly despite a plane crash during an inaugural flight. The plane, carrying the first load of air mail from South America, crashed near Mogador, French Morocco.

## *Plastic Waits for Research To Build It Into Car Bodies*

DETROIT (AP)—"Visionaries" of the most fanciful kind, believing nothing is impossible and proving it by achievement, are the automotive engineers, the men who daily are making the business of driving an automobile more automatic. They can point to 30,000,000 motor vehicles on the Nation's highways to support their conviction that but for similar "visionaries" half a century ago, there never would have been an automobile industry

The men who pioneered lacked just about everything but vision They were not wealthy, and they found relatively little support among friends and acquaintances When Charles B. Duryea, Elmer and Edgar Apperson, Elwood Haynes, Charles B. King, Henry Ford, and a few others initiated their efforts to harness a gasoline motor to a buggy, they won ridicule and were scoffed at as "dreamers."

The stories of the individuals who had opportunity to invest $100 with Henry Ford when he founded his present great industrial empire back in 1903 and declined because the project "didn't have the ghost of a chance" would fill many pages; Mr. Ford literally begged for financial support. A matter of record is it that United States Senator James Couzens put $2,500 into the Ford Company and took out $30,000,000.

As for the men who are carrying on where the pioneers left off, if you were not privileged to compare today's automobile with that of 40 years ago, you would be justified in regarding them with a certain amount of skepticism as they tell you what they believe the future holds. To say that operating an automobile will soon be done with push buttons, and that vehicles will have two-way radio-telephone communication, may not seem fantastic; but the idea of pouring "precolored" plastic or steel into molds, or of "spraying" the material on mandrels, to make a complete automobile body of any desired hue, does test the lay imagination.

Also, a bit difficult to take for granted is Henry Ford's remark, "I hope some day to build an automobile body entirely of wheat," yet the Pioneer Ford has a long record of achievement in the development of plastics to support his hopes. Steering wheel rims, instrument panels, instrument knobs door fixtures and transparencies of plastics already are commonplace. but the entire plastic automobile body is yet to come.

"Let me show you something," Mr. Ford will observe to a visitor; and with a sledge hammer he will swing at a plastic panel to prove that he has gone a long way toward producing an automobile body out of vegetable matter.

An automobile engineer points out that present phenol-formaldehydes are too brittle, even when impregnated into fabric, and that the cellulose-acetates and vinyl derivatives, while sufficiently tough, are thermoplastic, or likely to "soften," under certain weather or temperature conditions. The younger generation of engineers declines to predict when the molded automobile body will be achieved, but they appear convinced that its development is only a matter of continued research.

**The World At Your Fireside**

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## *The New Skates Get a Trial Spin*

By a Staff Photographer

**Scenes on the Boston Fenway Playground**

**Top—Members of Lend a Hand Society are rather new at the sport so they keep together. Lower—John J. McCusker stands guard over the shoes with a hockey stick**

**Skating areas are thronged with children: Page 13.**

## Every-Other-Day Milk Service With Lower Price Is Proposed

By W. Clifford Harvey

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Doorstep milk deliveries every other day instead of every morning was a solution to consumer demands for lower milk prices advanced today by Howard W. Selby, General Manager of United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association.

The every-other-day delivery plan raises hurdles seemingly insurmountable to dealers thinking solely in terms of individual action, said Mr. Selby, hence he held consideration of the scheme as a challenge to inherent tendencies of the industry "to balk at the acceptance of newer and more scientific methods of distribution."

Mr. Selby explained that the

*(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)*

## Beano, Bingo Games to End In Providence

**Police Bureau sets Dec. 31 as date for end to all games of chance within the city limits.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26—This city has seen the last of its so-called turkey parties and before Saturday night the last of the "bingoes," "beanoes" and similar games of chance will have been recorded.

The Bureau of Police and Fire today made it clear that after Dec. 31, these weekly "games" which have attracted thousands to clubs, churches and fraternal organizations during the past three years will be considered gambling and in violation of the law. Those responsible for the promotion will be placed under arrest.

**No Exemptions**

No individual or organization will be exempt from the ruling, police say. Even churches which used "bingo" and "beano" to fill their relief fund chests have been notified they must seek other means.

In some cases, the police found that the "parties" were "rackets," with the promoters giving a reputable organization a commission for the use of its name.

Acting under a State law, Attorney General Louis V. Kacvony has acted against similar parties in Central Falls—mecca for "bingo" players from all parts of New England. It was estimated that 5,000 persons played weekly in a former mill shed. The major prize was a nightly check for $1,000. The law provides that no prize valued at more than $100 could be given. When the prize money dropped so did the attendance, and the promoters closed up.

**Games Closed**

In other sections of the State games have been closed because fire marshals, who have been examining public buildings since the disastrous fire at a Pawtucket "bingo" three years ago, labeled the structures fire-traps. The revenue which the owners of the buildings received from the promoters was said not to be sufficient to warrant the necessary repairs.

At the height of the "bingo" craze here police say that approximately $50,000 was spent weekly by players who sought prizes which varied from a bag of flour to low-priced automobiles.

## Intimate Message from Washington

### President Finds Flaw in Grants-in-Aid—'To Him That Hath Shall Be Given,' He Says, Should Be 'To Him That Hath Not—'

*By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington

President Roosevelt does not believe literally in the expression "to him that hath shall be given."

He made that clear when announcing his new plan for using Federal funds to construct medical centers. He said he was opposed to building such centers in States with enough money to build their own.

The chief motive the President gave for sidetracking the controverted Wagner medical plan, outside of its costliness, was his opposition to its provision that funds be distributed among the 48 States in proportion to the amount each State is able to raise itself. Industrial States with plentiful tax resources would get a big slice of the Federal appropriation, while less wealthy States, for whose people the program was primarily intended, might be able to match only comparatively small sums.

The "grant-in-aid" system of matching Federal and State funds, as proposed in the Wagner bill, is not an innovation. For many years, it has been used by Congress to establish an incentive for States to take fair responsibility in semi-national programs of one sort or another. It was through grants-in-aid that the extensive network of Federal aid highways was built. They have assisted in the establishment of those famous institutions of learning, the land-grant colleges. They have been the basis for Federal-State co-operation in vocational education, flood control, wild life conservation, public works construction, and old-age assistance programs.

**Not So Good Now, President Says**

But now President Roosevelt sees a flaw in the system. It has been outmoded by social change, he indicates. Instead of placing the money according to need, it gives most to those that already have the most. It increases the inequality of wealth between the States, already growing greater from other causes.

"Why," you may ask, "shouldn't the rich States get more Federal aid than poor States? They pay more in taxes."

"Yes," say the New Deal economists, "but they don't make the effort to raise money that the poorer States do."

Fundamentally, they explain, the inequalities now existing between the States are largely due to a drainage of wealth from all parts of the country into the towns and cities, and particularly into the great metropolitan areas. Part of that drainage takes place through migration. Manufacture, commerce and finance are so organized that the rural areas and small towns pay tribute to the great centers. The effect of business corporations is to concentrate wealth. Dividends might be distributed back to their local sources if the residences of stockholders were more uniformly located throughout the country, but they are too concentrated in the great centers of population.

Inequities of the grant-in-aid system have come to light more clearly than ever in the old-age assistance program, initiated by the Social Security Law. To encourage States to inaugurate assistance programs, Congress offered to give up $15 a month—$20 after Jan. 1, 1939—for each of the needy aged, provided the States gave an equal sum.

Only two States have been able to raise their $15 share. Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia have put up less than $5 per person.

The matching system enables the Federal Government not only to furnish an incentive to local governments to make certain appropriations, but gives it opportunity, through the financial control it wields, to set up specific standards it wishes to see carried out on a nation-wide basis. Each new grant-in-aid system gives the Federal Government added power—power acquired in a manner upheld by the Supreme Court as constitutional.

**To Him That Hath Not**

Some months ago Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Board Chairman, asked for a re-examination of the grant-in-aid structure to determine if some plan could be devised to grant Federal assistance to States on the basis of need in the particular State and of the State's capacity to support its own services. In other words, he advised an "exploration into the possibility of amending the old familiar adage, 'To him that hath shall be given.'"

The same problem has come up in connection with the proposed plan for Federal aid to schools. In theory, President Roosevelt favors appropriation of Federal funds to equalize public school opportunities among the States. Yet, he would not go along with the National Education Association's original plan to distribute such funds simply on the basis of the number of school children in a State. He appointed his own Advisory Committee on Education to revamp the plan. Its report now embodied in the Thomas-Larabee bill, recommended division of Federal grants among the States in proportion to their relative financial need, to be determined by the "Secretary of the Treasury or some other appropriate official."

There's the rub! Thus far, no Washington official has been discovered who is willing to set himself up as a judge of the financial needs of the 48 States. The Federal Relief Administration, at the direction of Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, made studies some time back of the efficiency with which States were using all their available tax resources, but no bureau has yet been assigned the general function of determining just which States are really in need of Federal aid. No one seems to want the job.

It would be a ticklish proposition for any Administration to attempt to list the "poor" States, especially an Administration which hoped to carry those States in the next election.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, ran into a sample of State—or rather, sectional—pride when she made her much-resented remark about barefoot Southerners being a good potential market for shoes. There is still a good deal of State pride left for the Federal Government to consider.

**Mary Hornaday**

## Church Union for Peace Promoted by Roosevelt; Finns Rout Soviet Armies

**Russians lose heavily in attempt to get into Finland by way of Karelian Isthmus.**

By Edmund Stevens

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 26—The strategic withdrawal of the Soviet forces in the far northern Petsamo area—a retreat which under flank attack by Finnish guerrillas degenerated into a rout with the abandonment of trucks, guns and equipment, brings to a virtual end the first phase of the Soviet attack on Finland.

It has been followed by a corresponding advance of the Finnish forces 100 miles or more north of Lake Ladoga, where, at a point east of Lieksa, the Finns announce that they drove into Russian territory bringing them within 75 miles of the Murmansk railroad that carries most of the supplies for the Soviet's northern armies.

While the Russians claim gains at Suomussalmi and Jolomantsi in north central Finland, this scarcely compensates for the Finnish successes, which include also gains at Salla, 35 miles from the Russian frontier in the north.

**Finns Win First Bout**

In the south on the Karelian Isthmus desperate Russian attacks, including long-range shelling of the deserted city of Viborg, have left Finland's fortified positions virtually unimpaired, while the Soviets have suffered terrific losses of men and equipment. The Finns thereby may be said to have won the first bout of the war. Their superior skill, aided by climate and geography, have helped them to outgeneral a huge and clumsy foe.

The Russian command, the Finnish leaders say, had one fixed conception — to accumulate an enormous weight of men and tanks which should carry all before them. This method had worked splendidly in Poland where the huge motorized Soviet columns rode on, produced effect of irresistibility.

Aside from climatic and geographical differences in the two campaigns, the Soviets have made insufficient allowance for the fact that they had jumped on Poland's back after Germany had broken its resistance. The Soviets attacked Finland with confidence bred on these easy successes.

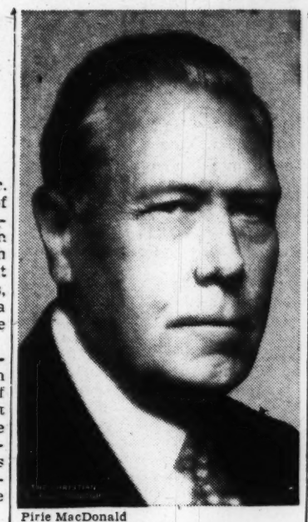
**Russians Charge Cowardice**

In the first stage of the war the Russian author Nikalai Virta, reported in Pravda, "the gale of laughter that went up in our ranks when we learned that the Finns had only 25 tanks," but he further expressed the indignation of the Soviet command that the Finns, instead of coming down and fighting fixed battles in conventional fashion, concealed themselves in snowdrifts and shot from behind trees and lay landmines blowing up the tanks—all of which, according to the Soviets, was a cowardly method.

While their army was to crush all Finnish forces, the Russians expected some sort of revolt to materialize from within Finland Thus during the period preceding hostilities the Soviet papers constantly published under a Helsingfors date line reports of discontent verging on open revolt.

For years the Kremlin had been receiving information on Finland from the leaders of the local

*(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)*



Pirie MacDonald

**Myron C. Taylor**

**Named as personal representative at Vatican by Roosevelt.**

## Roosevelt Aide At Vatican To Aid Peace Plan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Myron C. Taylor, a distinguished Protestant layman of Quaker ancestry, will sail to Rome next month to serve as President Roosevelt's personal representative at Vatican City, the political and religious headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church.

The unexpected appointment of an American diplomat of ambassadorial rank to function at the Vatican has for its purpose enabling the American President and the Italian Pope to "parallel their efforts for peace."

With the interpretation that the appointment meant the establishment of the substance of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the United States Government, and a step toward formal recognition, criticism immediately sprang up. However, Stephen T. Early, the President's secretary, insisted that Mr. Roosevelt never had held and does not now hold any intention of according diplomatic recognition to the Vatican. He averred that when critics "learn the facts they will be satisfied."

**Personal Representative**

The opinion of some observers here and, according to the cables, apparently the expectation in Vatican City, is that the temporary arrangement may well at some future date offer a basis for formal recognition.

The President received assurances today from Pope Pius XII that his newly-delegated personal representative will be cordially received at the Vatican to aid in working for world peace. The Pope expressed his "profound gratitude for the choice of the Honorable Myron Taylor as the representative of the President.

The United States has had no representative at the Vatican since

*(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)*

**Dramatic step taken on Christmas Eve by President in hope of ending war.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Humanity's deep longing for peace found a measure of encouragement at Christmas as President Roosevelt, King George, Pope Pius XII, Protestant church leaders and Jewish Rabbis reached out for some tangible way to lift the burden of war.

Powerful forces moved, as yet largely unseen, prayerful, urgent

Chief events, in many instances overriding divisions of creed in the quest for peace, are:

Grateful support coming from Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish clergymen in response to Mr. Roosevelt's appeal to throw their influence behind the cause of world peace.

Appointment of Myron C. Taylor, an Episcopalian, by the President as peace ambassador to the Vatican.

King George in his Christmas broadcast to the British Empire echoed the people's desire for a just termination of warfare.

The Pope issued a five-point program "for a just and honorable peace."

As Jerusalem rejoiced in a Christmas freed from last year's Jewish-Arab warfare, President Roosevelt pointed the way to peace by quoting the Sermon on the Mount in his Christmas message.

**Religious Basis for Peace**

In the unexpected and dramatic announcement on Christmas Eve President Roosevelt directed a call to spokesmen of Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic faiths urging their followers in all lands to unite their strength to build a moral and Christian basis for the restoration of justice and freedom.

To give effect to this appeal and to provide new channels through which to carry out this mission, the President informed Pope Pius XII that he is sending an American Ambassador-Without-Portfolio to serve as his personal representative at Vatican City.

**Peace Program of Pope**

Emphasizing the role that the Vatican hopes to play in the efforts for peace, Pope Pius XII enunciated a five-point peace program in his Christmas Eve address to the 25 Cardinals who reside in Rome. He called for reconstruction of the League of Nations or some similar international body, for a return to sanctity of treaties, for conditions permitting small nations to exist unimperiled, for an end to the burden of mounting armaments, and for spiritual uprightness on the part of the world's rulers.

King George of England, in addressing the men of his fighting services and the peoples of his vast Empire over the air, declared earnestly:

"We cannot tell what the New Year at hand will bring—if it brings peace for which all men hope, how thankful we shall be."

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire came on the air to add his plea. He advocated that the nations at war seek a settlement "now in good will rather than wait until exhaustion has forced the requisite dispositions for peace."

**Identical Letters Sent**

To rally the forces of religion behind, not an immediate armistice nor a particular peace plan, but behind the preparation of the will to peace and a moral basis for a civilized peace, President Roosevelt addressed identical letters to the Rev. Dr. George C. Buttrick, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Pope, urging "those in religion and those in government" to unify their influence so that when the hour of peace comes there will be readiness and strength to take advantage of it.

The President buttressed his appeal to the religious leaders with a Christmas Eve address to the Nation urging the American people to pray that all shall be given strength not only to live for themselves but to live for others.

"In these days of strife and sadness in many lands," said the Nation's Executive in lighting the Capital's community Christmas tree, "let us in the nations which still live at peace forbear to give thanks only for our good fortune in our peace.

"Let us pray that we may be given strength to live for others—to live more closely to the words of the Sermon on the Mount and to pray that peoples in the nations which are at war may also read, learn and inwardly digest these deathless words.

"May their import reach into the hearts of all men and all nations. I offer them as my Christmas message."

## Legally Irresponsible Drivers Object of A. A. A. Campaign

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A safety responsibility committee has been reconstituted by the American Automobile Association to attempt through legislation to force legally and financially irresponsible drivers off every road in the United States and Canada.

Awaiting the committee when it meets early in 1940 will be the task of obtaining enactment of safety responsibility laws in 14 additional States and one Canadian Province, besides seeking improvement of laws already passed in 33 States, the District of Columbia and eight Provinces.

Since 1940 is an off-year, only six regular sessions and perhaps a dozen special sessions of State Legislators can be approached with the A. A. A.'s model bill.

Idaho, Kansas and Washington adopted the bill, or variations of it, this year. North Dakota substituted a measure based on the model bill for its previous legislation. Twelve States adopted amendments to previous acts.

**Provisions of Bill**

In brief the model bill provides:

1. For revocation of the license of any person convicted of a major motor vehicle law violation until he can furnish proof of ability to pay for future damages.

2. For suspension of the license of any driver against whom a judgment for accident damages has been returned until the judgment is paid and bond for future damages posted.

3. For an interchange of information to bar outlawed drivers from the roads of every State and Province having responsibility legislation.

A survey of 28 States and Provinces, the District of Columbia and eight Canadian Provinces, the A. A. A. said, showed a majority opinion that the act had encouraged safer driving.

Chief criticism of the bill, said an A. A. A. spokesman, is that "it gives the dog his first bite," in that it allows the driver one conviction before he is penalized.

**Other Laws Opposed**

The A. A. A., however, has opposed as "un-American" the two principal alternative insurance measures, which are:

1. Blanket compulsory insurance, which requires the driver to show an insurance policy or its equivalent before receiving a license. Only Massachusetts has adopted such a law.

2. Compulsory compensation, which provides payment to anyone injured in a motor vehicle accident regardless of fault. No State has such a law. Bills for state compensation funds were rejected this year by 10 States.

States to which the A. A. A. committee, headed by Howard D Brown of Detroit, will turn in 1940 41 are those having no responsibility act of any kind: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana. Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Utah and Wyoming—14.

# Reich Delays Its Plan For Polish 'Ghetto'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Dec. 26—The German Government's plans to transport all Jews from territories under its control into a reservation in the Lublin District of Poland have been temporarily shelved although they may possibly be revived as early as February.

The changed plans give a welcome respite, particularly to Jews in the old Reich who are satisfied for the moment that they have gained a new chance to seek opportunities to migrate overseas and to escape being sent to the new Polish "ghetto."

Two known elements are involved in the changed plans. One is acceptance by German authorities of a three-year financial plan evolved by leaders of the Jewish community in Germany. The other results from the difficulties and unsatisfactory aspects which a trial settlement in the Lublin District developed.

The respite, however, apparently is not for all Jews under German control. At least the Jews in the Czech Protectorate are under verbal instructions from the Gestapo, or secret police, to leave that country by Feb. 1 on pain of unstated penalties.

The result is a near panic in the Czech Jewish community with corridors of the American Consulate being filled daily by frantic persons begging visas for America.

**Conflicting Reports**

What happened in the Lublin area to modify the reservation plan is the subject of varied and sometimes conflicting reports. According to one report, of some 7,000 Jews transported to the area from Vienna and Märish-Ostrau, 5,200 made their way to Russia.

Another report said that German officials in the area refused to permit more Jews to enter the region on the ground that they had more there already than they could handle. Other reports indicate that a shortage of living quarters and food supplies made further immigration virtually a physical impossibility.

Along with the development of these difficulties in achieving the German plan, there came submission to the Government by leaders of the Jewish community in old Reich of a detailed plan which involved a guaranty of self-support for all Jews under their jurisdiction for three years and assumed that with financial aid from overseas they would be able to continue the steady flow of emigration from Germany.

**Fund Established**

The plan is based on establishment of a 100,000,000-mark fund and includes provisions for welfare, schooling, technical training, and retraining of all Jews so that no Jew within Germany will become a burden on anyone except his coreligionists. It also includes a pledge that a maximum effort will be made to fit younger members of the community for new careers elsewhere.

Jewish leaders are able to show that, despite extra barriers for Jewish migration caused by the war, the outflow still is continuing. For the period from Sept. 1 to Dec. 14 a total of 3,820 migrated overseas and 850 migrated to Palestine or an average of over 1,000 a month from old Reich alone.

It is the hope of Jewish leaders that so long as they are able to maintain approximately this rate of overseas migration, the Lublin plan will be kept on the shelf. They also assume that, in case the flow of migration should be reduced or blocked altogether, the plan would be revived promptly and they would be moved there without further ado.

**Uncertainty in Prague**

But while Jews under Berlin jurisdiction are enjoying their most relaxed period for many months, Jews of Prague are distracted with uncertainty and apprehension. One day they were told that all men under 37 must leave the Protectorate by the end of February. The next day they were told that all Jews under 60 must leave by June 1. The following day they were told all must leave by Feb. 1.

Jewish leaders in Prague were required meanwhile to send 120 persons a day to local Government clearing office for Jews—this daily quota to be "ready" for migration anywhere as, and when, instructed

Knowledge that transport facilities had taken all Jewish men under 50 from Märish-Ostrau to Poland, leaving wives and children and breaking up families, contributed to the consternation in the Prague community. The result was a scene in the American Consulate now familiar to most members of the American Consular Service in Europe — hundreds of persons storming the doors for every available quota number and the quota for the Protectorate, of course, already pledged years ahead.

So far, the only transportation of Jews from the old Reich to Poland was a shipment of nine families from Trauberg in East Prussia. Jewish leaders in Berlin hope to have them returned.

An effort is being made to liquidate all small Jewish communities and to concentrate Jews in central areas to cut costs of welfare schooling and vocational training.

But the advantages enjoyed by Jews in the old Reich are not available for those in the Protectorate. Since Jews attended public schools in the Czech Republic, there are no facilities for carrying on their teaching. Their economic situation also is in the transition stage which Berlin passed through long ago There are still many prominent Jewish stores and shops in Prague which are in the process of liquidation.

# This Changing World

## Christmas in Stockholm—The Pleasant Tradition of St. Lucia, a Neapolitan, Now Blonde—State Co-operatives Mark the Season

*By H. B. Elliston*

Stockholm, Dec. 26

My Christmas at Stockholm could not have been spent among people who make more of Christmas.

The festival really begins on Dec. 13. On that morning there starts the feast of St. Lucia. According to the traditional story, as it is rehearsed each year in the manner of the things of folklore, St. Lucia wandered up from the Mediterranean, and in the north of Sweden found a people living in darkness and without food. She brought them light and love and good cheer.

The tale is repeated again on the darkest day of every year. Every household is wakened at dawn by the appearance at the door of a blonde-haired girl. She is clad in white from head to foot. The impression is further accented by a headdress composed of a tight-fitting metal cap out of which stick lighted candles. More practically, she bears in her hands the frukost or morning breakfast.

* * *

Why the girl should be blonde, I shall leave to the Swedes to tell you. I was gravely assured that St. Lucia was a good Neapolitan. And I seem to recall that some relative of hers came to the north of England in the dim days of long ago. For a custom from which I profited in my childhood to the tune of many sixpences survives in Northern England which forbids a household to open up to New Year until a dark-haired boy has first been let in.

At any rate I hasten to say that the grand reveille on the year's darkest day does not seem to apply to hotels. There were no fair visitants at the Grand Hotel. Only private households enjoy their ministrations. But with this slight exception, the entire Nation, dwellers in hotels as well, are getting love and good cheer at innumerable parties given by all manner of organizations.

I have just returned from such a party. It was given by the workers in one of the State monopolies. It seemed altogether appropriate that I should do my little bit in assisting Christmas to come again into this distressful world. I had seen so much darkness, so much fear, so much spiritual, if not material, hunger since I left America that I was glad of a chance to renew my own faith in better living. Assuredly one should do one's part in making Christmas welcome in this year of trouble.

In many respects, of course, Sweden is a beacon of light. Its capital is enchanting—another Venice with Lake Mälaren cutting its way into the heart of the City and the signs of urban cultivation and gracious living everywhere. Likewise its social institutions are altogether admirable. But the strife in Europe has interrupted the Swedes, from nobles to workers, in a national effort to make Swedes more and more utilitarian. Now the country is looking anxiously at the threat to the entire structure from the northern frontier.

* * *

The looming menace, I discover from the Finance Minister, Ernst Johannes Wigforss, has forced them to turn their thoughts from improvement to conservation. The organization whose observance I attended is an example of Swedish progress. A State Monopoly sounds dreadful to American ears, I know. But in Sweden they seem to have made a judicious, not to say a Fabian, demarcation between what belongs to State enterprise and what to private enterprise. The State organizations are really co-operative undertakings. And to my delight there happened to be seated next to me the great leader of co-operative living, Albin Johnasson. He is probably the world's outstanding co-operator, a selfless and able man whose praise you will hear sung by all Swedes high and low.

But it was not an occasion to talk of what the Swedes were doing. The celebration was on—a Christmas play. It gave one a feeling of confidence to see such fellowship between workers and management, ending in a grand finale of hymn singing. "More light," said Goethe. I had no doubt as I drove back around the Lake—past the statue of Charles XII with forefinger pointed to the threatening East—that the light of Christmas, held aloft in Scandinavia, not only today but reflected in its living for the rest of the year, will never go out.

# Refugees Free In Britain Of Enemy Status

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Effect of the outbreak of war upon the position of alien refugees now living in this country—roughly 56,000 Germans, 16,000 Austrians, and 8,000 Czechs—has been far less unfavorable than expected. Whereas in France the majority of "enemy aliens" have so far been interned, England's alien tribunals are sending less than one per cent to internment camps. The rest leave the court relatively free with a password entered into their registration cards which exempts them from restrictions: "Refugee from Nazi Oppression."

In striking contrast to the hostile feelings manifested against enemy aliens in the World War, there is very little resentment and a great deal of sympathy shown for them today. No doubt their readiness to register for national service has helped to foster friendly feelings. Some 20,000 aliens, among them 5,000 highly qualified persons, have offered their services. Some 1,500 young men, who volunteered for an "Austrian Legion" were informed that no such body would be formed here but that they could later enlist individually in the British army.

Regarding the material position of the refugees, a small number of specialists have been granted labor permits. Some 8,000 industrial trainees, 2,000 agricultural workers and 1,000 nurses and nursing probationers were allowed to continue their work.

The majority of Austrian and part of the German refugees, though, were admitted to this country on the financial guarantee of British friends, as they arrived without any means. Thanks to private hospitality, and the co-operation of the Society of Friends (Germany Emergency Committee) and the Jewish Aid Committee, they are all cared for.

**In Vacated Houses**

Refugee hostels, run by local committees with the aid of voluntary contributions, are chiefly meant for those whose costs of maintenance are not covered by guarantee funds. The guests form a community where each has to do his part in household work. They are given English lessons in the afternoon. They receive free tickets for the theater, cinema, and for libraries and are encouraged to arrange musical parties of their own. When people are evacuated, they frequently allow refugee families to stay in their houses without any charge for the rent.

Economic dislocation has caused 8,000 out of 22,000 domestic workers to lose their jobs. Not being insured against unemployment, under the existing regulations, they were thrown on relief funds. The Austrian Center in London renders valuable help to these girls and women.

The Austrian Center, a non-political organization which includes among its sponsors the Bishop of Chichester and Alfred Duff-Cooper, has become a sort of home-from-home for many. It comprises, with 13 provincial branches, about 4,000 members, and consists of the Austrian Club, the Austrian Self-Aid Society, the Austrian Circle for Arts and Sciences and the Committee of Austrians.

**Altered Occupations**

At the workshops of the Austrian Self Aid, refugees can get clothes, linen, and boots repaired, dresses cleaned, hats remolded, free meals, and shelter, legal and vocational advice. To gain funds, the A. S. A arranges artistic handicraft shows, where the work of refugees is exhibited for sale; mats and rugs made from old silk stockings, knick-knacks composed of bits of wool, artificial flowers rendered luminous by phosphoric treatment and serving as black-out buttonholes.

The financial circumstances of the refugees from Czechoslovakia are, on the whole, better than those of the Austrians and Germans. For they were in a position to bring or transfer part of their wealth to this country. There is, besides, the Czech Refugee Trust Fund, amounting to £2,500,000 to support indigent refugees. It constitutes a part of £4,000,000 gift made by the British to the Czechoslovak Government in January last.

Reshuffling of occupations has in many instances proved beneficial. Lawyers milking cows, accountants delving not in ledgers, but in fields, business men painting fences, dentists cleaning out pigstyes, engineers weaving on looms, court officials carpentering, making skeleton keys or taking cars to pieces—they rarely feel degraded or annoyed, but enjoy their "new hobbies" as a counterpoise to habitual headwork.

# Regional Peace Belt Test of Basic Method

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—The 21 American republics today enter a testing period for their slowly crystallizing regional peace organization, as they seek for the first time on a large scale to introduce a measure of compulsion in defense of their inter-American safety belt.

Consultations will go ahead at once, now that the long awaited protest to the belligerents of Europe against violations of the safety zone has been transmitted by the President of Panama. The object will be to decide by what means the Americas propose to enforce the rules which they have laid down for this project which is without precedent at international law.

The importance of these deliberations for the outside world as well as for the Americas themselves is difficult to overemphasize. The regional peace organization of the Americas is being groomed as model for the other great regions of the world. Today, as sooner or later every peace organization must do, it comes face to face with the question of how much force it will permit itself to use in the interests of police or protective action.

**Critical Problem**

This balancing of the needs of force and peaceable persuasion, seeking to make force serve the ends of peace and yet not to overthrow peace in the process, represents the most critical problem to be faced.

**Adjustments Are Delicate**

At first glance, the task of using compulsion of some sort to enforce the safety zone is a matter between the Americas as a unit and the outside world. Actually, however, the delicate adjustment of the issues of peaceful persuasion and force within the Americas themselves, and hence within this regional peace organization, is also involved.

It may be possible to avoid the development of anything like a traditional balance of power within the Americas, and the State Department profoundly hopes this can be done. It may be possible to continue with the notable willingness of all the Americas—particularly the powerful United States—to subordinate their own desires to a common decision, and to refrain from positive acts unless the others are agreed. On the other hand, now that the use of compulsion of some sort is under discussion with respect to the safety zone, the question of who will and who can provide the ultimate compulsion is opened up.

The foreign ministers of many alert and sensitive American Republics know, as they enter the discussions which lie ahead, that there is no immediate talk of using naval power on behalf of the safety zone. There was no talk of battleships in this connection at the Panama Conference which established the safety zone.

The only "sanctions" now under open discussion as a means of curbing violations of the safety belt idea are peaceable in nature; and the only one mentioned in the protest to the belligerents of last week threatened the denial of the privileges of American ports to violators.

**Yet U. S. Is Ready**

Nevertheless, as these foreign ministers also well know, the United States, including its President and its Army and Navy High Command, are preparing specifically to use armed power, if that should be necessary, to prevent any foreign aggressor from obtaining a foothold in the Americas. They have bluntly stated so, on a number of occasions. The Monroe Doctrine has been relaxed in favor of a co-operative hemisphere rather than one dominated by the United States, to a certain point, but not beyond that point.

If an armed or even dangerously propagandist threat were made against any of the Americas, this doctrine would at once revert to its earlier and more one-sided reflection of the fact that in the Americas, the United States has a monopoly of effective force. It would be presumed that the democratic idea, even if it had to be forcibly defended, would have the support of the vast majority of inter-American opinion in disciplining a minority.

**Blazing New Trails**

The foreign ministers of the Americas, now preparing for the discussions to come, are not concerned as to any immediate threat of aggression from the outside. As responsible statesmen they must, however, realize that today's decisions on the use of force will govern tomorrow's actions and that diplomatic paths and precedents, once hewn out, are not easily altered in time of stress. Hence the wariness which already has held up any specific use of compulsion in the joint protest sent to the belligerents Dec. 23.

The machinery of the Americas in its most recent and promising phase has moved cautiously, and this is generally granted to constitute its strength. Today, however, it faces the general collapse of its safety belt idea unless somewhat more speedy action is taken. The weeks immediately ahead will therefore be critical ones for the peace organization of the Western Hemisphere.

**Protest to Belligerents**

The text of the declaration follows:

Following the procedure of consultation provided in the Declaration of Panama, the 21 American republics have agreed upon the following statement which the President of the Republic of Panama has transmitted in their names to the Governments of France, Great Britain, and Germany:

The American governments are officially informed of the naval engagement which took place on the 13th instant off the northeastern coast of Uruguay, between certain British naval vessels and the German vessel Graf von Spee, which, according to reliable reports, attempted to overhaul the French merchant vessel Formose between Brazil and the port of Montevideo after having sunk other merchant vessels.

They are also informed of the entry and scuttling of the German warship in the waters of the River Plate upon the termination of the time limit which, in accordance with the rules of international law, was granted to it by the Government of the Republic of Uruguay.

On the other hand, the sinking or detention of German merchant vessels by British vessels in American waters is publicly known, as appears—to begin with — from the recent cases of the Dusseldorf, Ussukuma, and others.

All these facts which affect the neutrality of American waters, compromise the aims of continental protection provided for by the Declaration of Panama of Oct. 3, 1939, the first paragraph of which establishes:

As a measure of continental self-protection, the American Republics, so long as they maintain their neutrality, are as of inherent right entitled to have those waters adjacent to the American Continent, which they regard as of primary concern and direct utility in their relations, free from the commission of any hostile act by any non-American belligerent nation, whether such hostile act be attempted or made from land, sea, or air.

Therefore, in accordance with the method provided for in that instrument and with a view to avoiding the repetition of further events of the nature to which reference is made above, the American nations resolve to lodge a protest with the belligerant countries and to initiate the necessary consultation in order to strengthen the system of protection in common through the adoption of adequate rules, among them those which would prevent belligerent vessels from supplying themselves and repairing damages in American ports, when the said vessels have committed warlike acts within the zone of security established in the Declaration of Panama.

## Support Asked

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Uruguay, which has an important seaport but an insignificant navy, made a reservation in signing the Pan American protest against violation of the Western Hemisphere neutrality zone.

That official information was joined, however, to a statement today that the reservation does not invalidate the force of the protest, with which Uruguay agreed in principle.

It is understood here that Uruguay wants assurances of mutual support in case it is obliged under any future decision of the American republics to take steps that might place it in danger of reaction from European belligerents.

Further consultations are to be entered into by the American republics to decide specific steps to be taken by them in case of future violations of the zone.

Steps under contemplation include prohibition against American ports helping to supply or repair warships, which have committed warlike acts within this Hemisphere's security zone. Another advanced by several Latin-American nations is internment of such a warship seeking refuge in an American port.

# George VI's Empire War Talk Based Deeply in Christianity

SANDRINGHAM, England, Dec. 26 (AP)—King George VI declared in a Christmas war radiocast that his people were "prepared to sacrifice everything in order that freedom of spirit may be saved to the world."

His address went to all parts of the Empire of 500 million people and to Britain's fighting forces.

"I believe from my heart that the cause which binds us together, by peoples and faithful allies, is a cause of Christian civilization," the King said.

"On no other basis can a true civilization be built. Let us remember this through the dark times ahead of us and when we are making peace for which all men pray."

The broadcast ended a martial greeting program which included a message from a Royal Air Force pilot flying at 5,000 feet somewhere over England and from a destroyer leaving a harbor to go on patrol duty.

**All Hope for Peace**

"We cannot tell what the new year at hand will bring—if it brings the peace for which all men hope, how thankful we all shall be," the King said. "But if it brings a renewed struggle it shall find us undaunted."

The King concluded his broadcast by reading this quotation from an unidentified source:

"I said to a man who stood at the gate of the year, 'Give me light that I may tread safely into the unknown,' and he replied, 'Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God that shall be to you better than light and safer than any known way.'"

Court circles and experts were unable to trace the quotation, but an informed source said King George came across it recently and that it was not found in a book.

The King emphasized that while the Empire wished peace it stood steadfast in the struggle on which it had embarked.

"We feel in our hearts," he said, "that we are fighting against wickedness, and this conviction will give us strength from day to day to persevere until victory is assured.

"At home we are, as it were, taking the strain for what may lie ahead of us resolved and confident. We look with pride and thankfulness on the never-failing courage of the Royal Navy upon which throughout the last four months has burst a storm of ruthlessness and unceasing warfare.

"And when I speak of the Navy I mean all the men of the Empire who go down to the sea in ships . . . from the senior officers down to the last boy who has just joined up.

**"Festival of Home"**

"The same message I send to our gallant Air Force. I would also like to send a special word of greeting to the Armies of the Empire—to those who come from afar—and especially to the British Expeditionary Force. Their task is a hard one, that of waiting. But when the moment comes for action I know they will prove themselves worthy of the great traditions of their service."

King George spent the day quietly with Queen Elizabeth and their two daughters, and his message noted that Christmas "above all is a festival of peace and of the home.

"Among all free peoples the love of peace is profound, for this alone gives security to the home. But true peace is in the hearts of men and it is a tragedy of this time that there are powerful countries whose whole direction and policy are based on aggression and the suppression of all that we hold dear for mankind. . . ."

# *French Colonial Help Looms as Rich Asset*

**By William Henry Chamberlin**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS—The part which the far-flung British Empire is taking in the present war is well-known. It is perhaps not so generally realized that France is a great colonial power, with an overseas population of 68,000,000 human beings living under the French flag, a figure which exceeds by more than 50 per cent the population of France itself.

There is every indication that these French overseas possessions, which have developed considerably during the last generation, will make a still more important contribution than the French Empire of the World War to the French cause.

It should be noted that what France possesses is an empire in the old-fashioned sense of the term. There are no countries overseas predominantly inhabited by Frenchmen and associated with France on the same entirely voluntary basis as Canada and Australia and New Zealand are associated with Great Britain. Except for a certain number of French settlers in North Africa, especially in Algeria, the French in the colonies are a small ruling class, soldiers, administrators, merchants, traders, civil servants. At the same time the general absence of color prejudice in France gives the French certain advantages over Anglo-Saxon peoples in dealing with native races. France's colonial subjects have their grievances. But the educated native of Indo-China or Senegal or Madagascar will be received in Paris without regard for the color of his skin.

**Three Forms of Help**

Colonial help to France will assume three main forms: soldiers, laborers and supplies of food and raw materials. About 500,000 Colonials fought in the French armies in the World War; of these about 75,000 lost their lives. The best fighting races in the French Empire are the Moors and Berbers of North Africa. The huge blacks from Senegal, in Central Africa, have also shown themselves capable of training as effective soldiers.

The energetic Minister of Colonies, M. Georges Mandel, has been especially active in recruiting native forces, and he recently told a French audience that France has already mobilized more overseas troops than it raised during the whole period of the World War, despite seven successive enlistments at that time. The racial theories of Adolf Hitler, according to M. Mandel, have been useful recruiting propaganda for France, and Negroes from Senegal, from the Ivory Coast and from the southern regions of the Sahara have been quick to volunteer, because they consider Germany the enemy of the Negro race.

The laborer is almost as important as the soldier, if only because he releases for active service a man who would otherwise be working behind the lines. Two hundred thousand colonial laborers were recruited and transported to France during the World War. Indo-China, of which the northern and eastern provinces are overcrowded, and Madagascar, will probably supply still more laborers in the present conflict.

**Asset in Colonies**

Before the World War there was a good deal of theoretical discussion as to whether colonies "paid." France certainly regards her colonial possessions as a solid economic asset. During the World War they delivered 3,500,000 tons of foodstuffs and other products. Thanks to the development that has taken place since that time, it is believed that the annual deliveries of the colonies in the present war will amount to 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 tons. At a time when gold and foreign currency are carefully husbanded it is an immense economic advantage to be able to purchase such a variety of foodstuffs, tropical products and other raw materials for francs.

As regards food supply France is in a better position than either Germany and England; it is even better off than many neutral countries which have been obliged to introduce rationing. This is due partly to the fairly even balance between agriculture and industry in France itself, partly to the varied resources of the colonial empire. The African colonies provide all the rubber that is needed and twice as much cocoa as France consumes. The West Indies and Africa provide an abundance of bananas, and Indo-China is one of the world's granaries of rice. France can also receive an unlimited amount of timber from its overseas possessions and is adequately provided with sugar. The tropical African colonies are rich in vegetable oils.

In case of necessity new sources of mineral wealth can be tapped in the colonies. France already gets nickel and chromium from remote New Caledonia, in the South Pacific. There are copper deposits at Mindouli, in the Congo, which were abandoned as unprofitable but which may be useful in time of war. This is also true as regards oil deposits in Morocco and Algiers.

All in all, it is a question whether Bismarck did not make a mistake when he kept Germany out of the race for colonies and encouraged France to seek consolation for its defeat in 1870-1871 in distant lands of Asia and Africa. The French colonial empire, which can be fully exploited because of Anglo-French control of the seas, is an important factor in the reckoning of the present struggle.

# *Consumer Acts As Meter Reader*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Rural folk supplied with electricity by the Government-sponsored Mecklenburg Electric Co-operative are now reading their own meters. "This experiment is a big saving over the method previously employed and has so far proved to be a fine success," Superintendent J. E. Smith said.

Before this time, meter reading was done by a man employed to cover six Southside Virginia counties. Now the story is different. Each month, members are mailed a return postcard showing a dial, on which they are requested to mark the location of the hands of their meter. The reading obtained from the card enables the office to figure charges. For those not returning the card a duplication is made of the highest bill the consumer has received the previous three months.

# King Leads Yule Radiocast

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Dec. 26—For the second time since his accession, King George radiocast greetings to the Empire on the afternoon of Christmas Day. But there was one big difference to that of last year—the "family" was in battle dress.

Starting in London with a Londoner's typical Christmas party, the tour of the Empire went over to France where British soldiers showed what could be done in spite of active service. Back to Britain to a West Country farmhouse with its "evacuee" children. Then from a mining valley in Wales the strains of a miners' choir was heard singing Handel's music for the forty-first year in succession, and miners told how they were "digging for victory."

Then more evacuee children were heard singing carols in some country district, followed by the voices of a farmer and his daughter, the latter being a worker in a linen factory in Northern Ireland. Then to Scotland and down the coast to Tyneside where the shipyards are full of work. And lastly, in England, visits to units of the Navy and Air Force.

From Canada came the voice of an air pilot in training; New Zealand was represented by a farmer who is helping to feed the Empire; a woman spoke for Australia and of the part which women are taking there in the big munitions industry; Malaya spoke through the voice of a naval spokesman who had been recorded on a disk sent home by air; India followed, and finally South Africa.

So back in England one heard the message of loyalty and affection to their King from the united Empire, followed by his message to his peoples all over the world.

# Oregon to Warn Youth on Liquor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALEM, Ore.—The State of Oregon is taking steps to issue warnings to its youth against the perils of drinking alcoholic beverages.

The proposed warnings will be issued through a series of lectures to be delivered in the State's educational institutions. By a strange anomaly the program is under the direction of the Oregon State Liquor Control Commission. Funds for the lecture program have been authorized by the Commission.

The program first became known when the Oregon State Board of Higher Education received a letter from the Oregon Fellowship for Education on Alcohol and Narcotics, requesting authorization for the presenting of a series of such lectures in the six State colleges and university. The Oregon Fellowship is a new association claiming a co-operative membership of more than 50,000 citizens within the State, from such organizations as the Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Oregon State Grange and the Portland Council of Churches.

## Washington History In Clipping Collection

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TACOMA, Wash.—A substantial addition to the historical knowledge of this State has been made available by the Daughters of the Pioneers, who, after careful investigation, have bought the collection of Lucian D. McArdle, who for many years followed the practice of clipping and filing away, all matters of information pertaining to the history of the State of Washington.

## 436 Miles of N. C. Roads Improved With Federal Aid

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—During the past fiscal year, according to reports received here from Washington, 436 miles of roads and streets in North Carolina were improved under the Federal-State highway construction program. Seven grade crossings were eliminated.

Work completed during the year cost $9,509,027, of which $5,020,679 represented Federal funds, with the remainder State funds. June 30, 1939, the end of the fiscal year, North Carolina had 594.4 miles of roads estimated to cost $12,144,379 under contract or approved for contract, and $3,476,489 in Federal funds were available for planned projects not advanced to the "approved for contract" stage.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## *Crossword Quiz Answers*

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# Peace on Labor Front Is West's 1940 Hope

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO — Because 1939 labor relations in the Far West have brought a surfeit of strikes and general labor unrest, one fundamental stands out clearly in contemplation of 1940. Recognized as an absolute necessity by rank and file workers and also by employers whose businesses have suffered losses into the millions, the one 1940 "must" as seen by both sides is:

"Devise some permanent method of settlement machinery whereby despite a dispute—contract or otherwise—continuance of work will be assured with an award made retroactive to date of the dispute's start. But keep the work going!"

This goal is being worked toward in most West Coast ports and is in effect in some dock workers' contracts through automatic arbitration clauses which bring a neutral arbitrator into the picture immediately. But this type of settlement received a hard setback recently when Congress of Industrial Organizations' forces, with headquarters here in San Francisco, refused to accept the decision of arbitrator Dean Wayne Morse, of University of Oregon Law School. Public opinion won a small victory in finally bringing Dean Morse back on the job after he had resigned, but the matter of abiding by decisions is still considered in a precarious state.

**Another "Must" Item**

The second "must" as seen in labor—rank and file—quarters and in employer circles, is the settlement of the drawn-out battle for power between the two national labor groups: the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Much of the labor strife on the West Coast, as elsewhere in the Nation, may be traced to the organizational drives of these two groups. When their organizing forces clash, results are often more far-reaching than when a strike is called against an employer. Public and the workers themselves are the injured innocent bystanders, while the two unions battle it out.

The recent Gallup poll which predicted industrial strife for 1940, and which showed rank and file members of the two groups strongly in favor of a C. I. O.-A. F. of L. settlement, drew much of its support from this Western area, it is understood.

The poll was considered accurate here on another score—decision by several groups to try to legislate some kind of industrial relations order.

Because the West has been the loser in much industrial growth over the past seven years and still continues to be harassed by employer-employee bickering and internal labor strife from Alaska to Southern California, various State Governments and the citizens are seeking "Little Wagner" Wage and Hour Acts for 1940-41.

California's act was defeated in the last Legislature, but other bills are certain to be presented following the Governor's statement that he would even go so far as to try to secure the power to "operate the Port of San Francisco on a civil service basis" if strikes did not cease.

The Gallup poll showed that 79 per cent of those expressing an opinion were desirous of more government regulation of labor unions, largely because of the business tie-ups and unrest that have been caused throughout their internal dissension.

**Trend Toward Regulation**

Evidence of that legislative desire is seen in strongly-worded resolutions by California farmers and waterfront employers both in California and Washington asking that "something be done" by their Legislators to see that industry is kept moving.

Only Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wisconsin (1937), and Michigan and Minnesota (1939) have "Little Wagner Acts." But this Far West unrest is said to have reached a climax this year following the national C. I. O. convention in San Francisco, when a powerful "organize the unorganized" drive was commenced. And public feeling is reflected by newspapers and in public meetings as presaging the need for "more regulation."

Waterfront employers of the Pacific Coast are opposed to such "Small Wagner Act" legislation generally, because they feel "there is too much government regulation in business already" and they state the opinion that there should be no more small "Wage and Hours Acts" until the operation of the National Act has become more efficient.

# 'Nazi Spy' Film Held Best in '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Disregarding "Gone With the Wind" as too late for consideration this year, the National Board of Review announced Dec. 24 its selection of "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" as the best film of 1939.

Other choices, in order, by vote of the organization which represents women's clubs and civic groups throughout the country:

"Wuthering Heights," "Stage Coach," "Ninotchka," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "Crisis," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "The Roaring Twenties" and "U-Boat 29." Foreign language films in order of preference: "Harvest," "Alexander Nevsky," "The End of a Day" and "Robert Koch."

Commendable performances, not listed as to preference: James Cagney in "The Roaring Twenties," Bette Davis in "Dark Victory" and "The Old Maid," Geraldine Fitzgerald in "Wuthering Heights" and "Dark Victory," Henry Fonda in "Young Mr. Lincoln," Jean Gabin in "Port of Shadows," Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka," Francis Lederer and Paul Lukas in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," Thomas Mitchell in "Stage Coach," Laurence Olivier in "Wuthering Heights," Flora Robson in "We Are Not Alone" and Michel Simon in "Port of Shadows" and "The End of a Day."

# *Lubricating Oil, With Chemical, Cuts Wear Fifth*

BERKELEY, Calif. Dec. 26 (AP)—The addition of a simple chemical to lubricating oil can reduce frictional wear to perhaps one-fifth of its usual pace, three research experts reported Saturday before the American Physical Society meeting.

The chemicals, particularly compounds of phosphorus and arsenic, combine with the surface of the metal to form a sort of alloy which melts at a relatively low temperature.

Heat, produced by friction in the bearings or other working joints of the machine, easily melts this alloy. Microscopically small irregularities in the bearing surfaces thus are levelled off by the melting process. The tiny "hills" disappear and the metal oozes into the minute "valleys" to form more nearly perfect faces on the parts that fit and wear against each other.

The process was evolved and reported by J. W. Givens, Otto Beeck and E. C. Williams of the Shell Development Company, Everyville, Calif.

When the phosphorus or arsenic compounds are added to the oil, they help make the surfaces so precise that the weight is evenly distributed all over the bearing surfaces.

The addition of triphenyl arsine reduced the wear ratio to about one-twelfth.

# *California Royalty*

Wide World

**Queen of Pasadena Tournament of Roses**

Miss Margaret Huntley, who majors in speech and drama at Pasadena Junior College, has been chosen to reign over the annual Tournament of Roses parade on New Year's Day, an event which attracts wide attention and whose queens are famed for their charm.

# *Good Neighbor Forums Strive To Spread Peace in Americas*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — While diplomats work to establish closer relations between this country and Latin America through political action, a scholar in a downtown college here is furthering the movement through education.

He is planting seeds of friendliness among the people themselves through establishment of Good Neighbor Forums in schools, settlement houses, and in other places where people meet and talk.

Dr. Ernst Schwartz, member of the faculty of Central Y. M. C. A. College since he came here from Germany, began his forums as a one-man peace movement about two years ago. Expansion of the work was made possible by cooperation of Dr. Edward J. Sparling, President of the College.

**Seventy Forums in Chicago**

Today Dr. Schwartz reports with satisfaction the establishment of some 70 forums in Chicago and beginnings of a similar movement in Washington, New York, Boston, and Panama City, Panama. Recently he received word from Dr. Roberto Verdaguer, Inspector General of Schools in Cuba, stating that the writer had been appointed to organize a Good Neighbor Forum in Havana. Enclosed with his communication was a copy of his appointment, signed by the Secretary of Education of Cuba, Dr. Cleto A. Guzman, and bearing the official seal.

This action resulted, Dr. Schwartz said, from his visit to Havana last September as a delegate to the first Pan-American Teachers Congress. The lively forum in Panama City is an outgrowth of Dr. Schwartz's visit to Washington. While attending the Inter-American Library Association meeting held under auspices of the Pan American Union, he met Dr. Richard F. Behrendt, a professor at the National University of Panama. Dr. Behrendt, like the Cuban educator, became enthusiastic over possibilities of building good will among the New World republics through student forums. As a result, students in Panama are discussing affairs of the United States and corresponding with new-found friends of the Central Y. M. C. A. College in Chicago. They and other Latin-American student groups are receiving a mimeographed news letter put out by Dr. Schwartz and a colleague, Dr. Ewald Schnitzer, with co-operation of the college. In these, interest in Pan-American affairs is stimulated by excerpts from newspapers translated into Spanish.

**Letters and Speakers**

Similar news letters, in English, are sent from the Good Neighbor Forum office to about 200 centers in the United States. Another activity of the Good Neighbor Forum is sending out speakers.

"We act on the fire-brigade principle," said Dr. Schwartz. "Some group calls up to ask for a speaker and we rush to the spot."

In many cases Dr. Schwartz takes the part of fireman himself. Recently he spent two weeks in Des Moines, Iowa, speaking for that City's public affairs forums.

One of the newest forum activities is a book exchange. Good American literature is welcomed in Latin America, but it is costly, Dr. Schwartz explains. He is asking students at Central College to give "a book and postage." The student writes in the title page: "To an unknown Latin-American friend" and the forum does the rest.

**Spread of Friendship**

Through all these activities, and others, the good-neighbor idea is going beyond the halls of diplomacy to the people themselves, Dr. Schwartz believes. His aim is that the concept of friendly relations with Latin America should become "as natural as breathing" to Americans.

"We do not hide the economic and political difficulties on the road to peace," said Dr. Schwartz. "But we try to help the people understand that the countries on this continent need each other, from an economic and political point of view. It is through Pan-American co-operation that we can lead mankind back on the road to peace."

# *'Old Sol's' Hot Spells Blamed for Ice Ages*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Earth's ice ages are caused by the sun getting hotter.

This is the paradoxical observation advanced by Sir George Simpson, eminent British meteorologist, to account for the fantastically complex pattern of great glaciations which covered large areas of the globe during the Pleistocene geological period, some 50,000 years ago.

How does he figure it that way?

"One effect of more heat from the sun is greater evaporation of water from the seas which in turn means increased cloudiness over the globe," he says. "This results in more rain or snow. Precipitation in the polar regions will pile up as snow and ice for milleniums until glaciers thousands of feet thick are formed. These will start to flow northward from the south polar region and southward from the north until they reach latitudes where the normal summer temperature is sufficient to melt them.

Astronomers would lend support to this. They have found that our sun is a variable star. That is, the rays which heat our earth undergo periodic ebbs and surges.

It might naturally be assumed that an ice age would result when the solar temperature sank so low that an excess of ice would be formed in the polar regions, and the summer temperature in temperate zones was insufficient to melt it as fast as it advanced. But this simple explanation won't work, Sir George points out, because such a situation would require a greater decline in solar heat than astronomers will allow to have taken place.

Secondly, if there had been a phenomenal drop in solar temperature the whole earth would be affected, not just the extremities.

Thirdly, the ice advanced and retreated strangely. During the Pleistocene in both North America and Europe, there were four glaciations and three interglacial periods when the major portions of both continents were free of ice. Two of the interglacial eras were short, one long. Geological evidence indicates they were hot.

"The average temperatures of northern Europe," Sir George points out, "must have been higher than today because fossils dating from these periods are found in higher latitudes than are normal for the same creatures at present."

All of which fits into the hotter sun theory for ice ages. If the increase of solar radiation was progressive, a point would eventually be reached where even the polar regions would be so warmed that the glacier-building progress would be arrested and the ice age would come to an abrupt end. And once the ice was cleared from the temperate zones, they would be relatively warm.

It is now known that the center of dispersion of the ice was not at the north pole but somewhere in the middle of Greenland, for the northern hemisphere. Consequently meterologists find it difficult to admit that the climates at the southern fringe of the ice belt would ever have been cold enough to support such a building up of glaciers unless geographical conditions were markedly different from those of the present.

The hypothesis is more completely developed in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution published here today.

"If this theory is correct," says Sir George, "We are now living in a cold, dry epoch owing to the decrease of solar radiation from its last maximum. If the solar radiation again increases there will be another glacial epoch and ours will become a second cold dry interglacial."

# *President and Kin Observe Typical American Christmas*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—President Roosevelt and his family celebrated Christmas much in the same manner as the holiday was observed in countless homes throughout the United States. Fifteen stockings hung by the President's fireplace bulged with bounty for grown-ups and children. From the moment the first grandchild stirred until the final gathering of the entire Roosevelt clan before the President's mantelpiece, merriment ruled in the White House as it did in millions of other typical homes.

Again following the custom observed by other American families, the President took his family to attend Christmas church services. Entering the Covenant-First-Presbyterian Church, the President heard the Rev. Oscar Fisher Blackwalder urge that "the essential democracy," dramatized around the manger, be "redramatized in our Christmas commemoration."

## Coal for Needy

NELSONVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 26 (AP)—"Old Bill" Dixon, Hocking Valley's "Santa of the Mines," finished passing out Christmas gifts of sacked coal from his backyard shaft Sunday.

"That's practical," he grinned, pleased that needy recipients would find cheer in fires kindled from the fuel he had dug alone.

## Railroad Santa

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 26 (AP)—Engineer Joe Gerard made the Yuletide run on Dec. 24 he had worked all year to enjoy.

For the thirty-eighth time, the Santa Fe railroad veteran fulfilled his only hobby by dressing as Santa Claus and distributing gifts to poor children along his passenger train's 200-mile route to Purcell, Okla.

Mrs. Gerard, who helped wrap the gifts and saw him off, said her husband could have retired on a pension several years ago.

"But what would he do? He has no hobby but this Christmas party and unless he runs his engine he wouldn't have that, "she said.

The gifts of candy, fruit, and toys—which Mr. Gerard buys from his own pocket—were gaily wrapped and padded to prevent damage when thrown from his cab.

## 6,000 Dine

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 26 (AP)—Six thousand families dined yesterday on the Christmas gift of Louis K. Sigman, meat packer. Mr. Sigman gave 30 tons of meat to needy families. Each family received a 10-pound package.

## Germans Feted

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 26 (AP) — Argentine officials and members of the German colony did their best to provide a happy Christmas for more than 1,000 interned officers and seamen of the Nazi pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

Some 250 were premitted to spend Christmas Eve with German residents in the city. An equal number were given similar leave on Christmas Day. For the others, a special supper was prepared, and gifts were distributed.

## Sharing Little

VANCOUVER, Wash. (AP) — 'Twas two days before Christmas and Henry Jeffries was broke. He found a purse containing $6.30.

"I could use it but maybe somebody else needs it worse," he told Deputy Sheriff R. E. Brady. The Deputy Sheriff found the owner, Mrs. Anderson I. Byrd. It was all she had to finance her family's Christmas.

# Canadian Prison Plan Mapped

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Reforms for Canada's prisons, including introduction of a probation system, payment of fines by instalments, and formation of institutions such as farms and shops for petty law violators, were advocated by C. S. LeMesurier, Dean of the Law Faculty of McGill University. Speaking before the Lions Club here, Dean LeMesurier declared that convicted persons who are unable to pay their fines should not be forced to serve the alternative prison term. Unless they wilfully refuse to pay the fines when they are able to, they should be given opportunity of paying them in small instalments, as they are permitted to do in England.

For petty criminals, he suggested the farm and shop systems, as practiced in Belgium and Holland. There the offenders are virtually free and are able to learn a worthwhile trade before they return to the community.

The probation system, he observed, had been applied successfully in both England and the United States, and did not stamp the offender as a confirmed criminal, as a prison term might.

Dean LeMesurier also noted that the Canadian prison system is costly, and he estimated that the 8,000 recidivists in prisons on Jan. 1, 1938, cost an average of $2,500 each, while the 188 persons who had averaged over 10 convictions cost the authorities $25,000 each.

# *Santa Claus, Ind., Has Busiest Year*

SANTA CLAUS, Ind. (AP)—Postmaster Oscar Philipps of Santa Claus celebrated Christmas by working.

After putting in 20 hours a day on the job for a week, he saw that the town's 100 inhabitants got their mail even on the holiday.

Mr. Philipps said the Christmas mailing rush for this year was the biggest ever. Mail came from nearly every English-speaking country to be postmarked with the name Santa Claus and sent to its destination. He said the office handled "several hundred thousand" letters and packages since early November.

On Dec. 19, the peak day, more than 100,000 pieces of mail were handled. For several days, 14 clerks were on duty around the clock—on three eight-hour shifts.

Santa Claus, in the southern Indiana hills, isn't on a railroad. The mail was taken by automobile to be put on trains at Lincoln City, five miles west.

# Pan-Americanism Set as Model For Warring Europe

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL — European countries now engaged in war might well look to the deliberations of the Pan-American Congress if they sought to find a peaceful means of settling their difficulties through arbitration and negotiation, Edmondo de Holte Castello, Consul General of Colombia in Montreal stated in a recent address at the University of Montreal.

Señor Castello traced the progress made by the representatives of the various South American republics in drawing up an agreement by which the various countries agreed to settle their differences by conciliation. Paying tribute to the United States, the Consul General said that the American Republic through the Monroe Doctrine had played an important part in giving the southern republics a guarantee that their independence would be defended by the major state on the continent.

# Drylot Feeding of Cattle Gains in Western States

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Drylot feeding of cattle in the seven Far Western States shows a 25 per cent increase over last year, to set a new record, reports J. A. McNaughton, head of the Los Angeles Union Stockyards. The Dec. 1 figure of 450,000 head compares with 360,000 a year ago and 430,000 two years ago.

"The main increase is in California and Arizona where about 70 per cent of the total are being fed," said the head of the largest stockyards west of Kansas City, Mo.

"Cattle feeding is a comparatively new but large industry in California and Arizona," Mr. McNaughton pointed out. "It has been only during the last 15 years that the idea of drylot feeding has taken hold in the Far West. Some idea may be had of the growth and magnitude of this new industry when we say that in 1933 California was feeding 79,000 head on its ranges. Last Dec. 1 there were 191,000, as compared with 126,300 a year ago, and 170,000 two years ago.

**Ample Feed Available**

"It has been found," he explained, "that there is ample homegrown feeds available in the Western States, and that our western grown and produced feeds, properly balanced, are in many ways superior to the standard corn used so extensively in Middle Western livestock fattening. California and Arizona feeds include barley, wheat, oats, alfalfa, and grain hay, sorghums such as milo and higeria, dried beet pulp, cottonseed cake, dried cull fruits, etc."

Considering the 313,000 cattle now on this feed in California and Arizona together, Mr. McNaughton said that it is costing cattlemen $62,600 daily to feed their stock, at 20 cents a head, a low estimate. This has opened up a comparatively new home market for agricultural products to the tune of nearly $2,000,000 a month.

**Feed Prices Higher**

"Those close to the livestock and meat packing industry," continued Mr. McNaughton, "do not see any burdensome supplies of beef cattle in sight during the next few months, during which the larger number of cattle now on feed will be marketed. Normally, during this period, Pacific Coast packers draw upon the Rocky Mountain area and Texas for additional cattle supplies, which in the early part of 1940 are now expected to move eastward."

# Reconvening House Faces 7 Vacancies

WASHINGTON (AP)—John A. Martin, who passed on Dec. 22, was Democratic Representative from Colorado since 1933.

Fourteen House members and two Senators have passed on since the seventy-sixth Congress convened last Jan. 3. In addition, Puerto Rico's resident Commissioner, Santiago Iglesias, passed on here this month.

As a result of Mr. Martin's passing, there will be at least seven vacancies in the House membership when it reconvenes next month—five Republicans and two Democrats. Successors to seven other departed House members and two Senators already have been named.

In addition to Mr. Martin's, other House seats which will be vacant when Congress meets are those formerly held by the late Representative Harry W. Griswold (R) of Wisconsin, Charles A. Eaton (R) of California, Chester C. Bolton (R) of Ohio, Edward T. Taylor (R) of Tennessee, Carl E. Mapes (R) of Michigan, and William Sirovich (D) of New York.

## Goal Found 'Too High' For Army Recruiting

WASHINGTON (AP) — Failure appeared inevitable for the Army's recruiting drive, which seeks to reach by Jan. 1 the augmented strength ordered in September by President Roosevelt. Officials said that the goal was "a little too high" and that a few more weeks would be required.

Latest reports give the Regular Army's enlisted strength as 210,340 enlisted men, as of Dec. 14, compared with 227,000 directed by Mr. Roosevelt in proclaiming a limited national emergency because of the European war. The National Guard reported 222,700 for the same date, short of its goal of 235,000 men.

## Oregon to Keep Telling About Its Attractions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore.—Advertising policy of the past four years will be followed in 1940 by the Oregon State Highway Commission in using $100,000 for advertising Oregon's attractions to motor tourists, it was decided here recently. In 1939, about $130,000 will be spent for the year for magazine, newspaper, radio and motion picture advertising, with approximately 47 per cent west of the Mississippi River and 53 per cent east of that line.

## Germans Merry As British Wait

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. (AP)—While a British cruiser lurked offshore, 52 men aboard the German freighter Arauca gathered around a Christmas tree Dec. 25 and sang hymns.

The Arauca fled into Port Everglades, Fla., on Dec. 19 from the warship, which since then has kept vigil in nearby waters.

It was a merry Christmas party aboard the Nazi merchantman. The tree, lighted and decorated, was set up in the crew's mess, and officers joined the men there. After eating—there was the choice of chicken or roast beef, with soup, vegetables and fruit, Engineer Kark Mueller opened the ceremonies with a patriotic, militaristic address.

Capt. Frederick Stengler, who defied the British cruiser Orion by turning toward shore after being ordered to proceed out to sea, spoke quetly, humorously. He mentioned "our friends waiting outside."

## Chain Store Suit Attorney Chosen

NEW YORK (AP)—David P. Siegal, New York attorney, has been retained by the Louisiana Farmers' Protective Union to prosecute the Union's $8,328,576 damage suit against five major operators of chain stores.

The action, scheduled for a hearing soon in the United States District Court at Little Rock, Ark., names the following as defendants: The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company of America, Inc., the Safeway Stores, Inc., The Atlantic Commission Company, Inc., the Wesco Food Company, Inc., and the Triway Produce Company, Inc.

James M. Morrison, now running for Governor of Louisiana against Gov. Earl Long, will be associated with Mr. Siegal in the trial.

The New York attorney's office here said a bitterly contested motion to dismiss the suit would be argued before a Federal Court in Little Rock on Jan. 2.

The Louisiana Farmers' Protective Union, composed of 9,000 plantation owners, is suing the chain store corporations for triple damages under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Clayton Act, and the Robinson-Patman Act.

Mr. Siegal said the suit was regarded in the South and West as the most important litigation of its kind ever instituted in the United States.

## Overhauling Sought Of Veterans' Benefits

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Veterans Association, which opposes pensioning dependents of veterans who were not injured in war service, announced Dec. 26 that it would seek "a complete overhauling" of veterans' benefit legislation at the coming session of Congress.

Robert B. Luchars, President of the Association, said in a statement that there should be "some sane and rational legislation enacted which will prevent special groups of veterans demanding and receiving special benefits for themselves."

## *Christmas Party Reward For Child Fire Fighters*

OLATHE, Kan. (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McGrath gave a Christmas party for 28 children who saved their home from fire.

The McGrath residence is just outside the city limits, so the fire department couldn't answer when fire broke out in the basement early last October.

The children formed a bucket brigade, and helped carry out the furniture.


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# The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON



## War Strategy: A Tough Nut to Crack

*An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is* VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

**Your Chairman speaks:**

"We have talked about war economy, war costs and the peace issues—but nothing about the war itself as yet. Today we will try and answer some of the questions that have arisen on this subject. Of course the common question is about why the war shows so little activity—the familiar charge of its being a 'phoney war.'

"Broken down, you will find that this argument narrows down to the fact that fighting on the Western Front has been almost nil since the war was declared September 3. To any informed person this must come as one of the most encouraging signs of the present conflict. It means that a new great war has followed closely enough upon a previous great war to have the lessons learned put in use by men who experienced them."

**Question:** "You mean that lessons from wars more widely separated are not always learned?"

**Answer:** "Yes. Forty years between wars and the knowledge of war No. 1 is only a lot of book references to the leaders of War No. 2. Now, experience still is the best teacher and the bitter experiences of warfare make men careful—men who, as theoreticians working from books, would take chances. Today's leaders learned lessons in the throwing away of man power in 1914 to 1918 which are saving thousands of human lives today."

**Question:** "Could you give us some specific losses in the last war to point up your contention?"

**Answer:** "Yes. You will remember that for four years the armies of France and Britain on one side and Germany on the other were literally at a standstill. Yet offensive after offensive was launched only to fail. In 1915 the French, after a month of fighting, gained one mile of ground in Champagne on a narrow front. The loss: 240,000 men killed, wounded and missing! The Germans, to gain five miles before Verdun in 1916, lost 270,000 men; while the French lost 460,000 trying to beat them back."

**Question:** "Those are terrible losses for such gains. Why did they occur?"

**Answer:** "There are many minor reasons. But the chief one was the fact that defensive warfare, even with earth trenches, and aided by machine guns, had become so strong that at least a majority of three to one was needed by the attackers at best. Even 14 to one was used at times without effect.

"Now if defenses were so effective in the relatively crude trenches and pill boxes of the World War, consider attacking a Maginot or Siegfried line, where soldiers at the front are safer than civilians at home. No indeed, the Allied generals are very wise—and the German generals' experience, too, is so strong that they even have managed to stop Hitler's impetuousness so far, in holding back on any offensive against the British and French."

**Question:** "If the Western Front is so tied up how are the British and French going to get at the Germans? Will they try a land and sea operation such as was attempted at the Dardanelles during the World War?"

**Answer:** "Since the Dardanelles campaign so nearly succeeded, that is a logical question. One important thing that has changed since then, however, makes any chances of such an effort being attempted very small, certainly at the moment. That is the airplane. It is hazardous enough landing troops from transports and getting them ashore under fire from shore batteries. But have bombing planes available to sweep across the invaders, bombing and machine gunning transports and open boats, and the effort becomes suicidal. In addition the modern mechanized army with its heavy tanks, trucks and oil supplies would be far more difficult to land than the old foot army with light artillery."

**Question:** "Where might the British and French move, then?"

**Answer:** "Looking at the map we see the plains of Hungary as the best area for an advance. This assumes, of course that it's only a matter of time until the Balkans have made their choice and joined in the war. This would be a very hard operation because it would mean moving vast Allied armies through the Dardanelles and up through the valleys of the Balkan peninsula to get at the German borders. Again, getting these men there, as big a job as it would be, would be small compared to getting supplies enough over there to keep the army going ahead with plenty of arms, ammunition, food, fuel and mechanical replacements."

**Question:** "Would there be any other route open?"

**Answer:** "Another possibility, calling for the same transport problems, but also demanding a much longer land drive, would be to cut through Bessarabia into Russia, up through the Ukraine and across Poland. That would assume Russia joining Germany militarily.

"Actually we might find that only a Munich-in-reverse would win the war. The British and French backed down then because of the threat of superior German air power. If the Allies could build up so much air power that they could show Hitler they had 100,000 planes to, say, his 35,000—mightn't he decide to quit rather than unloose this vast sky armada on Germany with the loss of the war a certainty? It's a question to consider.

"And now for our guest speaker today we have the noted British writer, Lord Strabolgi, who served in the British Navy as a Commander during the World War—on Page 287."



## *Geography: Prime Ingredient of War Strategy*

By a Staff Artist

**Both Natural and Man-Made Defenses Determine the Course of War**

**The Nazi-Allied war is stalled on land because of the mighty Maginot and Siegfried defenses. The Lowlands feel some protection from the Nazi war machine because of the sea. Switzerland is partly protected by its mountainous terrain. And in the Russo-Finnish conflict Finland's thousands of lakes have proved a useful compliment to the man-made Mannerheim line. Thus in today's wars, as in all wars, rivers, mountains, lakes, and plains—as well as lines of steel and concrete—become vital factors in military maneuvering. Generals may deplore but cannot ignore geography.**

Fold on this line

Cut on this line



## Armies Hold—Sea and Air Power Win

**By Lord Strabolgi**

Will the present war be won on land or on sea? As basis of this discussion I am assuming that no other power or powers intervene and that war ends as it began, after defeat of Poland, as a contest between Britain and France, in alliance, against the Third Reich.

The problem can be reduced to very simple terms. For Germany to win, it must reverse the existing naval situation and defeat Britain at sea. Without this not even the defeat of the British and French armies would give Germany victory. Winning of naval and military battles as such don't bring victory in a war. The end sought in every war is for one combatant to be able to impose its will on the government of the other combatant. Defeat of armies or navies may be a means to this end, but it can also be brought about by pressure on civil population. Whatever the means, the ends are to force the defeated government to accept the victor's terms. For Germany to be able effectively to blockade Britain, a command of the sea would have to be won which would enable her to blockade France also. This is the only chance Germany has of winning this war outright.

It is generally accepted that intensive air action can assist a victory in the field, but it cannot by itself achieve victory. In the same way air action, if great enough and successful enough, could assist a naval victory over British and French allies by wholesale destruction of sea ports, shipping and naval harbors. But ultimate pressure at sea would have to be brought to bear by warships.

### Nazi Dilemma

Best informed military opinion now declares that the Maginot Line can only be penetrated at such tremendous cost that operations necessary for the purpose would risk cohesion of the German Army.

A German invasion of Belgium and Holland wouldn't seriously affect this situation from a military viewpoint provided the French-British Allies were not tempted into giving battle in the open on the Belgian plain, rather than holding as their main objective their own fortified lines.

Assistance could and would be given to Holland and Belgium particularly from the air; but always enough troops would be retained to hold the French lines in sufficient strength.

On paper the German military situation appears very strong. In the early weeks of the war the main German strength was exerted against Poland; and now in midwinter at least 90 German divisions are concentrated in the West against some 75 French divisions and seven or eight British divisions. A British division may be taken as 12,000 men in this war and a German division as 15,000. But the Germans only have to hold their own lines on the German-French frontier.

### Time Aids Allies

The French and British have to hold their fortified lines to cover Switzerland and Belgium in case of violation of their neutrality by invasion of these countries by Germany. Despite this, however, defense under modern conditions is so powerful, the fire power of modern armies so devastating, that frontal attacks on such series of fortifications as the Maginot and Siegfried lines are not practical propositions.

In any case winter weather is against such assaults, and by spring the British Armies in France will have been immensely strengthened. Furthermore by spring German air superiority in numbers will have been lost or so reduced as to remove the possibility of a repetition of tactics employed in Poland where aircraft were used to disorganize communications behind the Polish armies after overwhelming air superiority had been established.

The role of British and French Armies in this war is to "hold the ring" for sea and air power to function.

How then would a decision be reached? Germany's enemies have three offensive weapons: sea blockade, economic warfare, and airplanes. The effect of a blockade will be slower in operation than in the World War of 1914 to 1918 because of the greater number of neutrals bordering Germany from whom it can draw supplies. Against this, however, the economic and particularly the financial position of Germany is weaker now than then. Germany hasn't so much fat to live on.

### Economic Warfare

Economic warfare means the use of British and French financial power to buy goods which Germany otherwise could purchase in certain markets. To take only one example: If Russian manganese can be bought by the Allies for good money it won't reach Germany. There will be no actual starvation of the German population because enough foodstuffs of a kind will always be available. But a general economic collapse will be hastened and the German war front weakened through a lack of essential raw materials. In the meantime French and British air strength will be growing fast. The position may be reached when the mere threat of mass air action against legitimate military objectives will either bring about a change of government in Germany or force the existing government to sue for peace. Or it may be that mass air action will have to be used, probably in reprisal.

Germany can do much mischief at sea by submarines, mining, raids on trade routes; but failing altogether the arrival of unforeseen and almost impossible events she cannot win actual command of the sea in order to enable her to reverse her present position.

Sea power alone won't win this war, but it will make it possible for air power—which is only another form of military warfare, and which also operates on land—to bring about a final defeat.



## The Code: An Allegory of Elephants and Gunpowder

Napoleon Bonaparte watched intently the scene of three wars, spread in front of him beyond a balustrade overlooking the Province of Earth.

In an easy chair on the terrace, Hannibal of Carthage silently pored over a book.

"So they're at it again," Napoleon remarked, turning away from the balustrade.

"At what?" Hannibal went on reading.

"War. Haven't you heard? France and Britain . . ."

"Oh, that. Do you call that war? Now when I crossed the Alps . . ."

The Little Corporal took a stance in front of Hannibal's easy chair.

"With elephants! I did it with horses."

"Yes, Little Corporal, I know. By the way, have you read this book?"

Napoleon took it, glanced at the title: "A Greater Than Napoleon, By Captain Liddell Hart," then snorted:

"Scipio Africanus! That Roman greater than I? Who ever moved armies with such dazzling speed? Read my triumphs engraved on the arch I designed with my own hands in Paris. Austerlitz . . . Marengo . . . Friedland. . . ."

Hannibal yawned as he turned a page.

"Seems to me I recall something about a retreat from Moscow. And wasn't there also a slight tarnishing of your fame at Waterloo?"

"British sea-power did that to me. And it was France against the world. I was outnumbered. But show me in all history a greater strategist on land!"

### Who's Liddell Hart?

"This chap called Liddell Hart seems to feel that Scipio Africanus puts you in the shade. That isn't hard for me to believe, but Liddell Hart also agrees with those critics of my strategy who say Scipio was greater than I. That I cannot accept."

"Who is this Liddell Hart? Probably some tin-whistle scribe who never saw a battle."

"He can't match you, Bonaparte, but he saw action as a British Captain during the war of 1914-1918. British strategy in this new war owes much to him. War has changed since our names struck fear into the hearts of men, mine 2,000 years ago in Imperial Rome, and yours only a little over a century ago in Europe. War has changed. See those strange flocks of birds . . ."

The two generals of a vanished past stood together at the balustrade. They saw Soviet Russian planes diving into Helsingfors with cargoes of flame and destruction. Defenseless women and children huddled against open walls along the streets.

Napoleon gripped the balustrade. "This is worse than anything we ever saw. And even I was moved to remark in my day: 'The sight of a battlefield after the fight is enough to inspire princes with a love of peace and a horror of war.'"

### Futility of War

Hannibal saw in memory his own victories and brief moments of power. Before him flashed the career of Genghis Khan, Mongolian who amassed the world's largest land empire that covered Asia and even pushed its way to the gates of Europe. Hannibal saw Babylon and Egypt . . . Greece and Imperial Rome . . . Europe scarred with hatreds grown old in former wars and now again sowing hatreds. . . .

He broke the eloquent silence.

"Wouldn't you think, Napoleon, that people in the Province of Earth might have learned by now how futile is our profession? Of course, it all seemed brave and glorious at the time. But at least we had some excuse for feeling noble. We marched and counter-marched. We stood up and fought, man to man.

"By your day, Bonaparte, that bad-smelling gunpowder had come out of Asia. But when Carthage warred on Rome, we still relied on stout arms and running horses. Chariots and battering rams . . . wooden galleys-of-war . . . spears and daggers . . . so we fought.

"Now see those cowardly submarines sinking merchant ships. See those bombers setting fire to homes far from the battle line. War, General Bonaparte, has fallen below the dignity of man."

Napoleon seemed not to be listening. Almost to himself he said: "My Code, my Code still governs the law of France. Those words on paper have out-lasted all my feats of arms. If only we could tell this to the people of Earth!"

"They know it, Bonaparte. They know it, more clearly than we did. They have tried to outlaw war. But they are bewildered. Their problems seem too vast, too complex. Even before this struggle has fairly begun, they are talking of a new federation of nations, based on peace and justice."

"A fond, brave hope. May it be crowned, some glorious day, with the Code of Man's Brotherhood."

**Roland Sharp**

## *Read On—*

### Books

**The Ramparts We Watch**—By Maj. George Fielding Eliot, Reynal and Hitchcock, New York, 1938. Defence problems of America.

**Bombs Bursting In Air**—Same as above, 1939. Effect of air fighting on world affairs.

**Great Captains Unveiled**—By Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart, Little, Brown & Company, Boston, 1928. Portraits of Genghis Khan, Gustavus Adolphus, and other strategists.

**Reputations Ten Years After**—Same as above. 1928. Estimate of 1914-1918 tacticians, Joffre, Foch, Ludendorff, Allenby, Pershing.

**The Defence of Britain**—Same author as above, Random House, New York, 1939.

**Sea Power in the Modern World**—By Sir Herbert W. Richmond, Reynal and Hitchcock, 1934.

**Ahriman: A Study in Air Bombardment**—By O. L. Spaulding, for World Peace Foundation pamphlet, Boston, 1939.

### Magazines

**"It's a Military Impossibility"**—How to Read the War News—By Lowell M. Limpus, The Forum, December, 1939.

**The Offensive Still Gives Victory**—By George Fielding Eliot, Foreign Affairs, October, 1938.

**If War Breaks Out Tomorrow**—The Strength and Strategy of the European Powers, also by Major Eliot, The New Republic, May 24, 1939.

# New Seadrome Light Buoy Big Aid in Night Landings

**News in Aviation**

*By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

An entirely new type of seadrome contact light buoy which promises to make night take-offs and landings by seaplanes as safe as those at land airports, has been developed by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in co-operation with the Civil Aeronautics Authority—which up to the present has permitted no such operations except in emergencies. The lights have already been tested and accepted by the United States Navy.

The great difficulty with floating marker lights in the past has been that they would not remain stationary, and that because of the reflections cast on the water runways it was extremely difficult for pilots to judge height above the surface—or the exact location of the runway.

These problems are overcome in the new markers. Rubber "doughnut" type floats are designed to keep the lights practically stationary even in quite rough water, and fluorescent lights inclosed in prismatic lenses eliminate confusing reflections and shed a clear, diffused light over the water so that pilots can judge their position without difficulty.

An important feature of the light buoy is the rubber float, about four feet in diameter and weighing—with the electrical equipment—about 185 pounds, which offers no danger to the hulls of flying boats, or the pontoons of seaplanes, should they strike them.

The lights are supported by a thin pipe rising three feet above the water level in the center of each "doughnut." Dry-cell batteries are contained in a waterproof case at the bottom of the pipe, under water. They require servicing only about once in three months.

**New Seadrome Light Buoy**

**It furnishes nearly motionless light of a fluorescent, prism-enclosed type reducing reflection to a minimum and providing even, diffused illumination of water runways.**

### *Rome-Rio Service*

The new trans-Atlantic air service between Rome and Rio de Janeiro has just been inaugurated—quite soon after the 100th trans-Atlantic trip, further to the north, by Pan American Airways. Trimotored Savoi Marchettis are being used. Stops are made at Seville in Spain, Salt Island and Pernambuco and Baja in Brazil. The first plane left Rome with 1,200 pounds of mail, but no passengers.

### *Christmas in the Sky*

Competing with the legendary Santa Claus sleigh and reindeer in the matter of Christmas decorations were United Air Lines planes over the holiday week end. Cabins were adorned with holly, mistletoe and other symbols of yuletide. Colorfully wrapped individual fruit cakes were given to each passenger—with holiday corsages, as well, for women.

Special holiday flight logs, signed by the pilot, first officer and stewardess, were distributed as souvenirs. Holiday telegraph blanks were provided, too, and passengers were invited to wire greetings to their friends without charge.

### *Light Plane Boom*

Quentin Reynolds, Associate Editor of Collier's, took the writing of an article on "flivver planes" seriously enough to take some flying instruction himself. Modern ships of this type, he says in the current issue of the magazine, are easily flown that on his first flight in one of them, he operated it himself—including take-off and landing—on verbal instructions from the pilot.

Mr. Reynolds quotes Robert H. Hinckley, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, as saying that in his opinion the United States will have 70,000 licensed pilots within two years, compared with the 26,144 of today.

Total American production of light planes of the type first popularized by C. Gilbert Taylor and William Piper of "Cub" fame, is expected to approximate 4,000 for 1939, Mr. Reynolds reports, adding that the combination of mass production and mass instruction may be expected to increase this output greatly.

## Reich Extends Newspaper Ban

GENEVA (AP)—Swiss newspapers which had been permitted to circulate in Germany until now were informed by their Berlin offices Dec. 23 that, effective immediately, no German-language newspapers published abroad would be permitted to enter.

## *Swap Old Shoes In German Town*

HALLE, Germany (AP) — The local Shoemaker's Guild, with consent of the Lord Mayor, has formalized the buisness of hand-me-downs in footwear.

An exchange for children's shoes where parents can trade outgrown shoes for worn but not worn-out larger sizes has been set up to avert waste of precious leather and to sidestep the red tape of rationing on new shoes.

A small administration fee is collected on each trade.

# Hoover Sends Second Large Sum to Finns

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—While committees throughout the Nation are turning holiday events into benefits for needy Finnish civilians, Herbert Hoover, National Administrator of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., has sent a second contribution of $100,000 to the war-and-winter-beset population of Finland from the American people just 15 days after he organized relief activities here.

Mr. Hoover said the money went to a Finnish administrative committee headed by Aimo K. Cajander, formerly Prime Minister, who will use it to provide shelter and sustenance for homeless non-combatants exposed to the rigors of the Arctic winter.

Mr. Hoover clarified the needs of the Finnish people and the program of the Fund in a statement which he issued to co-operating agencies today:

"The task to date has been two-fold," he said. "One, to get money to aid men too old to fight and women and children who have been driven from their homes in the war zone, and, two, to set up an organization which would function as a collecting agency with a minimum cost.

**First Urgent Need Met**

"While the $200,000 the Finnish Relief Fund has already cabled abroad is only a small percentage of what is needed, at least it has filled the urgent need for money to move the homeless from the war area to the western part of Finland. As the same time, organizational work has gone on apace. I hope to have committees functioning in every State by the end of this week or early next week."

Mr. Hoover today prepared to solidify his relief organization as the drive swung into the third week. He will go to Chicago on Thursday to confer with Philip P. Clarke, Chairman of the Chicago Committee, and Lester Norris, Chairman of the Southernr Illinois Committee. Thence he will go to Minneapolis to address a mass rally Friday night, afterwards returning to New York.

On the same night that Mr. Hoover will speak in Minneapolis, a mass rally will be held in San Francisco under auspices of a committee headed by Mayor Angelo T. Rossi, and Werner Janssen, will lead the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra in an all-Sibelius program at the Hollywood Bowl. Mr. Janssen has underwritten the cost of the concert, thus assuring that all proceeds will go to Finnish aid.

Presidents of three national women's organizations, totaling more than 7,000,000 professional and club women asked their members to organize a systematic program of aid for the Finnish people. The three leaders, members of Mr. Hoover's national committee, are Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, head of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, and Mrs. Ruth Haller Ottoway, of the National Council of Women.

Latest reports from headquarters of the Fund at 420 Lexington Avenue listed receipt of $17,601 from 10 newspapers acting as local collecting agencies in accordance with Mr. Hoover's request, $3,500 from Detroit's local committee, $2,500 from an anonymous contributor, $100 from Mount Holyoke College, and $170 from Beaumont, Texas.

The New York Chapter, of which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia is Chairman, has collected $58,233 and expects a substantial addition to come from the benefit concert to be held Wednesday, Dec. 27, at Carnegie Hall.

**Stars Arrange Program**

A program of Scandinavian music has been arranged by Kirsten Flagstad, Karen Branzell, Lauritz Melchior, and Lawrence Tibbett, leading members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, with Eugene Goossens, conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, who will lead the National Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra at the concert.

Countess Folke Bernadottee (Estelle Manville), Chairman of the sponsoring committee, announced today that advance reservations indicate a capacity house. Doris Duke purchased $1,000 worth of tickets and returned them to the committee for resale.

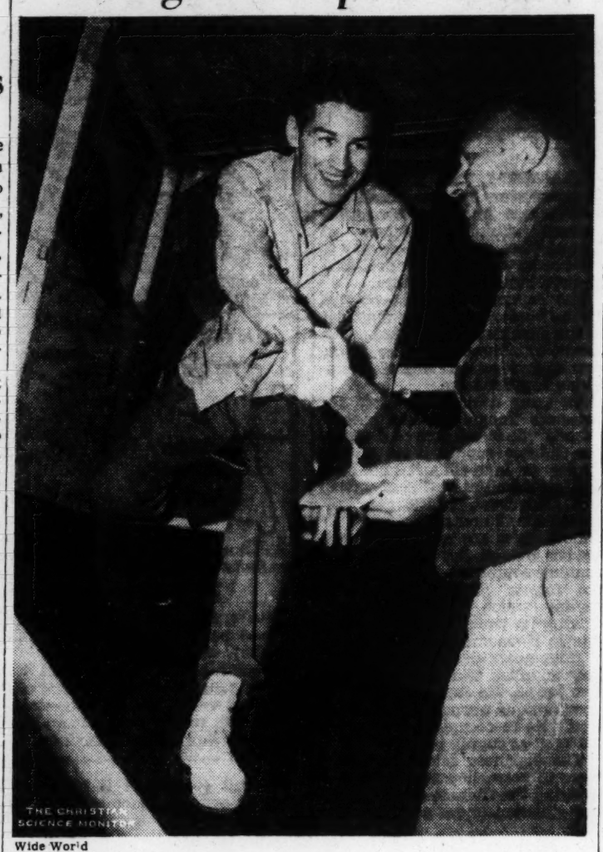
Energetic support of the fund will come from the theater in New York, represented in the newly organized Stage and Artists Committee for Finnish Relief, with Louis Schoffer, as chairman. Among the members who will "bend every effort" toward staging performances to raise funds are Tallulah Bankhead, Katherine Hepburn, Gertrude Lawrence, Eddie Dowling, Maurice Evans and Paul Muni. Martha Graham, Ruth Draper, Moss Hart, George S. Kaufman, Morrie Ryskind, and Arthur Hopkins have assured the Committee of their support.

Mr. Schaffer has written to Matthew Woll, of the American Federation of Labor, to say the Committee will co-operate in his efforts to co-ordinate Finnish relief activities among stage, screen and radio unions.

## Gifts to Hitler

BERLIN (AP) — Admiral Nicolas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, has sent Reichsführer Hitler several railway carloads of gifts for German winter relief work.

# *Collegiate Seaplane Pilot*



Wide World

**First Seaplane Pilot Under New U. S. Program**

Darrel Irwin, junior at the University of Miami, receives congratulations from Capt. S. C. Huffman, Chief Instructor of the Embry-Riddle Flying School. Mr. Irwin, whose home is in Duluth, Minn., says he hopes to make flying his career. He is in the CAA civilian pilot training program.

# Peace Parley Now With Justice Is Plea of Premier de Valera

DUBLIN, Dec. 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon De Valera, emphasizing that "Ireland is not a belligerent," suggested in an international radiocast yesterday that a settlement of the war "be sought now in good will rather than wait until exhaustion has forced the requisite dispositions for peace."

"The fact that in the case of a modern great war the victor and the vanquished nations alike have, for many years after the war is over, to endure privations almost as great as those of the war itself, should urge" such a settlement, the Premier said.

"The conference which comes at the end of a war takes place in an atmosphere which precludes justice. The conference that is needed is a conference of equals where each side's difficulties are appreciated.

Mr. De Valera opened his talk with a regret that "circumstances beyond my control" had prevented his accepting President Roosevelt's invitation to visit the United States and the filling of speaking engagements here.

"I would have made it the chief aim of my mission to request you . . . to continue to give your moral support to our efforts to have the partition of our country immediately brought to an end . . . so that the last remaining obstacle to good neighborly relations between the people of Ireland and the people of Britain should be removed . . . ," he said.

## Riot and Raid

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Dec. 26 (AP)—Approximately 60 prisoners, all suspected of membership in the outlawed Irish Republican Army, locked their warders in a cell and rioted for five hours in the Londonderry jail yesterday before they were subdued.

The men, interned for the duration of the war, set fire to bedding, smashed furniture and leaned out of windows to sing Republican songs and shout slogans to crowds in the streets.

A fire brigade turned the hose on them, and forced them to surrender.

Lawless activities of the I. R. A. were reported in other parts of the country as a band identified by police as members of the outlawed army raided a magazine in a fort in Dublin's Phoenix Park Dec. 24, overpowered sentries and removed large quantities of arms, ammunition and equipment in trucks. A Dublin court is holding two men charged with participating in the raid, but none of the arms have been recovered.

Four raiders were captured when an alarm finally was sounded but there was no trace of the trucks.

The fort, in a lonely section of the park, was turned over to the Irish Government in 1922 by the British.

On Dec. 21 seven fires and explosions in Birmingham, England, mail boxes and the Birmingham Post Office prompted a general police warning to beware of "letter bombs" attributed to the illegal Irish Republican Army.

Five explosions of incendiary bombs at the Birmingham Post Office and two fires in mail collection boxes at Crew were reported. Police said the bombs had a delayed action. About 20 letters were destroyed in the Post Office.

The Birmingham explosions were part of a series which followed the sentencing to capital punishment of two I. R. A. members Dec. 14 in a Birmingham court for a fatal bomb explosion at Coventry.

## Australian Airmen In Britain

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The first contingent of Australian forces to reach England since the war started landed at a south coast port today. All were members of the Air Force.

Arrival of the tanned Australian squadron marked the second such demonstration of Empire Solidarity in little more than a week. The other was arrival of a division of the Canadian Active Service Force last week.

The Australian contingent is a fully trained squadron of airmen—pilots, gunners, and observers—and ground staff—mechanics ready to take over their duties with the Royal Air Force immediately.

They are under command of Wing Commander L. V. Lachal, who preceded the squadron to England and was at the dock to greet them. First wartime experience for the Australians will be with a British coastal command.

## Lend Marketing Expert

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES — California Fruit Growers Exchange has loaned its Canadian Sunkist dealer-service representative, Oliver Robert, to the Dominion Government for three months, to aid in the emergency confronting the Canadian apple producers who are faced with a surplus aggravated by loss of export markets in wartime.

# New Nazi Torpedo Secret Disclosed

**By A Naval Expert**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Designers of naval vessels have lifted their pencils from their drafting boards and await further developments in the present war on the seas.

One of the chief reasons is the discovery that capital ships can be sunk in short order by means of a new development in torpedoes and mines.

Why did the Courageous and the Royal Oak sink in such an incredibly short time?

The answer stands revealed in a new technique that the Germans now are known to be using. It may have major consequences for designers who are at work on large capital ships.

**Supposedly Protected**

As the result of experience with torpedoes in the last war, the design of capital ships underwent a thorough revision, and the improvements made were deemed to provide adequate protection against serious damage being done by torpedoes. Underwater bulges were fitted to the sides and, where possible in old ships, and in all new construction, additional strengthening members were installed and a more complex compartmentation system was adopted.

These modifications appeared to be all that were necessary, for had not the battleship Marlborough survived a torpedo hit at Jutland, maintained its place in the battle line, and eventually reached a dry dock safely?

Designers dismissed the matter of torpedo protection and turned their talents to another subject more in the public eye—protection against bombs launched from airplanes.

**Two Ships Sunk**

The present war was scarcely minutes old when the Courageous was torpedoed and sank very quickly, some accounts said in 12 minutes. "Ah," said the designers, "an old ship with inadequate protection against torpedoes." But the Courageous had been fitted with blisters!

Then came the Royal Oak affair, another sinking in an incredibly short period of time. So short, that large casualties resulted, despite the fact that the debacle occurred in port where there were numerous ships to render assistance.

Although the Royal Oak was supposed to have undergone a refit that included the installation of approved torpedo protection, the die-hards had an alibi in that the ship had been hit by three or possibly four torpedoes.

But the skeptically inclined began to doubt that all was as well as was represented with the capital ship.

Then came the havoc wrought by the "mystery" mine when the bottoms of ships were lifted almost entirely through them. With the eventual disclosure of the mine's secret, the reason for the Courageous and the Royal Oak catastrophes was divulged, and was no longer a matter for conjecture.

**Depth a Problem**

Heretofore among the banes of the torpedoist was the need of being prepared quickly to alter the setting in depth at which torpedoes were to run. A battleship shot required say 25 feet, one at a cruiser, 15 feet, and at destroyers—well, they had best be left alone, because the torpedo would have to run so close to the surface that wave action was very likely to prevent a successful run.

And many otherwise perfect torpedo shots proved to be equally perfect duds when they slithered just below the keels of targets.

But now we know that the Germans have adopted a new torpedo technique. Their torpedoes are set to run below the keels of target ships, and the same type of magnetic firing device that is used in their new mine explodes the charges under ships' bottoms where the destructive effect is enormous. And no need to juggle depth settings. It could be put at 35 feet and let fly at any type of ship.

The energy released by the ordinary form of underwater explosion is dissipated in two ways. Part is expended in displacing a large mass of water, whereby some of the gases escape to the surface. The remaining energy does work in crumpling up any underwater structure within range.

In the conventional type of torpedo explosion against the side of a ship, considerable potential destructive effort fades away with the rush of gases to the surface, and ships' structures can be designed to resist the remainder.

**No Answer Yet**

But the structure that can resist an explosion directly beneath a ship's bottom, has not yet been devised. Then there is no safety valve in the form of escaping gases, the entire force of the explosion takes effect, and the triple skins and minute compartmentations of the latest ships designed are not capable of absorbing such a blow.

This introduces a very serious problem that must be met by the designers of capital ships and the answer is not readily apparent.

The trend of modern battleship construction has been toward larger ships because all of the desirable features of this type of ship can be increased in greater proportion as the tonnage goes up, that is, more armor, guns, speed, and fuel, can be had for each ton of ship Latest United States design of battleship is reputed to be of about 45,000 tons with an estimated cost of $80,000,000, and requires three or more years for its construction.

But the battleship proponent now is forced to pause and take stock of the new conditions that have emerged from only a few months of sporadic naval warfare.

If the present implications cannot be met, it may be necessary to revert to a much smaller type of battleship.

The disadvantages thus incurred appear to be more than counterbalanced by the prospect of one or two torpedoes destroying, at one fell swoop, a very considerable proportion of the fleet's so-called backbone, to say nothing of the cost in fatalities, and money, and the energy and time expended in producing a gigantic battleship.

**Submarine More Bold**

A corollary to the new torpedo technique is the fact that submarines have lost their fear of destroyers. In the last war, when destroyers hove in sight over the horizon, submarines promptly submerged and crept away. They possessed no means of combating destroyers, as they could be outgunned and, as previously mentioned, torpedoes could not be relied upon to function properly against destroyers. As far as the United States Navy was concerned, the Jacob Jones was the only destroyer sunk by a submarine during the World War. The Cassin was torpedoed but made port and was repaired.

Conditions are different now, and the possession of a torpedo that is effective against even the light draft destroyer, has encouraged submarines to stalk its foe regardless of the depth bomb peril.

This may result in another turning back of the clock, and the construction of quantities of smaller, handier, and less expensive destroyers, rather than a continuation in building the present type, which is really a cruiser in all but name.

And the submarine, What of its future? At the outbreak of this war, naval thought had all but relegated the submarine to oblivion. It seemed that the defense completely overshadowed the offense. But despite the reports of submarine decimation, they seem to be going about their sanguinary business as usual.

The Germans have not yet had time completely to show their reasons for the high rating they still give to submarine effectiveness. It is quite possible that another six months may produce results that will influence the trend in submarines as well as in other types of naval vessels.

## Bigger Battleships Studied for U. S.

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

A Congressional subcommittee is exploring the advisability of giving the Navy 65,000-ton battleships.

The House Naval Appropriations Subcommittee has asked the Navy Department to prepare estimates on the cost of such ships—almost double the size of the fleet's biggest.

Coincidentally, Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, senior minority member of the House Naval Committee, recommended battleships up to 80,000 tons size. He asserted that they would be cheaper in the long run and would make this country "absolutely invulnerable."

[British naval experts said the war had proved the need for more and smaller battleships rather than large craft. The cost of such giants is prohibitive, they said. They also commented that Germany's 10,000-ton pocket battleships had proved to be too heavily gunned for their displacement.]

# Reds Release Polish Royalty

WARSAW (AP)—Through intervention of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena of Italy, Prince Janusz Radziwill and 21 other members of the Radziwill family have been released by Soviet Russia and allowed to return to the Polish capital.

The Italian royal family is distantly related to the Radziwills.

When the war broke out, Prince Radziwill was at his estate at Olyka in Wolhynia which he converted into a hospital and refugee home. Among others, former President Moscicki of Poland sought refuge there on Sept. 6.

Prince Radziwill and his family were arrested by the Russians when they seized Eastern Poland and, for a time, rumors circulated that he had been shot.

Most of the women and children were taken to Shepetovka. Among them were a daughter of Prince Radziwill, Christine Potocki, with her children. Her husband, Count Joseph Potocki, was on the Polish Embassy Staff in London for three years.

Prince Radziwill himself was taken to Moscow and other male members of the family were held in other parts of the Soviet Union.

Women members of the family had to live eight in a room, but, on their return to Warsaw, they spoke without bitterness of their experiences.

The venerable Princess, Marie Louise, born Countess Branicka, great granddaughter of Czarina Catherine the Great of Russia, observed, "It is better to read about history than to experience it."

## War Services Issue Blighty For Camp Reading

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Service with the armed forces is to be brightened by the perusal of Blighty, the purely Service weekly magazine issued during the last two years of the World War.

This periodical is issued free to men of the Services and is not on sale to the general public. It consists of jokes, humorous articles, stories and cartoons reprinted from current newspapers and periodicals. It is to be sent out by the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross as well as by the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Air Ministry.

The original Blighty was the result of an urgent request from two soldiers to their father during the World War for something to read. Mr. Donald Mackenzie, the father, arranged for the publication of Blighty then, and is now doing so again. Both his sons have joined up in this war.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# Church Union for Peace Fostered by Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

1867 at which time Congress declined to appropriate funds to maintain the Legation following the forced closing of the Scotch Presbyterian Church outside Rome. Prior to that date the United States at different periods had maintained envoys at the Papal State of consular and ministerial standing but never a representative of ambassadorial rank.

Because Mr. Taylor for the present is being appointed as an Ambassador-Without-Portfolio, similar to the status of Norman H. Davis as Ambassador-at-Large, and will serve as the President's personal representative, the appointment does not constitute a formal resumption of diplomatic relations. The opinion in Washington and, according to the cables, apparently the opinion in Vatican City, is that the temporary arrangement will lead to that end at some future moment.

Behind this development is President Roosevelt's conviction that a unification of religious forces in the service of constructive peace-making can alone create the will to achieve a moral peace and he is therefore calling on "all churches of the world which believe in a common God" to pool their influence and efforts in preparation for the peace that is to come.

**No Hasty Intervention**

On the international side the principal implications of this action on the part of the President are regarded here as follows:

1. Mr. Roosevelt is contemplating no immediate or early initiative to force an armistice in the European war and is not responding to reported peace feelers from the aggressors.

2. Not to project an immediate peace move but to prepare for ultimate peace building is the diplomatic motive behind the dispatch of Ambassador Taylor to work with the Vatican diplomats.

3. For motives which are understandably personal and political but also humanitarian and sincere, President Roosevelt would like to distinguish his presidential career with a peace leadership which would be a service to the World and to the United States. The offices of the Presidency of the United States will likely be sought by the belligerents, and President Roosevelt, a world statesman by instinct, sees the future peace of the Americas related to the future peace of Europe.

"The people of this nation . . . understand that that which harms one segment of humanity harms all the rest," Mr. Roosevelt said in his message. "They know that only by friendly association between the seekers of light and the seekers of peace everywhere can the forces of evil be overcome."

Mr. Roosevelt believes that the Pope will be looked to in Europe as a welcome and influential peace mediator because of the Roman Catholic populations of many of the countries most concerned, and he believes that the Pope, with representatives of other religions, will unite "those in religion and those in government" in the common purpose of pacification.

4. The appointment of a personal representative to the Vatican is viewed as a gesture of good will and understanding toward the republics of Latin America, all of whom have representatives at the Papal State and whose populations are predominantly Roman Catholic.

5. Because of the President's emphasis in his message upon uniting "those in religion with those in government—who have a common purpose," the appeal for Papal co-operation is considered to rest in part rather pointedly upon an anti-Russian basis, since Moscow is avowedly anti-religious.

6. It is observed that the more intimate contact between the Vatican and the United States may draw Italy sufficiently away from the Berlin axis either to keep it from aiding Germany or bring it to the aid of the Allies.

**Protestant Opposition Shown**

The prospect of an American diplomat stationed at the headquarters of a religion which, at Vatican City, combines within itself both Church and State is not being accepted in Washington without some misgivings and dissatisfaction in different quarters.

Opposition to this action is already being expressed by some Protestant leaders who speak for large sections of Americans who believe that effective co-operation with Roman Catholics in behalf of peace can be achieved through existing channels and who consider the diplomatic recognition of Church and State as embodied in Vatican City so contrary to the American principle of religious independence as to make the appointment of an envoy to the Holy See an unwelcome violation in substance and in spirit of that tradition.

In particular the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, Executive Secretary of the District of Columbia Baptist Convention, expressed objection of the appointment.

**Churchmen Voice Objections**

"During the past year," Dr. Weaver said, "American Baptists in the annual sessions of their three general conventions have taken definite action with regard to diplomatic relations with the Vatican. At their three general conventions representing 10,167,000 members, by a unanimous vote it was decided that they 'oppose diplomatic relations being formed with any ecclesiastical body.'

"It seems that the appointment of Mr. Taylor as envoy to Vatican City violates the expressed declaration of the Baptists of America. I do not know what action will be taken, but I am sure something will be done in the form of a protest."

A similarly frank opposition to Vatican recognition came from the Rev. Dr. Frederick B. Harris, Pastor of the Foundry Methodist Church in Washington:

"I am utterly opposed to any direct or implied recognition of the Papal Court as a political entity or a temporal power.

"I regard the Catholic Church as one of the greatest factors for peace and righteousness in all the world, but that is a very different matter from yielding to its pretensions as a temporal power.

"I have personally stated my views to the President, and he assured me some months ago that he had no intention of recognizing the See of Rome. It seems the appointment now made does accord such recognition, even though, to avoid Protestant protest, the label 'ambassador' is not assumed.

"The logical procedure, it seems to me, would be for the President to carry out his laudable decision to keep in close touch with the organized religious life of the Republic by conferring with the recognized head of the Churches of Christ in America and with the Papal delegate here, who is in constant touch with Rome, and with an accepted representative of the Jewish faith."

**Extent of Recognition**

Protestants who believe that no compromise with the long-established American principle of separation of Church and State should be made in the form of recognizing the political status of the Roman Catholic Church at Vatican City assert that the theory that such recognition only extends to the Vatican as a temporal power and not as a religious body glosses over the real meaning of such a step. They point out that if President Roosevelt were sending an envoy only to a state of the size of Vatican City and if it were viewed only as a State, such an envoy would hold the rank of consul, at most a minister, as prior to 1867, not ambassador, as Mr. Taylor has been named.

While President Roosevelt's increasingly friendly relations with the Vatican have been noticed in the last two years, including his close personal relationship with Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, the gestures of esteem which he had the American Embassy extend to Cardinal Mundelein when he visited in Rome in 1938 and the appointment of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy to represent the United States at the coronation of Pope Pius XII, the role assigned to Ambassador Taylor was unanticipated. The President is personally acquainted with the present Pope who as Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State, visited at the White House when he was in the United States in 1936 and whom Mr. Roosevelt greets as "a good friend and an old friend."

Ambassador Taylor, who only a few years ago retired as Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, is unanimously hailed as individually well fitted for his mission. Only this month did he return to his home in New York after serving as Vice-Chairman of the Inter-governmental Committee on Political Refugees, and he will take to his task of peace-preparation a wide first-hand acquaintanceship with European personalities and problems.

## Russo-Finn War

By a Staff Artist

### Strategic Moves

**White arrows show points of advance by the Finns, black arrows represent Russian gains.**

# Japan Reports Cutting China's Line

**Troops are said to be on French Indo-China border with great stores under seizure.**

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Japanese army has announced that their troops invading the southwestern China Province of Kwangsi had smashed their way to the border of French Indo-China to cut Chinese supply lines.

The Japanese flag was planted on the border and the commander of the Japanese detachment shook hands with the commander of the French garrison at Langson, Indo-China frontier town.

An army communiqué said the Japanese troops thus had accomplished "their mission of destroying Chinese supply bases on the border of Indo-China" and later had left the cities of Chennankwan and Lungchow, which they occupied for 48 hours.

Both cities are near the French border and on the vital highway running southwest from Nanning, the former Kwangsi Provincial capital which Japanese forces, driving up from the sea, captured late in November.

Huge quantities of Chinese military supplies were seized in the two towns, the Japanese said. The communiqué warned that the cities would be re-occupied "if they are restored as supply bases."

The Japanese said their troops were in possession of a large area bringing the Chinese-French frontier situation under control.

By a Staff Artist

### Latest Developments of War in China

**1—Japanese report reaching border of French Indo-China.**
**2—Japanese report crushing Chinese "winter offensive" beyond Hankow in Hupeh Province.**
**3—Battle on Nanchang front in Kiangsi Province.**
**4—Shanghai—Chinese resist efforts to form Japanese puppet government under Wang Ching-wei.**
**5—Sian supply routes from Russia bombed on road between Sian and Lanchow, Kansu Province.**

## Japan Shifts Play

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Japan's strategy in China during the past two and a half months discloses a shift of attack southward, with major emphasis upon cutting lines of outside supply.

Intense fighting along the border of French Indo-China has given the Japanese a foothold on China's last remaining outlet toward the Pacific Ocean. The drift of Japanese tactics points toward cutting all links between the French colony and Free China. To do so, the Japanese still have a long way to go.

As Japan concentrates on cutting supply lines, the war in Asia resembles more and more the war in Europe. Both have become wars of attrition, with land action overshadowed by larger issues of economic conflict.

**Avoid Heavy Losses**

Japanese action in recent weeks has avoided expensive attacks like the one of October against Changsha in central China. Japan came out of that adventure somewhat the worse for wear. Since then, attention has centered on driving a wedge next to French Indo-China, and on bombing China's interior supply routes.

The threat to China's "side door" in Indo-China assumed serious proportions Nov. 22 when Japanese advance guards reached a point only 10 miles from Nanning, headquarters of the powerful Kwangsi Province Chinese armies. Nanning is terminus of a highway from Hanoi in French territory.

Planes supported the Japanese advance. By Nov. 24 Nanning had fallen. The Kwangsi People's Council directed Chinese removal of foodstuffs and the destruction of roads as defenders retreated.

**Chinese Counter Attack**

A week ago, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was reported throwing heavy tank and artillery resources into a counter-attack near Nanning. Chinese claimed heavy toll of the Japanese.

Japan's latest drive has turned southwest from Nanning, reaching the French border. But China's main rail connection is still untouched, some distance inland.

While striking in the south, Japan also has bombed northern supply routes leading in from Soviet Russia. A principal target is the 300-mile link from Sian, capital of Shensi Province, to Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province.

**Hard Loss for Japan**

Reports of casualties naturally differ, but Chinese admit losing about 2,000,000 soldiers so far in the war. In claiming that a Chinese "winter offensive" has just been crushed, the Japanese say 10,000 Chinese were killed beyond Hankow in Hupeh Province. Another 5,000 are added from action in the Nanchang sector, Kiangsi Province.

Japanese admitted 1,177 killed during September.

The loss Nov. 7 of Lieut. Gen. Norihide Abe, first Japanese Division Commander killed in China, led to retaliatory Japanese attacks along the frontier between Outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo.

Chinese meanwhile have shown energy in several counter-attacks. Giving the invader a taste of his own punishment, Chinese bombers have been active in the south. The Japanese claim to have destroyed Chinese air bases in Kwangsi.

In Honan Province and in Hunan Province, Chinese counter-attacks penetrated territory held by Japan for more than a year. Recapture of Yochow, strategic port on the middle Yangtse, is main Chinese objective.

Japan's efforts to set up a puppet government under Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese premier, continues to meet resistance in Shanghai. Two of Mr. Wang's supporters were shot during a Christmas Day outbreak.

## Chinese Show Great Ingenuity In Keeping Supply Lines Open

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI — Working with beaver-like patience even after Japanese have begun to threaten supply lines from French Indo-China, the Chinese constantly seem to find some way of getting through.

Latest Japanese claims of advances along the border of Indo-China emphasize that the invaders are concentrating on drying up China's feeder-lines from the outside world. Communications obviously form bone and sinew of China's power to resist.

Courageous tenacity and ingenuity are China's weapons against heavy odds and overwhelming discouragements. Instead of admitting defeat, the unorthodox Chinese are moving supplies down the coast under the nose of Japanese officials.

Supplies have at various times moved up-country during recent months all the way from Ningpo and Wenchow, within striking distance of the occupied areas around Shanghai and Hangchow, down the coast to French Indo-China. The loss of Canton, and subsequent sacrifice of much of the usefulness of the Canton-Hankow railway, was of course, a great blow. But however impossible the situation has appeared, it seems that the Chinese never become discouraged.

**Some Disadvantages Too**

Indo-China offers many advantages but there are disadvantages too—great and growing difficulty in getting cargo that has been landed at such points as Haiphong, where crates, tires, trucks are described as piled mountain-high and piling higher all the time, and where duties combine with official slowness and red tape to vex shippers. Some cargo becomes buried under tons of other cargo and may take a couple of years to emerge again. The railway objects to departure of loaded trucks because its wants a monopoly it is not equipped to handle.

Yet somehow the goods do move and Chinese spirit remains high and confident. All who have watched the Chinese under bombing agree that they speedily become used to it and go on with their transport and other work, far from intimidated and instead strengthened in their resistance.

Now that the Japanese are closing in on the routes from Indo-China, deeper feeder lines are being strengthened by the Chinese. The Burma road is serving Yunnanfu, and less directly, Chungking as well as other western centers. To the road will in due course be added a railway.

Travelers tell astonishing tales of the difficulties caused by Japanese aircraft, both bombers and pursuits. Certain roads still in use are reported to be lined with the broken bodies of shot-up trucks and light cars.

**Day Travel Impossible**

Travel along those roads by day is at certain periods virtually impossible, and in fact so long as one is in the coastal danger zone there is no full safety because the raiding planes have become expert in hunting out cars concealed under trees. Farther inland the danger falls off sharply because the small pursuits cannot carry fuel enough for long hunts, and the bombers proceed steadily to given objectives without stopping to follow the roads.

The pursuits travel in groups of six or so, and flying low, they literally "comb the bushes" for vehicles and their personnel. When something is found, they dive in turn, dropping bombs and spraying the whole neighborhood with machinegun bullets.

A technique of escape from surprise attacks on motorcars has been evolved. It is hopeless to listen for planes while a car is in motion, and everyone aboard must keep watch. As prowling correspondents around Shanghai during the period of the 1937 fighting speedily found out, one of the best "barometers" is the farmer population which instantly takes to cover upon the approach of planes. When a plane is known to be in the vicinity, no time is lost in halting and scattering all passengers.

It is important that they run other than in a direction at right angles to the car for the planes often approach from the side because that makes the best target, and any object in line is likely to be machinegunned.

In a recent instance a chauffeur declined to transport his foreign party over the much-damaged roads by night, and the group was caught during day travel. The chauffeur ran directly away from the car and covered himself with a blanket, which did not prevent him from being killed in a hail of bullets which also wrecked the car, so although the rest of the party was safe, it was necessary to beg rides back to the starting-point.

## High Honors to Go To 10 Boy Scouts

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Four Gold Honor Medals and one Certificate for Heroism for life-saving under conditions of great personal risk and five Hornaday Awards for service to wild life will be presented to members of the Boy Scouts of America, Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner and Chairman of the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America, announced Dec. 26.

The Gold Honor Medals will go to Sea Scout Alfred Harry Conrad, of the Sea Scout ship "Nautilus," of Terre Haute, Ind.; Eagle Scout John Licciardi, of Troop 67, Emerson, N. J.; Robert Nord, Second-Class Scout of Troop 19, Baraga, Mich., and Robert Piggott, a Tenderfoot Scout of Troop 125, Sheffield Lake, Lorain, Ohio.

The Certificate for Heroism goes to Second-Class Scout Rex Gasperson, of Troop 8, Asheville, N. C.

The five to be presented the Hornaday Award are Henry W. Yahnel, Scoutmaster of Troop 1, Helmetta, N. J.; Horace L. Poole, Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 5, Dubuque, Iowa; David H. Romeis, Life Scout of Troop 33, DeKalb, Ill.; George Merrill Roy, Scoutmaster of Troop 53, Mesa, Arizona, and Carl Wankerin, Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 15, Sheboygan, Mich.

## Liberals' Ban On Honors Kept

OTTAWA (CP) — The Liberal Government is expected to continue its policy, followed since its election in 1935, of not recommending Canadians for recognition in the King's Honor Lists. Since the visit of the King and Queen last spring, there have been rumors that the Government would relax its ban against honors for Canadians, but it was learned that this is unlikely.

The present understanding that there will be no honors applies to both the usual New Year's honor list and the one issued for the official celebration of His Majesty's birthday. In London it was officially announced that the King will not issue an Honors List at the New Year but that the birthday list on next June 13 will be longer than usual.

## Police in Istanbul Raid German Club

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—Turkish police, Dec. 23, raided the German Club Teutonia, a Nazi meeting place, and seized books and records. The present and former President of the Club and other members were extensively questioned but no one was arrested.

Authoritative sources said the police were continuing an investigation of the Club's activity as part of a drive against foreign propaganda.

PARIS, (AP)—Police arrested the Mayors of Vigneux-sur-Seine and Limeil-Brevannes and 12 other men in two nearby villages Dec. 25 on charges of being "militant communists."

## 12 Held Hostage For Adolf Hitler

NEW YORK (AP)—When Adolf Hitler visited Warsaw after its fall, 12 prominent citizens were held in the City Hall as hostages for his safety, one of them has related.

The narrator was Dr. Henryk Szoszkies, a former Director of the Warsaw Central Co-operative Bank, who arrived on the Italian liner Conte de Savoia. He is now honorary Polish Consul in Tel-Aviv, Palestine.

## Transfer to Norway Of 8 U. S. Ships Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Lines asked the Maritime Commission Dec. 26 to approve the sale of eight of its vessels to the North Atlantic Transport Company, a Norwegian corporation. Registry of the vessels would be transferred to Norway.

The United States Lines previously had asked the Commission to authorize transfer of the vessels to Panama, but the application was withdrawn after it had aroused much criticism. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was among those opposing that transfer.

The Government has no mortgages, claims, or other obligations against any of the vessels, the Commission said.

In its application, United States Lines said that because of neutrality regulations, it was impossible to employ the vessels on their regular run under the American flag. It added that there does not appear to be any other route, trade or service in which the vessels could be operated.

If the Commission approves the sale and transfer to Norwegian registry, the ships would be operated between New York and London and New York and Liverpool, with clals at Boston on inbound trips.

## Emperor Opens Japanese Diet

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito, wearing a general's field uniform, today opened the seventy-fifth Diet with an expression of gratitude that relations between the Empire and "each of the treaty powers has become more amicable and closer."

The largest budget in Japan's history, calling for new taxation, will be considered by the legislators during their three-month session.

[The Cabinet Council on Dec. 8 approved a budget of 10,360,000,000 yen (about $2,500,000,000), of which 65 per cent was designated for the Army and Navy.]

Among foreign diplomats attending the opening session were United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew; British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie and Maj. Gen. Eugent Ott, the German Ambassador.

Reading from an Imperial rescript, the Emperor said:

"Our loyal and brave officers and men of the Army and Navy, in defiance to manifold difficulties, have properly acted in their planning operations while our subjects behind the guns are energetically devoting themselves to their patriotic service.

"With the outbreak of disturbances in Europe, the world situation has become extremely complicated. You must therefore make a close study of conditions in the world and direct your efforts to expand the national power so the conviction of the Empire may be realized and East Asia may be fully stabilized."

# Finns Rout Russians With Heavy Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

Finnish Communist Party. Those who did not report progress were said to have been recalled to Moscow and "purged." Thus by a process of elimination Moscow acquired agents whose reports, regardless of the actual situation, were favorable to the Communist cause.

**Judged by Fake Reports**

The appalling ignorance of the true situation in Finland is shown by the crudity of the propaganda designed to win over Finnish workers.

Although the eight-hour day and vacations with pay had been established by law in Finland for years, these measures were included in the program of the Kuusinen puppet government. And although Finland is one of the countries with the highest standard of living in Europe and food shortage is unknown, the leaflets dropped by Soviet planes immediately following first the bomb shower began with a text "Don't starve any more, we will bring you bread."

It has not been Joseph Stalin's policy to admit mistakes. For 15 years he has used subordinates as scapegoats when a particular measure had to be repudiated. Thus it was in 1930 when the tragic results of the forcible collectivization of farming compelled a temporary retreat. Mr. Stalin then made his famous speech on "the dizziness from success" and excesses were attributed to lower functionaries. Again in 1938 when the drastic purge of Mr. Stalin's enemies resulted in flagrant injustices apparent to all the population Nicholas Yezhoff, former Commissar of Internal Affairs, and other tools of Mr. Stalin's policy were transferred to minor offices.

Thus today Andrew A. Zhdanoff, Minister of Propaganda, who till recently was considered Mr. Stalin's heir apparent and who as leader in Leningrad was the most ardent advocate of an alliance with Germany and an aggressive expansionist policy in the Baltics, culminating in war with Finland, is now in disgrace.

**Public Left in Ignorance**

At the present there is talk of discontinuance of the military operations until spring, but unfortunately the Soviets realize that their military prestige is at stake and are therefore likely to attempt to force the issue regardless of cost in human lives and resources.

Thousands of Russian workers and peasants have been herded to their doom in the Arctic snows, but the Russian public is kept ignorant of events. Brief Russian official communiqués merely report "no new developments." Only gradually when individual families learn the fate of their husbands and sons will a realization of the enormous losses incurred spread to towns and countryside.

Meanwhile the Soviet command, although its plan for a "Blitzkrieg" has collapsed, are expected to continue hurling men and materials against the Finns. They are also expected to increase the use of the one weapon which can register easy success against defenseless Finnish women and children—their air force.

There are daily raids of Helsingfors and other towns where bombs are dropped over inhabited areas. The Finns unfortunately lack enough aviation and their main defense weapons is anti-aircraft artillery.

In the Kremlin political considerations always outweigh all others. The Soviet Union's military prestige is now at stake. Little Finland by its heroic resistance has kept away a foe 60 times its size. Among the Allies sentiment in favor of active material aid to Finland grows daily. The Kremlin, it is anticipated, may therefore try, regardless of sacrifice, to overthrow Finland before effective aid arrives.

## Size of Forces

WASHINGTON (AP)—Finland, by authoritative neutral estimates, probably has only 190,000 combat troops opposing the Russians on all fighting fronts.

Military men said that this was a liberal estimate, based on a calculation of 5 per cent of the population.

For every soldier at the front there are normally several behind the lines, and Finland is credited with only 400,000 men in uniform. Men of 40 were summoned to the colors last week.

Opposing the Finns are considerably larger forces of Russians, but authoritative estimates are lacking as to their numerical superiority. By one report 17 divisions, or upwards of 300,000 Red troops, have been massed against the so-called Mannerheim defense line alone, but experts discount the figure because the narrow Karelian Isthmus limits the number that may be employed.

Soviet Russia has perhaps 18,000,000 troops and at least partially trained reserves, forming the world's largest store of military manpower. Some authorities believe that only 2,000,000 or so now are in actual service. They are divided into three main armies, only one of which is employed against the Finns.

## Dominion Views Question of Jobs After War Term

OTTAWA (CP)—Labor Minister Norman A. McLarty said the Government is taking up the question of men who give up jobs to enlist in the overseas forces getting those jobs back when the war is over.

In Australia, the Goernment has issued a decree making it compulsory for employers to reinstate employees who serve in the war but Mr. McLarty noted that the difficulty here is to put an order in terms that would be fair to employers and employees.

"We are dealing," he said, "with a situation that has not been crystallized, because we do not know what condition a man will be in when he is discharged from service. But the matter is receiving consideration. Everything we can do to help employees in getting back their old jobs will be done."


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# New Christmas Meaning for Finns

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 26—For Finnish families Christmas has acquired special significance this year. Although the Christmas celebration was shorn of its traditional carefree gaiety, by way of compensation there is a certain warmth of conviction which was lacking, perhaps, in years of peace. For the Soviets were determined to deprive the Finns of traditional holidays this year—conquest was to be achieved before Christmas. But today the Finnish troops are defeating the Russians on four points.

Though shop windows are boarded over and protected by sand bags, they also are covered with Christmas cards.

In Finland Christmas is usually a children's holiday but this time toy departments were neglected in favor of gas masks and woolen yarns for knitting soldiers socks and sweaters.

Christmas presents were prepared for every fighter at the front. Trains loaded with Christmas packages were given precedence over all other rail traffic.

## Blow for Blow

PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier, in a Christmas message by radio to the French Empire, said Dec. 24, "We will give blow for blow in return for any violence coming from Germany."

The Premier declared France would not, on its own initiative, "add to the sufferings of people" in this four-month-old war but would hold Germany responsible for every bit of destruction caused by it.

France "will win, but will spare the blood of our soldiers," he said as German and French patrols continued on the alert along the entire Western Front.

He paid tribute to "Finland's victorious resistance," to the "Asiatic barbarians" of Russia, which he said "arouses the world's admiration."

Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin in a Christmas order to French troops reminded them Germany was in a position to launch a general offensive.

General Gamelin referred to operations early in the war and then said:

"Since then we have seen the Germans develop their preparations. But thus far they have not dared to unleash their general offensive. For the moment we await events on a firm footing."

## German Message

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (AP)—Col. Gen. Walther von Brauschitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, in a Christmas message to his troops declared that, "Only when we have won will we be able to speak again of peace at Christmas time.

"Beyond No-Man's-Land and in England the destruction of Germany, our people, and our culture was proclaimed in this Christmas period as a war aim," he said.

"Under such circumstances there is only one thing for the German Nation to do—fight the war forced on us with full determination to a victorious end. The day will come when the great German Reich's living space for 86 millions is secure, for right is on our side.

"The front and the home are united in the fast comradeship of a community of fate, especially in the thought of the Führer who likewise is spending this night on the front in the midst of his soldiers."

## Bethlehem Bells

JERUSALEM, Dec. 26 (AP)—The bells of Bethlehem rang out a message of "peace on earth" Christmas Day unheard by nations at war.

Unlike previous years, the church bells of this city were not radiocast to the rest of the world because of European hostilities. The echo of the chimes faded away within the confines of the city.

In contrast to a troubled outside world, the Holy Land was at peace for the first time in three years. Long-standing strife between the Jews and Arabs for the control of Palestine was stilled, at least temporarily.

Members of the Young Men's Christian Association revived their traditional service, suspended for three years due to disturbances, at Tel Boaz, known as the "Field of the Shepherds."

# Pope's Call Voices Protest On 'Slavery of Armaments'

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 26 (AP)—A five-point program for a "just and honorable peace" for troubled Europe was offered Dec. 24 by Pope Pius XII.

"Premeditated aggressions," war atrocities and disregard of human liberty were assailed by the Pontiff in a Christmas Eve address to 25 Cardinals. His five points showing the way to peace were:

Guarantee of every nation the right to life and independence.

Liberate the world from the "slavery of armaments."

Correct the faults and ineffectiveness of "international" organizations set up to solve peacefully the world's problems.

Comply with the "needs of just demands of nations, peoples and ethnical minorities."

Provide observance by statesmen and peoples of Christian principles.

Informally acknowledging President Roosevelt's appointment of Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative to the Vatican, the Pope described the move as:

"A powerful contribution for achievement of a just and durable peace and alleviation of the sufferings of war."

Pope Pius said he had expressed his "heartfelt gratitude" to the President for the "Christmas message which could not have been more welcome to us . . . "

Declaring that actions in war violate "the most elementary sentiments of humanity," the Pope declared they "cry for vengeance before God."

"As it seems that the world has forgotten Christ's message for peace and the idea of reason and of Christian brotherhood," he declared, "we have been obliged, alas, to assist at a series of facts which are irreconcilable as much with the laws of international rights as with the principles of natural rights and with the most elementary sentiment of humanity. . . .

"In this category enter: First, premeditated aggression against a small, laborious and peaceful people with a pretext of a menace which never existed nor was willed and was not even possible.

"Secondly, the atrocity and illegitimate use of means of destruction even against noncombatants and refugees, against old persons, women and children.

"Thirdly, the scorn of dignity of liberty and of human lives."

**Five Peace Points**

The portion of his address in which the Pope enunciated his five peace points follows:

1. The fundamental condition of a just and honorable peace is to assure the right to life and independence of all nations, large, small, strong, or weak. One nation's will to live must never be tantamount to a death sentence for another. When this equality of rights has been destroyed, injured or imperiled, juridical order requires reparation whose measure and extent is not determined by the sword or selfish arbitrary judgment but by the standards of justice and reciprocal equity.

2. That order re-established in such a manner may be tranquil and durable, the cardinal principles of true peace, nations must be liberated from the heavy slavery of armaments and the danger that material force instead of serving to protect rights become the tyrannical violator of them.

Conclusions of peace which did not attribute fundamental importance to disarmament mutually accepted, organic and progressive both in letter and spirit and did not take care to carry it out loyally, would sooner or later reveal their inconsistency and lack of vitality.

3. In any reorganization of international neighborliness it could conform with the maximum of human wisdom for all parties concerned to deduct the consequences of past gaps or deficiencies. And, in creating or reconstructing international institutions which have a mission so high, but at the same time difficult and full of serious responsibilities, account should be taken of experiences which arose from the inefficacy or defective functioning of similar previous initiatives.

And since it is so difficult, one would be tempted to say almost impossible, for human weakness to foresee everything and assure everything at the time of peace treaties, when it becomes difficult to be free from passions and bitterness, constitution of juridical institutions, which would serve to guarantee loyal and faithful carrying out of terms and in case of recognized need revising and correcting them, is of decisive importance for honorable acceptance of a peace treaty and to avoid arbitrary unilateral breakings and interpretations of treaty terms.

**Examination of Rights**

4. A point which should attract particular attention if better arrangement of Europe is wanted, concerns the real needs and just demands of nations and peoples as well as of ethnical minorities; demands which, if not always enough to form a strict right when there are recognized or confirmed treaties or other juridical documents which oppose them, deserve anyway benevolent examination to meet them in a peaceful way and even where it appears necessary by means of equitable wise and unanimous revision of treaties.

Once real equilibrium among nations is thus brought back and the basis of mutual trust is re-established, many incentives to resort to violence would be removed.

5. But even better and more complete settlements will be imperfect and condemned to final failure if those who guide the fates of peoples and the peoples themselves do not let themselves be penetrated ever more by that spirit which alone can give live authority and obligation to the dead letter of articles in international arrangements; by that sense, namely, of intimate, acute responsibility that measures and weighs human statutes according to the holy, unshakable rules of divine law; by that hunger and thirst for justice which is proclaimed in the Beatitudes in the Sermon on the Mount and which has a natural presupposition moral justice; by that universal love which is the compendium and most protensive term or Christian ideal and therefore throws the bridge also toward those who do not have the benefit of participating in our own faith.

## Conservationist

**The Busy Beaver Gets a Job**

**Saskatchewan is using the beavers in its water conservation program. Here is one that has been trapped for transportation to the duck-breeding grounds in the north. It has no fear of the hand outstretched to pick it up.**

# *Busy Beavers Aid Canada In Conservation Program*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Even the busy beaver is being utilized by the Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources in its program of water conservation in the northern reaches of the Province.

Hundreds of the little animals have been trapped carefully in Southern Saskatchewan and shipped to the north where they are released in streams.

In the south the beaver are not wanted and they cause damage to farm lands when they get busy and dam up streams, leading to the flooding of the lands.

**The Beaver Works**

But in the north because of a long period of drought, stream levels are low. Saskatchewan is known as the greatest duck-breeding grounds in North America but because of low water levels, the duck breeding has dropped to a minimum.

This is where the beaver is put to work. Captured in the south, he is transported to the north, released in a stream. The beaver immediately sets to work, builds a dam, thus raising the water level and creating a small pond, even a lake. This water surface forms an inviting area for ducks to nest safely, and with plenty of water.

The Department for the past three years has been transporting beavers from the south to the north.

**Trapping the Beaver**

The Department employs a number of Metis, or half-breeds, skilled in trapping to catch the animals. A purse-like net is used to trap the beaver. Lifted out of the water, he is taken to an iron-barred cage, where he stays on the shores of some pond or lake, until there is a fair number of captives.

Then the animals are crated and shipped to the north for release.

So skillfully has the job been done, that not a beaver has been injured.

# Taylor Welcomes Peace Task

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor recalled here in his first pronouncement on his appointment as special peace missioner to the Vatican that he and Pope Pius XII had discussed the future of Christendom here two years ago.

While his appointment to the special post of Ambassador Without Portfolio to the Holy See was hailed far and wide as an expression of hope for peace on earth, Mr. Taylor, an Episcopalian of Quaker ancestry, told of the visit of the then Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli at his home here.

"I am greatly honored," Mr. Taylor said, "in the appointment by President Roosevelt as his personal representative to the Vatican. The prospect of conference with the Holy Father, Pius XII, in the cause of world peace and good will is most inspiring. No causes could find any one of us more willing to serve to the utmost of his ability.

"I am doubly pleased that the opportunity comes through the field of religion, that great cornerstone on which civilization and man's dearest hopes for the future have and must rest if human destiny is to achieve its ultimate triumph over the forces of evil.

"I am emboldened," Mr. Taylor went on, "to refer to a remark made to me by His Holiness in a personal conversation at our home in New York about two years ago, in effect that in the days soon to come all the forces of religion would need to align themselves together against a revival of paganism if our civilization were to be saved.

"How true a prophecy that was, current world events will bring home to every right-thinking man. It will lead him to the question, How can I serve? That will overshadow his every thought. Our generation is too well grounded in the fundamental principles of justice, charity and brotherly love to even consider any evasion of such a duty, and when the call comes, all will serve. My call has come. I will seek to serve usefully. That we may succeed in our efforts is my Christmas prayer."

## President Queried On Vatican Envoy

ATLANTA, Ga., (AP)—The Rev. Louie D. Newton, prominent Atlanta Baptist clergyman, Dec. 25 made public a letter to President Roosevelt in which he asked the Chief Executive a series of six questions regarding Mr. Roosevelt's appointment of a "personal representative" to the Vatican.

The President announced Dec. 23 that former steel magnate Myron C. Taylor would be sent to Rome to promote the "furthering of common endeavors for peace and the alleviation of suffering."

Mr. Newton, pastor of large, fashionable Druid Hills Baptist church, wrote that he was seeking "fuller understanding of this apparently unique policy" and asked:

If the salary which Mr. Taylor will draw is "to be paid by you personally" or by the Government?

If it is to be paid by the Government "has there been an enabling Act of the Congress authorizing such payment?"

Is the representative to go to the Vatican "as a religious body or as a political entity?"

If as a religious body, would such an appointment be possible under the Constitution?

If as a political entity "has the Congress recognized the Vatican as such?"

Can the President make such an appointment "without thereby officially representing and involving the people of the United States?"

## Preachers Get Gift of $23,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. C. — Christmas checks totaling $23,000 were received by 290 retired North Carolina Methodist preachers or their widows, Duke University distributing them in behalf of the Duke Endowment.

The amount distributed this year was divided equally between superannuates of the North Carolnia and the Western North Carolina conferences of the Methodist church. In their retirement the preachers or their widows live in many parts of the country besides North Carolina, in California, Texas, Virginia and other States.

James B. Duke began his custom of sending Christmas checks to preachers and widows in 1915 with an original gife of $10,000. He continued this each year as a separate fund until 1924 when he perpetuated it as a feature of the Duke Endowment. This year marks the 24th consecutive year that the superannuates have received Christmas checks through Duke University.

With each check W. P. Few, President of Duke University, sent a personal letter extending greetings to the recipients.

# President Grateful for Peace

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—To a troubled, warring world, President Roosevelt quoted the Beatitudes as his Christmas message.

The President asked America and other neutral nations to be grateful, not only for peace, but for the Sermon on the Mount, and to pray "that we may be given strength to live for others."

Neighborliness recurred as the theme of the message. Mr. Roosevelt referred briefly to the burden of suffering laid upon the world by "man's inhumanity to man." He thanked God for the "interlude of Christmas."

The President said he always re-reads "A Christmas Carol," by Charles Dickens. When he reads between the lines, he sees American homes, so that the story "takes on a stirring significance."

Just as Old Scrooge found that Christmas "wasn't a humbug," so the modern world finds that neighborliness expands. The President cited the growth of social consciousness in America, and the start next Jan. 1 of old-age retirement insurance, as well as benefits for wives, widows, orphan children, and dependent parents.

"In these days of strife and sadness in many other lands," the President said, "let us in this nation and in the other nations which still live at peace, forbear to give thanks only for our good fortune in our peace. Let us rather pray that we may be given strength to live more closely to the words of the Sermon on the Mount, and to pray that peoples in the nations which are at war may also read, learn and inwardly digest these deathless words. May their import reach into the hearts of all men and of all nations. And so I offer them as my Christmas message:

"Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven.

"Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

"Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

"Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

"Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

"Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

"Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

# U-Boat That Sunk Royal Oak Claims 26,159 More Tons Sunk

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Capt. Günther Prien, Germany's outstanding submarine commander, returned to his base Dec. 20, according to the German news agency DNB, which credited him with the sinking of 26,159 tons of enemy merchant shipping and a British cruiser of the London Class on his latest trip.

[The German High Command on Nov. 28 announced that a 9,850-ton London class cruiser had been sunk but the British denied it. Captain Prien's submarine sank the British Battleship Royal Oak in the Scapa Flow Naval Base Oct. 14.]

## Canada Aids Ports

OTTAWA, Dec. 26 (CP)—The Canadian Shipping Board has been organized to facilitate ocean shipping out of Canadian ports, it was announced Dec. 22. Maj. J. G. Parmalee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, will head the Board. It will work in close cooperation with Sir Edward Beatty, who is the representative in Canada of the British Ministry of Shipping, and with Transport Controller T. C. Lockwood of Montreal.

Mr. Lockwood's responsibility is to move the goods for export to Canadian seaports and from there the Shipping Board will take over. It will license Canadian ships proceeding on ocean voyages and will co-operate with the British Ministry of Shipping in providing ships to carry Canadian exports to the United Kingdom.

A further responsibility of the Shipping Board will be to encourage neutral ships to carry Canadaian exports out of Canadian ports destined to ports outside the war area.

## U. S. Frees Prize

COLON, Panama, Dec. 26 (AP)—Despite a German diplomatic protest, the Britsh prize crew in control of the captive German freighter Düsseldorf, today was guaranteed clearance from Cristobal for a British port by the United States Army Command for the Canal Zone.

The protest, by Consul Walter Schmidt, "has not been entertained," said Maj. Gen. David L. Stone, Canal Zone Commander, and the 4,930-ton freighter was "free to proceed to sea."

The Düsseldorf was captured Dec. 15 off the Chilean coast by the British Cruiser Despatch two days after putting out from Valparaiso.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A State Department official said today that since a merchantman in charge of a prize crew occupies the same status as a belligerent warship, Panama Canal Zone authorities had the right to let British captors take the German freighter Düsseldorf through the Canal.

## British Add Mines

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A new screen of mines, which the British Admiralty said was laid for "better protection of vessels navigating in the North Sea," today guarded the east coast of England and Scotland.

The Admiralty declared the barrier was Britain's answer to recent German mine-laying activity. The announcement said "Germany has been guilty of laying automatic moored mines without notice in the North Sea outside territorial waters off the British coast."

## New British Loss

LONDON (AP) — The British steamer Stanholme, 2,473 tons, was reported Dec. 26 to have been torpedoed and sunk with 14 fatalities off the west coast of England.

Ten survivors, who said the ship had been torpedoed without warning Christmas Day, were picked up by a Norwegian steamer, whose crew had heard the explosion.

## *Florida Pine Tree Is Rayon Source*

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—An immigrant tree, the Australian Pine, a source of war clubs in the South Seas, was reported Dec. 23 to be the fastest growing rayon crop in the United States.

The report was made by Donald D. Bode, professor of chemistry at the University of Tampa, for the Manufacturer's Record. Australian pines are not true pines. They are hardwoods. They grow six times as much wood in one year as the southern Jack Pine, which is about the fastest growing American native tree.

In Florida, after a few trees were planted for wind breaks, the seeds began to scatter in the wind. The self seeded trees have done specially well in sand and on islands near shore, where they grow with their feet actually in salt water at high tide.

Rayon has been made from the Australian tree wood at the University here. The extract of wood which makes rayon is alpha cellulose. Professor Bode said that 87 per cent alpha cellulose is the minimum required for rayon manufacture and that the Australia Pine has yielded 90 per cent and better.

Pulp from Australian Pine is not suitable for newsprint.

## Local Option Vote Plan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DELAND, Fla. — A concerted drive to bring to a vote the matter of local option on the sale of liquor in Volusia County, Florida, has been started here. A group of ministers and laymen from all parts of the County organized the Volusia Local Option League at the meeting held in a local church building. The new League will circulate petitions, and it expects to finish the canvass during November. The petitions need 6,500 signatures of qualified voters to obtain the vote on the referendum.


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BOOKS in the News

There's a rich harvest of ideas to be explored in this year's banner crop of books. Booksellers advertised in The Christian Science Monitor have those everybody's reading, giving, discussing — books on Current History, Politics, Travel, Fiction, Poetry, Adventure, Music, Hobbies.

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The Derry Sale
during
January
THE readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to send for the "Derry Post" —a paper full of interesting Sale "Specials," showing very substantial reductions on the ordinary season's prices.
This embraces all dress requirements for whatever occasion — service and emergency needs: also the lighter side of every day life.
The Derry Post also gives particulars of many special values in utility articles—linens and house requisites.
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Decorative Arts Antiques

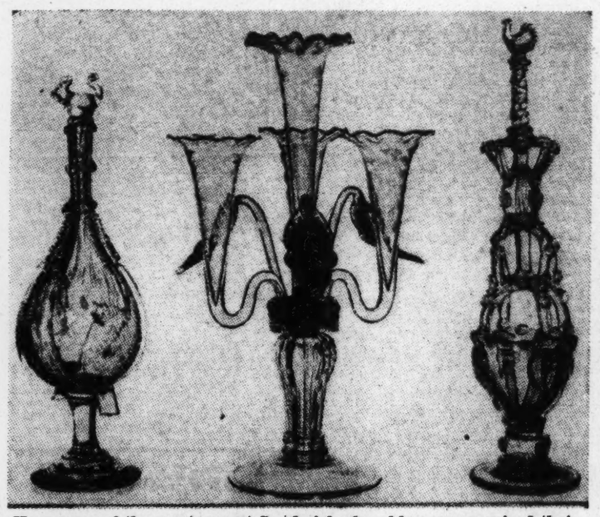
# A Notable Glass Auction; Home Builders and FHA

Home Planning and Furnishing

*A Tuesday Page*

Courtesy Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York

**In the notably choice and comprehensive collection of early American glass to be sold at Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York, on Jan. 5 and 6, this group shows typical New York State pieces, with lily-pad decoration, the sugar bowl with cover being light sea-green and from the Redwood works. . . . The pitcher, credited to Lancaster, is bluish aquamarine, and of unusual shape. . . . The mug, 5¼ inches high, is brilliant deep aquamarine, unique in shape. All may date in the 1850's.**



**How some of the most expert Sandwich glass blowers exercised their skill in off-hours is revealed in these ornamental pieces. . . . The bellows-bottle at left is of clear glass streaked with rose, blue and opaque white; ornaments are quilling, rigaree and leaf forms; a chicken tops the stopper. . . . At center, four clear glass engraved flower holders and three green leaves are set in a clear standard. . . . At right is a bank, of brilliant clear glass, probably the finest of the few existing Sandwich banks. In early days of this factory it was presented by Deming Jarves, the chief owner, to one of the blowers as a gift to his infant daughter.**

**The South Jersey pitchers at left and right are of brilliant blue with loopings of opaque white, a technique rare in these colors. Center pitcher is light, cold blue, the rarest shade in South Jersey glass.**

## Early American Glass at Auction

One of the outstanding collections of early American glass, notable for quality and extent, will be sold at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East 57th Street, New York, on the afternoons of Jan. 5 and 6. It will be exhibited from Dec. 30, except on Sunday and the forenoon of Jan. 1.

This impressive array has been assembled during more than 25 years by Mrs. Frederick S. Fish, "who has exercised the critical judgment of a connoisseur in choosing the individual items. In scope, she has formed one of the most comprehensive collections; nearly every known category of American glass is represented. Many of the individual pieces were heirlooms acquired from owners in whose families they had been handed down. . . . Several pieces have been treasured possessions of more than one famous collector and connoisseur of American glass." The quotation is from the foreword by Miss Helen McKearin who has written the catalog on this ware.

On both days the sessions open with Sandwich lacy, and other pressed glass, and continue with blown three-mold, hand-blown, and pattern-molded examples. Stiegel items in deep green, amethyst and sapphire and cobalt blue, and clear glass, are among the high lights of the sale, while South Jersey and New York State pieces with lily-pad decoration show a wholly different manner. Off-hand specimens of expert Sandwich workmanship reveal the personal skill of the employees, while the varied forms and colors of lacy-pattern dishes, are proof evidence of the extremely high standards maintained for Sandwich pressed varieties.

Miss McKearin's scholarly descriptions of over 400 lots, together with many illustrations and her catalog introduction, make this 112-page publication a highly desirable document for all who are interested in this subject. Oriental Lowestoft, and English lustreware to the number of about fifty lots, come up for sale the second afternoon.

C. G. B.

## Questions and Answers

There is enough of general interest in the queries steadily coming to us from readers to make it seem advisable to print some of them each week, with our replies. Those of minor interest will be answered, as at present, by letter.

In no case can we attempt to place valuations on articles of any sort, although we may sometimes give suggestions about selling.

Questions are welcomed concerning all subjects within the range of these columns, and should be sent with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Photographs are usually necessary to assist in identifying and dating things classed as antiques.

**House on a Hillside Lot**

On Nov. 21 we replied to a request concerning this subject, and now add a further suggestion. The editor has just noticed that six such plans, with pictures of exteriors (and four exteriors without plans), are to be found in the book, The Key to Your New Home, A Primer of Livable and Practical Houses. It is edited by Lewis S Storrs Jr. and published by Stockpole Sons, 250 Park Ave., New York City, at $3.00. It was reviewed and recommended in these columns on May 7, 1938.

**Books for the China Collector**

Colorado

Please suggest the titles of a few books likely to be most helpful to a beginner in china collecting.

C. W. M.

The Old China Book, by N. Hudson Moore, is a good elementary one to start with, and the first popular American work of practical value now. Chats On English China, by Arthur Hayden; Wedgwood Ware, by Harry Barnard; Practical Book of China Ware, by Eberlein and Ramsdell; English Pottery and Porcelain, by W. B. Honey these are likely to be enough general reading matter on the subject. Reference works too costly for most beginners are W. Chaffers' Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain, and The Ceramic Art of Britain, by Llellynn Jewitt. American Views on Historical Views on Staffordshire China, by Ellouise Baker Larsen published by Doubleday Doran, New York, sells for $10.00, and was reviewed on this page last Sept. 12. This is another important addition to the reference list for the advanced collector's library.

## Oversize Furnaces May Economize

In planning a new or remodeled home, says a well-known expert, don't skimp on the size of the furnace. The difference in cost between an oversized furnace and one that is "just large enough" for the house in an average house is not very great. When an extra cold winter comes along, as such winters will, you are likely to save more in fuel than the original difference in price. You will actually burn more fuel in the smaller furnace when it is driven to its limit than you will need to keep equally warm by operating a bigger furnace well within its capacity.

Even in ordinary winter weather a little care in firing will enable you to make consistent savings in fuel by operating a large furnace at a slow rate

## Good Taste and Comfort, With Economy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Fifteen budget rooms, designed to prove that charm and good taste need not be confined to expensive furnishings, are a recent feature of Bamberger's Department Store in Newark, N. J. An outgrowth of the new emphasis on low-priced furniture, these rooms bid fair to solve the decorating problems of many people of modest income.

Although the prices of complete furnishings are very low—less than $50 provides the essential pieces for an "Early American" bedroom—the addition of occasional better quality accessories such as delicate lamps or matching organdy curtains and bedspreads, lends a note of glamour.

* * *

Early American, eighteenth century, and Modern are in three groups of five rooms each, planned to fit the present-day proportions of spacious living room, undersized dining room, large master bedroom, and smaller additional sleeping rooms.

Furnished in maple throughout, the Early American group achieves a refreshing variety of color. The living room's cream walls are relieved by dado and woodwork painted "barn-red," a rose-cinnamon tone copied from a room in Farmington, Conn. Rough-textured draperies or royal blue, banded in white and red, cool the warmth of dado and red maple furniture. Hooked rugs in a multi-colored geometric pattern harmonize with chairs and sofa covered with blue and red-cinnamon.

The "Tyronial" room successfully combines aspects of Tyrolean and Colonial decoration in a bedroom of dark green and white enlivened by touches of red. A deep green and red Tyrolean flower print at the windows makes a good neighbor for the red and white patchwork quilt on the maple bed. Hooked rugs carry out the red, brown and white scheme.

* * *

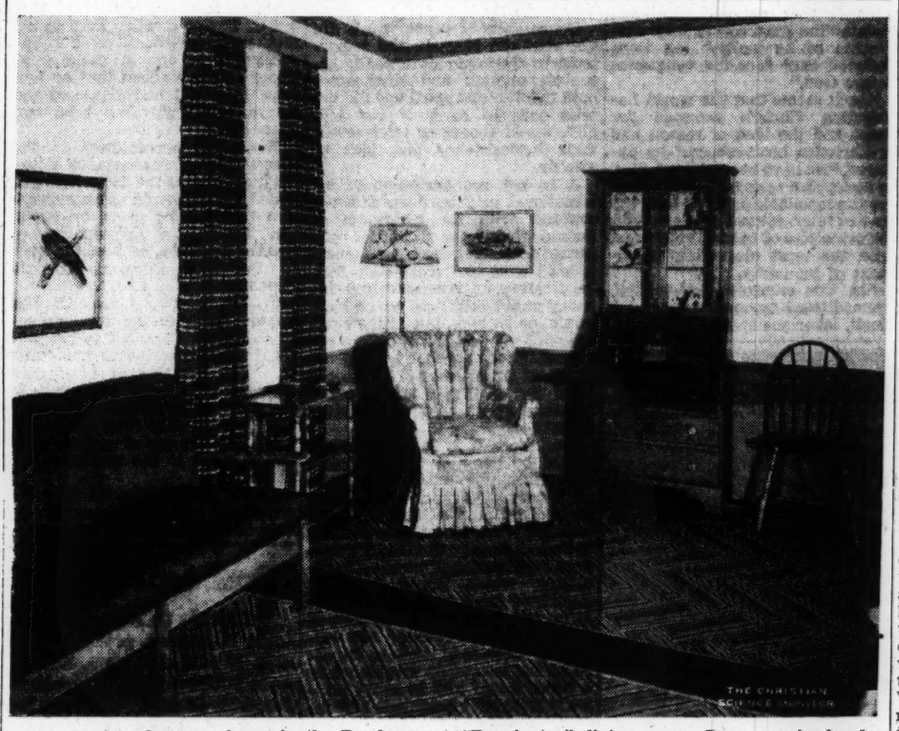
"Old Virginia," the eighteenth century living room, takes its color scheme from flowered draperies in a cotton serge. Dado and woodwork carry out the gray-blue background; broadloom repeats the eggplant-tone, and sofa the burgundy, of the darker flowers; occasional chairs reflect the lighter flower colors. Duncan Phyfe tables, Queen Anne chairs, and a lyre magazine rack combine pleasingly in a room expressive of gracious hospitality.

The color scheme of "Surrey," a bedroom, of the 1700's, also finds its source in flowered window hangings, here of rose, blue, green and gold on a white ground. A burgundy carpet in a basket weave comparable to that of the Canadian habitant blanket, forms a soft but not bulky floor covering. A Sheraton chest-on-chest, four-poster beds, and bureau stand out against the gray and white striped wallpaper.

From the decorator's viewpoint, the Modern rooms are notable. The "Van Gogh" living room is a mellow blend of gray-green walls, cinnamon carpet, gray-green divan, mustard chair coverings, and golden-wheat furniture. The cinnamon, green, mustard, and chartreuse are all faithfully repeated in the banded, Kentucky-woven draperies. Pottery, and Van Gogh reproductions framed in blonde wood, add lively color notes.

The Modern "Justeen" bedroom for a young girl "just in her teens," combines scroll-patterned powder blue walls with the unbroken planes of orchid-pink furniture. Carpet, bedspread, and loosely woven rug in white and blue, further exemplify a fragile girlishness.

M. S. C.



**In a series of rooms shown in the Bamberger store, Newark, the possibilities of attractive appearance at small cost are shown. This is the "Farmington" living room. Rugs are in hand-hooked style; woodwork, dull red; walls, cream; draperies, deep blue, with lines of white and red.**

**The colors in this modern living room are rather gay, as they are derived from the Van Gogh reproductions hanging over the bookcases. Furniture in golden-wheat tone; cinnamon carpet; gray green walls; mustard chair cover—these are repeated in the color bands of the Kentucky-woven draperies.**

## A Story of Two FHA Homes

Gold Hill, Colo.

Two of my friends have just recently moved into new homes built under FHA loans. One is a teacher of art in a university, who had lived for years in a pocket-sized heated apartment consisting of living room, small bedroom (which she used for a studio), kitchenette and bath. For these cramped quarters, unfurnished and without electric refrigeration, she paid thirty dollars a month. Now she has a brand new home—white clapboards with green shutters—with five rooms and garage on the first floor and a spacious studio occupying the entire second story. The studio is not only large, but it is made unusually attractive by dormer-alcoves and windows in all four sides.

The house has a corner fireplace, numerous built-in bookcases and cabinets, waxed gumwood woodwork downstairs, and a complete model kitchen. For all this the artist pays thirty-eight dollars a month, and in fifteen years the home will be hers! In the meantime, her monthly payments amount to only eight dollars more than the rent for the little apartment and cover not only interest and principal on the FHA loan, but also taxes, special assessments and fire insurance. Heating will, of course, be an added expense, but this is a small item indeed when one offsets it with all the extra room, up-to-date equipment, home comfort and joy of ownership.

The other friends are a couple with two small girls, who have just moved into a new brick-and-stucco home built in interesting levels on a hillside. Formerly this family got along in a small house with only one bedroom, a living room alcove being partitioned off as sleeping quarters for the girls. They were buying the house under an old-fashioned mortgage, which they kept on renewing because they never seemed able to accumulate the lump sum necessary to pay it off. In addition to renewal charges and interest, they had to keep up taxes, special assessments and insurance.

Now, having disposed of the little house, they are in a new home, built under a FHA loan, for which they will pay about thirty-five dollars a month over a period of twenty years, when the house will be theirs. Since this amount includes taxes and other items, their total expense is really very little more than it was before. And instead of only one bedroom, they now have three! Instead of a conventional rectangle of a house, they now have an interesting home with three levels, utilizing the slope of the hill.

But the FHA offered these new home-owners more than low interest and easy monthly payments like rent. All along the line it gave them expert protection and help in addition. In the case first described, the artist drew up her own plans to suit her own rather special needs, but without regard to salability of the house if she should ever wish to move. Before approving the plans, the housing experts made certain suggestions for changes which preserved the artist's general scheme, but would make the house more desirable for average family living.

Before construction could begin, complete specifications for the building had to be approved. Here again the FHA experts came to the assistance of the artist. The contractor's specifications called for certain sized beams under the studio floor. These the Housing Administrator insisted would have to be DOUBLE the strength indicated in the contract, to assure complete safety for the owner. Otherwise, it was pointed out, the studio floor would sag in time, and the plaster on the ceiling would crack; or, the floor might even give way under the weight of an unsually large group of visitors in the studio.

The final inspection came after the artist had moved into her new home. In the builder's whirlwind spurt to finish on time, he had not given proper attention to the concrete steps leading to the front door. As a result, one step had already cracked, and another was slightly off level. The FHA inspector made the contractor tear out the steps completely, and replace them, before he would give his final O. K. to the building. Where under the old mortgage system would a homeowner have secured such protection?

The friends of the hillside house also had their interests looked after by the FHA. The architect's original specifications called for second-floor joists across a wide span above the living room. These were found too flimsy for lasting strength. Later, the inspectors when examining the plumbing installation found a defect in the sewage system which might have led to serious trouble. Still more, after the home was finished and the family settled, a final inspection revealed that the attached garage did not comply with FHA standards. Attached garages, for safety, must be fireproofed on the house side, so if a fire should start in the garage it could not immediately race through the common wall into the house. This had not been done in the hillside house, and final approval could not be given until the insufficient wall was covered with fireproof insulating board.

There is even a silver lining to defaults under the new plan. Exit the day of deficiency judgments against owners who lose their homes. Enter the day of payments to them on the sale of their property by the Housing Administrator whenever the sale price exceeds the amount owing plus expenses. With money worries reduced to a minimum, home-owners can enjoy the peace of mind so essential in transforming a house into a home.

O. H. B.

## Tabasco

While tabasco is the name of a well-known and fiery sauce that goes with meats, the name has also been for a long time a name for mahogany of superior quality produced in the state of Tabasco, Mexico.


# They WANT you to Call Again!

To all the merchants you buy from "repeat" orders are not only desirable, but absolutely necessary. In order to stay in business, those merchants have to induce you to "come back for more."

For that reason alone, if for no other, the merchants whose advertisements you see in The Christian Science Monitor are anxious to please you . . . to treat you fairly . . . to make each purchase satisfactory to you.

In that fact lies the secret of one of the great truths in modern merchandising and marketing:

Advertised goods are dependable goods!

# Arizona's Gate Open To Travel of World

**Tour-a-bouts**

**By Leavitt F. Morris**

*Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

American travelers are going to see more of their own country during the next year and one of the States that will attract them in increasing numbers will be Arizona. Known among natives and tourists as the Apache State, a name given to it because it is the home of most of the Apache Indians, Arizona holds many outstanding points of interest, chief of which are: The Grand Canyon —National Monument and Park —and Boulder Dam across the Colorado River, with one shoulder resting against Arizona and the other against Nevada.

Highways lead to the State from every direction. One of these is U. S. 89 which extends from the Canadian line to the Mexican border. Rail, air, and bus lines run through the State making important sections of the State accessible to the tourist.

Arizona's desert and mountain country surrounding Tucson offers the broadest variety of recreational activities. Week after week sunshine is found here. From an ancient Indian village, nurtured by the early Spanish, Tucson is today a flowering cosmopolitan city.

From Flagstaff the visitor may easily reach the Painted Desert where the sands of the mountain sides present a remarkable variety of bright colors—red, brown, blue, purple, yellow, and white. Within the desert is a petrified forest of Mesozoic time.

Prescott, first capital of the State, has an ideal summer climate in addition to a wealth of historic lore. Among pine-clad hills there are splendid scenic attractions, dude ranches, and numerous other resorts.

♪ ♪ ♪

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad received thousands of suggestions for their new streamlined train to Florida. From these "The Champion" was chosen. Included among the entries was one which bore the postmark of Rumania. A Miss Grelea Appel, seeing the announcement in The Christian Science Monitor, wrote out her suggestion. While it was received too late for consideration railroad officials picked it out as one of the most interesting of the group they received.

♪ ♪ ♪

Spring flowers will come at least two months ahead of time in Lafayette, La. On Jan. 12 it will hold its annual Camellia Pageant, complete with "La Reine aux Camellias" and her court, climaxing a unique, three-day Mid-Winter Fair and Flower Show. Perhaps nowhere in the South can one see such a lavish display of the many varieties of the camellia japonica as in this section during the mild December and January weather. Varying from snow-white to deep rose pink, the blossoms are a close relative of the gardenias so carefully nutured in northern hothouses.

♪ ♪ ♪

Santo Domingo has the oldest settlement of white men in the Americas. It was founded in 1496 at the command of Columbus by his brother Bartholomew.

♪ ♪ ♪

Inauguration of new service to India has been announced by the American Export Lines. The sailings for the present will be maintained on a monthly schedule by the four motor vessels, Excelsior, Excellency, Exton, and Exbrook, one of which will leave New York on the first Saturday of each month. Accommodations are provided for eight or nine passengers in comfortably equipped, outside staterooms.

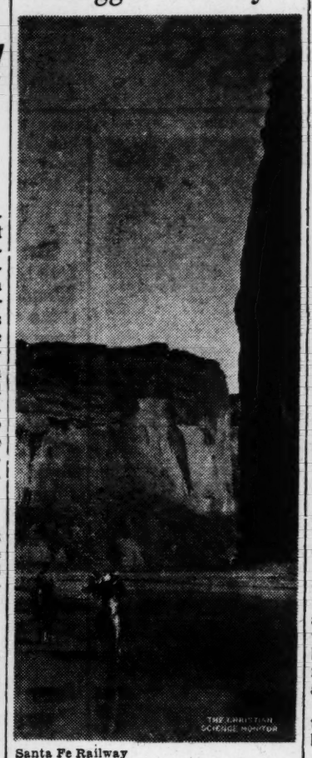
♪ ♪ ♪

Faster schedules between Jacksonville and Palm Beach and Miami on the new streamlined train, the Henry M. Flagler, are announced by George L. Oliver, General Passenger Agent of the Florida East Coast Railway. After a brief initial period, the train was placed on a schedule of less than six hours between the two terminals. The Flagler doubles the road daily.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Nearly three times to the moon" is the claim which the Illinois Central System makes for the mileage rolled up by its roller-bearing streamlined Green Diamond, in the Chicago-St. Louis run. In three and one-half years of service in this route, the Diesel electric train has covered approximately 700,000 miles, equivalent to nearly three trips to the moon, or 28 times around the earth.

## Rugged Scenery



Santa Fe Railway

**In Arizona**

**Horsemen riding through Canyon De Chelly near Chinle, a Navajo trading post.**

## Mystery Star At Last Reveals Itself as Twins

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 26 (AP) —One of astronomy's challenging puzzles is going to lose some of its mystery.

The "star" Phi Persei has been found to be twins—two stars revolving around their common center of mass and completely enveloped in a gas shell.

Furthermore one of the pair is 100 and the other 15 times as bright as the sun. The primary star's brilliance makes the lesser one invisible.

This discovery will be explained by Dr. J. A. Hynek of Perkins Observatory Friday morning at the American Astronomical Society's annual meeting in connection with the week's American Association for the Advancement of Science convention, opening today.

Perkins Observatory, at nearby Delaware, is operated jointly by Ohio Wesleyan and Ohio State Universities. Its director is Dr. N. T. Bobrovnikoff.

Dr. Hynek was aided in his Phi Persei study by Samuel Witt of Columbus, a student. Research material was supplied by the Yerkes Observatory, enabling the pair to determine the supposedly single star's makeup through striking variations of helium gas in the atmosphere. Phi Persei has been studied intensively for 50 years.

# Stream of U. S. Tourist Dollars To Flow in Peaceful Homeland

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Europe's wars, if they continue, are going to keep upward of 250,000,000 American tourist dollars at home the remainder of this winter and next year.

Coupled with many hundreds of millions of dollars in extra spending money added to the nation's purse by the strong revival of business in recent months, wartime diversion of travel promises to make "see America first" a thriving industry.

These and other interesting facts are disclosed in a national survey just completed by the Associated Press.

The re-discovery of their homeland by the world's most nomadic people is not something in the future.

It's here.

The money of those in the upper income brackets, which has gone to Europe in the winter time, is only the bellwether.

Homes long closed are being reopened.

Some areas are in the midst of a building boom—not in anticipation of vacation business to come but to accommodate vacation business already flooding American resorts.

One travel bureau catering to the domestic trade reports the best business in its 40-year history.

An Idaho winter resort is almost sold out for the season.

Tourists' inquiries directed to Southern California are 30 per cent ahead of a year ago.

Florida travel bureaus report boosts in inquiries ranging from 25 to as high as 300 per cent.

**No Area Has Monopoly**

The movement has started. Those who deal in the statistics of such things say it will reach its peak next August. No one area has a monopoly on the upturn, though some authorities emphasize that improved economic conditions in the United States, as well as the war, are doing much to loosen purse strings.

The evidence has been collected and this is where it came from:

Department stores: Many are renovating or opening new branches in resort centers.

Hotels: Miami Beach alone is prepared to take care of 15 per cent more visitors this winter. For the first 11 months of 1939 building in the Greater Miami area was up 49 per cent from the similar period of 1938.

Transportation lines: The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, operating all-expense tours to northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan resorts, expects to be "booked to capacity" this winter, compared with only a "pretty good season" last year. One air transport company (United Air Lines) is preparing for better than a 30 per cent increase in travel to the "American St. Moritz," Sun Valley. Railroads serving the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf ports unanimously report a 20 per cent increase in southbound passenger business, and one remarked that winter vacation travel, which normally begins Dec. 20, this year had been evident Dec. 1. Florida motor lines have experienced a like boost in business.

Resort publicity and advertising offices: Also universally they have expanded their budgets for a "see America" drive.

Travel agencies: One in New Orleans remarked it would be "no mistake to predict the largest domestic travel season in history during the winter months."

Chambers of Commerce: That at St. Petersburg, Fla., moderate-priced resort, anticipates the biggest season in the history of the city.

**Society Staying "Home"**

Countess Haugwitz Von Reventlow, the former Barbara Hutton, is home. She has leased a Florida residence. Mrs. Joseph Davies, wife of the Belgian Ambassador, is also expected to spend the winter in Florida.

So is Mrs. Harrison Williams, who appears in the rotogravure sections of a Sunday as the best-dressed woman. Her expensive villa is being reopened for the first time in years. The Duchess de Talleyrand, the former Anna Gould, will winter in the United States.

Those less favored with spending money, but winter vacationers nevertheless, are expected to swell American resort populations. Normally some 30,000 persons have taken West Indies cruises. One travel agency figures that fully 85 per cent of the cruises have been cancelled because of the war by steamship companies. The bulk of that business will, of course, go to American continental resorts.

Southern California's season does not get under way until after the first of the new year, but the number of visitors, for the winter months anyway, is expected to be right around 600,000, commensurate with the business for the last three or four years.

Normally, the winter resort hotels and guest ranches in Arizona operate full blast from January to April. This year some of them had paying guests as early as September.

The Phoenix Chamber of Commerce estimates winter visitors will spend between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 in the Salt River Valley. They spent about $40,000,000 last season.

Less pronounced than the Florida, Arizona, Idaho and California business will be that of other sections until the summer travel season opens. Then the Great Lakes resorts, the Rocky Mountain retreats and New England vacation spots will share with them the American dollar which heretofore has gone abroad.

## Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

**By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship**

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 2.

**England**

**Cheshire**

Hyde: Hippodrome and Opera House, Clarendon Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 21.

**Scotland**

**Lanarkshire**

Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrews Hall, Berkley Street, 7 p. m., Jan. 15.

**United States**

**California**

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.
Eagle Rock (Sixteenth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 2.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 3 p. m., Jan 6.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., Jan. 2.
Merced: Merced Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 31.
Salinas: Woman's Civic Club House, Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.
San Francisco (First Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.
Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 920 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.
Vista: Vista Community Church, 3 p. m., Dec. 31.

**Colorado**

Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, Fourteenth Avenue and Logan Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

**Iowa**

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 1242 Second Avenue East, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

**Kansas**

Goodland: Church Edifice, Tenth and Broadway Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.

**Massachusetts**

Cambridge: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

**Michigan**

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.

**New Jersey**

Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Sereets, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 4.

**New Mexico**

Raton: Church Edifice, 100 South Fourth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

**New York**

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 5.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.
Rockeville Center: South Side High School, Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 2.

**Pennsylvania**

Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 31.

**West Virginia**

Charleston: Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, Quarrier and Morris Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 5.
Parkersburg: Chancellor Hotel Assembly Room, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 31.

## Christian Science Services on Radio

**New England**

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Jan. 7, 21, Feb 4, 18.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc. Fifth Sunday, Dec. 31.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc. (25.4m), 15.13mc. (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Jan. 7, Feb. 4.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc. (49.6m), 11.73mc. (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Jan. 7, Feb. 4.

**Eastern States**

**Florida**

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Jan. 7, Feb. 4.

**New York**

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc. on Jan. 7, 21.

**Pennsylvania**

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc., on Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.

**Central States**

**Minnesota**

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Jan. 7, Feb. 4.

**Montana**

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 31, Jan. 28.

**Ohio**

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan 7, 21, Feb 4, 18.

**Pacific States**

**California**

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Jan. 7, Feb. 4.

**Washington**

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18.

**Canada**

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Dec. 31, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Jan. 21, Feb. 18.

# Chile Carries Americanist Policy To Aloofness on Soviet Aggression

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Aguirre Government does not have a majority of Chileans on its side in refusing to be associated with a collective American protest against Russian aggression toward Finland. Charges that Chile was isolated on the continental front and that the Communists prevented public condemnation of Russia proved embarrassing to officials.

To many observers it has appeared inconsistent for a Popular Front Government, advertised as the foremost champion of democracy in South America, to resist the invitation of its neighbors to denounce an aggressor. The official excuse is that Chile is Americanist in 'ts outlook and also because no protests were registered from this continent when Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland were invaded.

Cognizant of public feeling and sensitive to parliamentary criticism, the Government decided to expound its case through Foreign Minister Abraham Ortega, to separate secret sessions of the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate and the joint Foreign Affairs Committee. If reports are substantiated, Señor Ortega convinced the legislators that his policy has not departed from the traditional respect for the highest national interests. A brief official statement explained that no aspect of foreign policy had been determined by the Communist or any other political party; that the Chancery's decision on the Russo-Finnish question was dictated by the "higher national interest of maintaining neutrality."

Recognized government organs have continued to express disappointment with Chile's rejection of the neighbors' invitation and, surprising for the voices of a regime which emphasizes an exclusively Americanist outlook, praised the League of Nations' action in expelling Russia. These are largely the expressions of radical leaders who feel that foreign policy is neither in line with leftist democracy nor with the continental solidarity which President Aguirre says in his main concern. Communist sections guard silence. The only outright support for the Government has come from the newspaper El Mercurio, generally regarded as rightist.

Where the Government has attracted unanimous support is in insistence on elimination of the objectionable features of Europe's so-called black lists. Objection has been registered with the British Government against the inclusion of Chilean firms and the local ambassador has promised to consult London on the subject.

The status of foreign commerce has changed since the last war when black lists were the order of the day. Nationalist laws and taxation have Chileanized many companies even where these are run by foreigners and continue to handle foreign products. Legally, only a few German firms can be black listed. The British have made trading with these more a matter of conscience than of compulsion so far as their nationals are concerned.

## Georgia Housing Needs Revealed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—A report made by the Youth Crusade Week study of the senior and young people's departments of St. Mark's Methodist Church of this city has brought to public attention findings that more than half of Atlanta's population cannot afford to pay more than $15 a month for rent. Other housing inadequacies were pointed out. The group recommended no drastic social approach to rectification of the situation but indicated its desire for its speedy correction.

It was brought out in the findings that great disparities in educational opportunity, playground facilities and hospitalization are widespread in the city. Citing that only one Negro school in Atlanta had a gymnasium and only one an auditorium, it was also shown that more than $6 is spent per person on books for white children in the schools compared to 73 cents per person for Negro. The Negro population of Atlanta is approximately one third of the city's total population.

## Georgia Farmers Get Hughes Portrait

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DANVILLE, Ga.—The great growth in vocational training that has taken place in Georgia since the Smith-Hughes Act was passed in 1917 was recalled when a portrait of one of the co-founders of the Act, the late Representative Dudley M. Hughes, of Georgia, was presented to the local chapter of the Future Farmers of America.

The Future Farmers organization has been among those benefited greatly from this piece of legislation, obtaining many of its specialized teachers from the structure set up by this Act.

In 1918, 2,541 persons were enrolled for vocational training in Georgia. This year 107,766 are enrolled and the system covers a wide range of ramifications of trades, skills and helps over practically every type of industrial activity within the State.

## New Combination Ships

NEW YORK (AP)—Three 415-foot cargo-passenger liners are to be built for the Waterman Steamship Corporation, the freight line announced Dec. 23. Comprising 370,000 cubic feet of cargo space and accomodations for 50 to 60 passengers, the ships will have a cruising speed of 15 knots and will be put into the company's new service between Gulf ports and Puerto Rico.

## French Chateau Leased by U. S. For Its Embassy

PARIS—The United States Government has leased temporarily the picturesque Chateau de Cande, where the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were married in 1936.

It was leased from Charles Bedeaux, American friend of the Duke and Duchess, to house overflow services of the Paris Embassy and as an emergency Embassy should the French Government leave Paris.

The castle-like old building has deep underground passages affording protection against air raid dangers. It is situated in the Loire valley near Tours.

Some Embassy clerks already occupy the hunting lodge of the estate, which includes one of the finest private golf courses in France.

## Bartering Theater Indorsed in Virginia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Conservation Commission has unanimously adopted a resolution giving "moral" support to a proposal advanced by Robert Porterfield, founder of the Barter theater at Abingdon, Va., for similar theatrical attractions in other sections of the State.

He has been directing the playhouse where the price of admission is figured in such things as beans, chickens, hams, etc., since 1932. He said a permanent theater established on a State-wide basis would provide added inducement to keep tourists in the State.

Mr. Porterfield announced that $75,000 of bonds will be issued by the theater, which is being incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia as an non-profit corporation under the name of the Barter Theater and College of Fine Arts. The bonds will be issued to provide money for the purchase of property in Abingdon now being used by the theater.

## Aqueduct System Gets Station Oil Painting

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—To hang in headquarters here of the 392-mile Colorado aqueduct system, an oil painting of one of five pumping stations has been presented by General Electric Company, one of the chief supply firms for the $220,000,000 project.

## Germanic Collection Acquired by University

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—To be divided between the libraries on the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses of the University of California is a collection of 4,000 books in Germanic languages.

The collection was purchased for $3,100 by the University in a bookshop in Copenhagen, Denmark.

## Celler Wants Finns To Have U. S. Air Gun

HOLLYWOOD BEACH, Fla. (AP) —Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York said Dec. 25 he would sponsor legislation when Congress convenes to give "noble Finland every ounce of help possible"—including authority to buy latest type American anti-aircraft guns.

He also planned congressional action to cancel the Finnish war debt and to permit Finland to borrow more money from the Export-Import Bank.

"We have a type of anti-aircraft gun which no other nation has. It is superior to all others, and if Finland had a number of them, it could cope more adequately with the Russian bombers now attacking the cities of Finland," said Representative Celler.


# Hotels and Resorts

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"I enjoy the Hollywood KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL"
Just around the corner from Everything!
Says Kate Smith "Radio's First Lady"
Rooms from $4
Suites and Apartments from $6
M. E. MORRISON, Mgr.
HOLLYWOOD · CALIFORNIA
"YOU ARE EXPECTED!"

HOTEL-APARTMENT
in Beautiful Wilshire District
VAL d'AMOUR
854 S. Oxford DR. 9712
—from $2.50 daily, $15 weekly, $40 monthly, including all utilities. Large quiet rooms, attractively furnished; steam heated; sun deck.

New Northern Hotel
$1.00 a DAY
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY RATES
MUtual 1135
2ND AT HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES

New REGINA Hotel
BEAUTIFUL NEW SUN LOBBY
LARGE SPACIOUS PATIO
2 blocks from beautiful Westlake Park
Rates $1.50 daily with bath—WEEKLY from $7.00—MONTHLY from $25.00
DINING ROOM—STEAM HEAT
Our rooms are extremely quiet
420 S. WESTLAKE AVE.
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SANTA BARBARA · CAL.
On the Riviera
ON THE COAST HIGHWAY
FRANK J. McCOY HOTELS
Flower Lands of Hospitality!
Santa Maria Inn
SANTA MARIA · CAL.
173 Miles North of L.A.
270 Miles South of S.F.

PINE INN
Carmel, California
JOHN B. JORDAN
On the new Carmel-Simeon Highway
in pine forest on the ocean beach
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
Novel and Unique Rates Reasonable

## San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO'S HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
NO LIQUOR SERVICE
All Rooms Outside
All with Tub & Shower
All with Radio
Drive-In-Garage Adjoins on Taylor St.
$2.50 to $3.50 FOR ONE
$3.50 to $4.50 FOR TWO
Downtown P. TREMAIN LOUD, Mgr.
TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO Stewart
Down town on Geary St., above Union Square Rates with bath $3.00 and $3.50 one person; $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00, two persons; without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

## Colorado

DENVER, COLO.
OLIN HOTEL
Opp. First Church of Christ, Scientist
Room and Bath from 2.00 Single
2.00 Double
4.00 Twin Beds
Dining Room—Prices Reasonable
NO LIQUOR SERVED
Management
John Huntington W. T. "Billy" Briggs

The Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel
Reasonable Rates
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

## England

Opposite the British Museum
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Hot and cold water, telephones and free electric heating in all bedrooms. Numerous private bathrooms.
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 9/6 per night
or with private bathroom from 11/6
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See Also
Hotel and Resort Pages published each Friday

## New York City

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# The Children's Page

4 Monday Page

## Further Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

**Chapter Four**

"Oh, yes," almost gasped Madame Magnolia. "Her tail—her tail!"

"Keep calm, dear Madam," said Bolo. "Let me beg you to keep calm."

Magnolia did her best, but she found it hard.

"Her tail—most uncommon," she managed to say. "It curls round in a different way from anyone else's, except my own. Left to right instead of right to left! Our tails are exactly alike."

"And you say that there are no other pigs who share this peculiarity?" asked Hari.

"I've never met one," said Magnolia. "Nor heard of one. Only Louise and I have tails of this kind."

"That's good enough," said Hari. "Let's go back to the cinema at once."

Bolo thought it would be a good plan for Hari to put on one of the beautiful robes out of the chest, as he felt that this might impress the Manager. So Hari hastily arrayed himself in a glorious robe of pink and gold and green, with a lovely carved and painted fan to match, and they got into the cart and drove down to the cinema, making quite a sensation on the way and on their arrival.

### An Astonishing Tail

Arnold was quite content to sit down outside and wait, but they had to promise to come out and tell him the minute they had any news.

The Manager received them courteously and again asked them into his office. He certainly did seem to be rather impressed by Hari's magnificent appearance. When he heard about Lulu's tail he appeared to be greatly interested.

"A very astonishing thing," he said. "Very astonishing!"

"The Three Girls" was just on. He proposed that they should all go into the performance then and there.

They filed in quietly and took their places in a row of empty seats at the front. Magnolia had promised Hari and Bolo that she would keep calm, and she really did behave splendidly, though she could not forbear from making a tiny squeak when Louise appeared on the screen. The scene showed a skipping-rope dance performed by the three sisters of the title, during which the truth of Magnolia's statement was proved. The tails of the other two curled from right to left, but Lulu's went the other way!

Magnolia gave the Manager a violent dig.

"You see," she whispered hoarsely; "you see!"

"Yes," he said, rubbing his ribs; "yes, you have proved your point, Madam. I am quite satisfied. I congratulate you, Madam, on your wonderful daughter, and I should like to congratulate Miss Louise on her wonderful mother. The address is yours!"

### Setting Off

They all spent the night in the little town and had a good rest, which they felt they needed after the excitements of the day.

The next morning they set off again, feeling very fit and energetic. They reckoned that they ought to get to the place where Louise was to be found in about three days or so. They planned to make their way thither by the shortest route, so that Magnolia could get into touch with her daughter as soon as possible. Louise had always been very fond of her mother, and Magnolia felt certain that as soon as her daughter saw her she would fall into her arms, particularly when she realized that her mother had no objection to her continuing in her new career.

The manager had told them the best way to go, and they made an early start. Magnolia sat in the cart knitting and counting stitches; she said it took her mind off. Hari and Bolo trotted along beside Arnold, one of them occasionally climbing onto the front of the cart for a little rest. They had brought some sandwiches with them and had decided to look out later on for a farmhouse where they could get some fresh milk.

The day was hot and there was not much shade along the road, but just as they were beginning to feel that they really must have a rest, they caught sight of a pleasant-looking farm standing some way back from the road on a small hill, with a cart-track leading up to it.

"That looks like a nice place," said Hari. "What do you think about it, Bo? Should we go up the road and investigate?"

Arnold sat down at once.

"You go and see, first," he said. "I'm not going to drag the cart up there unless I know they are at home. I'm feeling quite exhausted and I want my lunch very badly—very badly, I do."

So Hari and Bolo set off for the farm, leaving Magnolia sitting in the cart at the side of the road at a spot where a few trees on the bank beside the ditch offered some slight shade.

It was very still. There was no sound to be heard but the soft murmur of the wind in the trees, the light chatter of the birds and an occasional gentle snore from Arnold, who had fallen fast asleep. Magnolia went on knitting: "Two pearl, one plain," she kept repeating, over and over again.

Now it so happened that a pair of detectives were crawling along in the ditch beside the road. A film star had lost some of her jewels, among other things three very fine golden bangles which she greatly valued, and the detectives were hoping to get on the track of them. That is why they were crawling along the ditch. Detectives do things like that, as you have no doubt sometimes read in the stories about them.

Suddenly one of them grabbed the other by the arm. "Sh . . ." he hissed quietly. "Listen!"

### The Wrong "Pearl"

From the roadway came the sound of a voice repeating, "Two pearl, one plain."

The detectives exchanged excited glances, for that was just how some of the bangles on their list of the jewelry were described. "Gold bangles—two pearl, one plain." And how were they to know that this "purl" was of quite a different kind, spelled with a "u"?

Magnolia did not hear their quiet whispers; she was thinking about her darling Louise, and when she wasn't thinking about Louise she was thinking about her knitting. And Arnold did not hear them, because he was, as you know, asleep.

They crept nearer and nearer, and then, quite suddenly, they leapt out of the ditch, boarded the little cart before Magnolia had time to realize what was happening, hustled her off to their car, which was standing a little way down the road, bundled her in, in spite of her protests, and were off in a flash.

Arnold had been awakened with a jerk, but he, too, did not take in what was going on. He wasn't a very quick thinker. But as soon as he did realize that Magnolia had been carried off, he gave a series of terrific "Eeaws," so loud that Hari and Bolo, who were strolling back from the farm in no great hurry, came dashing up, post-haste.

"Quick, quick, get in," said Arnold, and almost before they were inside the cart he had gone dashing off down the road.

### Arnold Makes a Dash

Arnold may not have been a quick thinker, but he certainly was a quick mover when he felt like it, and at this moment he felt tremendously like it. His legs moved so quickly that they could not be distinguished one from another—they were just a moving blur. Hari and Bolo had to hold on to the sides of the cart in order not to fall out.

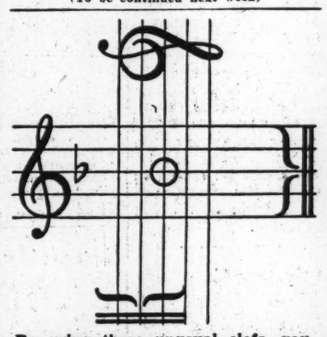
Arnold had managed to gasp out a few words of explanation, so that they had been able to gather that Magnolia had been carried off by two men in a car. So fast did Arnold run that very soon they were able to see the car, a little speck a long way off down the road, which fortunately ran fairly straight on.

They gradually gained on the car, but as they drew near one of the men in it looked round, and when he saw that they were being pursued he evidently urged his friend, who was driving, to accelerate. After that, though he did his very utmost, Arnold was unable to catch up on the car; indeed, at times it drew a little ahead.

"What shall we do?" said Hari to Bolo, in an agitated voice. "They'll get away with her."

"Thinking-cap," gasped Bolo. And somehow or other, in spite of the pace at which they were going, Hari contrived to get the chest open and to extract his cap.

(To be continued next week)



By using these unusual clefs, you can spell the name Bach with one note. Read it first right side up, and you get B flat—which is plain B in German—then turn it to the right, clockwise, and your note becomes A; another turn makes it C and the last turn you have plain B which the Germans use for H.

### The Story So Far

Madame Magnolia, the pig, was confronted with a difficult question when our last chapter ended: how could she prove that Louise, the film star of pigdom, was her daughter? Madame Magnolia, greatly distressed by the disappearance of Louise, had set out to find her. Hari, the Japanese doll, and Bolo, the lamb, went along to help; Arnold, the velvet donkey, pulled the cart. They stopped in a small picture house one afternoon, and Madame Magnolia was quite overcome to see her long lost daughter on the screen.

Photograph Through Courtesy of the Chicago Society of Etchers

The Sewing Circle

## *The Snowbirds Arrive*

Cheery brown snowbirds at play in the yard,
Did you hop off a gay Christmas card?
You make a sweet picture there in the snow,
A-bobbing and chirping where branches bend low.
All sparkling and white 'neath winter's blue sky.
The wind fluffs your feathers as it passes by,
But you do not mind the cold wind or snow
As all round the yard hop-hopping you go.
Dear little snowbirds, I'm so glad you've come,
Of my ginger cake you may each have a crumb.

OMA OLNA MARTIN

From the Christian Science Monitor

## Mrs. Blackbird Finds Bouncey

**Founded on Fact**

"Splendid, my child," said Mrs. Blackbird.

Bouncey, her son, wasn't listening. He had just learnt to fly, and that was all he could think of.

"I'll show my cousins how clever I am," he squeaked, and flew off before his mother could say, "The next feeding time will be in twenty chirps."

Mrs. Blackbird had five other children, and at that moment she saw that they were all trying to climb out of their nest, so she hurried back to push them in again and thought no more of Bouncey.

Time slipped on, and the five children had a flying lesson and a meal, and another flying lesson and another meal. Then Mr. Blackbird came home with a fine supper.

But when, at the end of supper, there was a worm left over, and her husband said, "I must have counted the children wrongly!" she answered: "Oh, no, it's Bouncey's! Just shake out your wings and see if the child is with his cousins."

Mr. Blackbird was looking forward to a quiet evening song, but he set off at once. He had hardly gone, however, before he was back again, chirping excitedly, "He's not there! Where shall I try now?"

But Mrs. Blackbird didn't answer. Instead, she was off herself to look for the lost child. She searched the hedges, and he wasn't there; she searched the leaves on the walls, but he wasn't there; she searched high and low, in all sorts of places she had never thought of before. At last she said with hope, "Well, perhaps he has got home by this time!" And added, "If not, I must look all night—I can't lose children in this way."

Just as she turned for home, there was a little noise and a squeak. It came from a brook running beside her, and she hopped towards it, saying to herself, "Bouncey would never go swimming!"

Her little beak moved this way and that, and when the sound came again she cried, "Pink, pink!" which meant, "Where are you, my child?"

Suddenly she saw him in the stream, close to the bank, but flapping his wings and looking anything but bouncey.

"I can't fly in the water, and I can't fly out of it!" he squeaked unhappily.

Being a wise mother, Mrs. Blackbird didn't say, "Neither can I fly in the water," but instead, "Dear, dear, I must help you out!"

And because she sounded so brave, her child felt a little bit happier.

"Please be quick helping, then," he begged, "or the stream will sweep me to the river!"

Almost before the words were chirped, his clever little mother was flying above him and had caught a wing in her beak.

"I must drag or carry him to the bank," she thought, and pulled him with all her might, getting him a bit nearer, and a bit nearer to safety. When he was almost there, however, Bouncey suddenly slipped, and she had to start all over again. But at last Mrs. Blackbird gave a glad "Pink-pink," and there he was on the bank!

Bouncey shook his wings, and flew to a near-by bush followed by his mother, who said, "Tell me how it happened and then I shall know if I have to scold you or not."

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even though we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

## Inviting New Friends

**Our Mail Bag**

The holiday season brings us free hours to write letters to new friends. Here are invitations from some children who would like to hear from girls and boys in any part of the world. At the end of this column, you will find several paragraphs explaining how to start a correspondence.

So, send your letters along for these new friends, and we will forward them promptly to their destinations.

Girls and boys in homes where a subscription to The Christian Science Monitor goes may have their names published, asking for correspondents.

**Amidon, North Dakota**

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with a boy of nine or ten. My two big sisters both have two correspondents apiece from Pennsylvania, Arizona, Missouri, and California.

I should like to hear from a boy in Sweden, because my daddy is from there. But I shall be glad to hear from any boy my age. Ralph John F.

**Red Wing, Minnesota**

Dear Editor:

I am a girl nine years old. I am in the fourth grade. We have a big police dog named Togo. He looks like Snubs' friend in The Christian Science Monitor. We have a little kitten named Tinker. My hobbies are riding my bicycle, swimming, and ice skating. I read The Christian Science Monitor every day, and would like to correspond with a girl in Holland. Joan L. B.

**Milton, Massachusetts**

Dear Editor:

I should like very much to write to a boy in Japan. I am ten years of age and read The Children's Page.

Your friend,
William M.

**Chicago, Illinois**

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with girls in England, Holland or France. I am eleven years old and my hobbies are collecting stamps and postcards, and corresponding will make another hobby. I am a girl.

Sincerely yours,
Joégil K.

**Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.**

Dear Editor:

My grade is 5 B and I am ten years old. I like to read, sew, ride my bicycle, swim, make clothes for my dolls, and draw. I would enjoy hearing from girls my age in all the countries in the world, and especially the Netherlands.

Sincerely,
Joy H.

### A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask that their names be published in the Mail Bag list should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names published is accorded to children in the homes of subscribers to this newspaper.

**To Start a Correspondence**

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

## Music for Junior

By Nicholas Slonimsky

**Names Made of Musical Notes**

In music we use only the first seven letters of the alphabet, from A to G, and so we can't spell many words with just these seven notes. But words and names that have only the first seven letters of the alphabet can be spelled by musical notes.

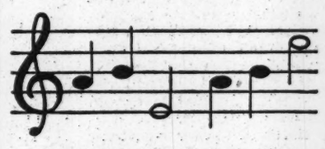
The name of the great composer Bach can be spelled in German by playing B flat, A, C, and B, because B flat in German is plain B, and instead of our B, they use H.

You can spell Bach in German with just one note, if you know the unusual clefs. C clefs show the line on which you find the middle C. You can puzzle this out for yourself from the picture shown here if you keep turning it about in the direction towards which the hands of the clock travel.

The name Abe can be spelled musically by playing A, B, E. You can make a very nice melody out of this name. The name Ada can also be spelled out, but it will not make such a pretty melody as Abe.

Babe can be spelled musically too by playing B, A, B, E. You can play the E either below or above B.

There is a famous Professor Beebe who went down to the bottom of the ocean in a big iron ball to study strange fish, and he can spell his name by musical notes, B, E, E, B, E. You can make a bugle call out of this



Calling "Abe" in musical notes

name, particularly if you use the first E above, and the second an octave lower.

No doubt, you have friends with musical names, I mean names that can be spelled with only the first seven letters of the alphabet, which make up the musical scale.

Many celebrated composers wrote music on the name of Bach, in German spelling. But you can't spell Beethoven or Mozart, and because of that there can be no compositions written on their names.

There is a song called Music Alphabet, starting A, B, C, D, E, F, G, but the notes are not A, B, C at all. Instead they are C, E, G, G, A, A, G. The reason why they are different from the alphabet, is that if you would run off the alphabet in the proper order, you would only get a scale, and that is not a very interesting composition.

The musical alphabet is not the only way to name the notes of the scale. In some countries, instead of using the A, B, C, the notes of the C major scale are called Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, and many American schools use the same names. But you can't make up names with these notes. In German the flats and sharps have special names, and using flats and sharps helps to make more names out of the musical notes alone.

(These stories about music appear on this page twice a month.)

## *My Dog*

I have a pup
and it's easy to see
that he has not
a pedigree.
Blue ribbons will not
come his way—
but he won a medal
the other day!

JANNIS PARKER

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

# Youth Flings the Gage to Its Elders Who Break the Peace

Parents—Teachers
Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## New Year's Eve, and 11 Students Of 5 Lands Met in Fellowship

### Under the Gathering Clouds, 1938, These Young People, Now Separated, Pledged Enduring Friendship

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Norton, Mass.

On New Year's Eve, 1938, eleven young people were gathered together in Paris, to celebrate the incoming year. We were from a college in England, where 23 different countries of the world were represented by boy and girl students. On that New Year's holiday, five countries were present: three American boys and three American girls, two Norwegian boys, two Maltese girls, a German boy, and a Polish boy.

We were on a holiday and we were in a holiday mood. We were travelers together in a strange land, but we were all friends. We toasted each other and called: "Bonne Annèe!" On the back of the restaurant menu, which I still keep, I have wishes for a happy new year written in five different languages.

Sten, a Norwegian boy, said to me: "I am going to spend this next year in Germany studying to be a doctor. It is a great opportunity for me."

Hans, the German boy, smiled at Katie from Malta, and said: "We have become great friends this year, haven't we?" Katie smiled back, and then Jan, the Polish boy, leaned across the table to wish Hans a happy new year. . . .

At six o'clock the next morning, the streets of Paris were quiet and deserted. The morning star hung clear above the gray, slow-moving Seine.

**Peace Before Dawn**

"See," said Hans, "it is especially bright for me. It is a good sign." For his name was Morgenstern, which means morning star in German. The peace that is before dawn pervaded the whole city, and we walked slowly back to our hotel. In the quiet spell of that early morning, I had felt that the morning star was a good sign for all of us.

We were all young, and we all had our lives ahead of us. Each one of us had an ambition to fulfill, a desire to be granted, a goal to be attained. Each one of us was of a different nationality, each spoke a different native language, yet we were all bound by a common purpose. We knew that in the months to come we would all separate, and scatter to the four corners of the earth, yet we never realized how inextricably our lives were interwoven.

The thought that in nine short months, Hans and Jan would be "enemies" would have been inconceivable to all of us that night in Paris. We had our desires to fulfill and our goals to attain, and we did not have the time nor the inclination to make enemies. Sten was going to Germany to study medicine; the rest of us were returning to England to follow our individual studies.

**We Learned From One Another**

At the University College in Exeter, the foreign students were bound together by an organization called the All Countries Association. In this Association were contained various groups such as the Scandinavian Circle, the French Circle, the Arabian Circle, and the American Circle. We all met together, and members of the various circles told us about the ways of living and the customs of the countries which they represented. We learned that the Africans do not live in tents, but in respectable houses, that the Turks have a very peculiar and beautiful music of their own, and a boy from Wesleyan College tried to convince the audience that all Americans are not gangsters, and that everyone does not carry a gun for protection!

During one of these meetings I was watching the Arabian boy from Palestine, and the Jewish boy from Palestine sitting next to each other, laughing and talking, giving each other help with the speeches. Then I remembered suddenly that at that very moment, there was a bitter, uncompromising war raging between the Jews and the Arabs in Palestine.

They are "enemies," I thought to myself watching Eddie and Gershon in amazement. But I knew—they themselves were not enemies, only their governments were enemies. They had not chosen to be at war, those two boys sitting together and laughingly comparing notes. Nor do Hans and Jan choose now to be enemies. Jan chose to lean across the table and wish Hans a happy new year. It is incredible to me now, as I write this, that Jan may be gone because of a German bomb, or Hans because of a Polish shell. Those boys did not want to take up arms and fight each other. They had their lives ahead of them, their plans, their hopes.

Peter, Beric, and Cecil, three English boys, and George, a Greek boy, chose to be the best friends of Hans while he was in England. Peter, Beric, and Cecil do not take up arms now because their friendship has suddenly turned to hate. They do it because they are told to by their government.

**We Do Not Hate Unless Taught To**

There is no such thing as traditional international hatred. It is something that is built up for political, economic, and diplomatic reasons by governments, kings, and dictators, and handed out as truth. It is not felt instinctively by boys and girls—it is something they are taught. Young people of today do not want war. It is war they hate and not the young people of other countries. They want a lasting peace, and they must have it, upon which to build some sort of security for the future.

"I have done my required military service," said Hans to me one day. "And I did not mind doing it. But I do not like the idea of war. Nor do the people of my country want war. My mother very much wants peace. My father has passed away, and I am all she has—"

"I do not want war," said Marianne, a Swiss girl who was engaged to Peter. "Why should Peter work hard all these years to get his degree, and get a good position so that we can be married? Why should he be forced to fight against people whom he does not hate, when all he wants is a job, his home, and his family?"

**Why Are We Made to Fear?**

"We are a small country," said Maria, the Rumanian girl, "and we are taught to be afraid of our traditional enemies. But they are not my enemies. Why must fear be a necessity in our lives?"

"We have always had trouble and fighting," said Wanda, the Polish girl, "countries are always grabbing off parts of us. Why can't they leave us in peace? We are not grabbing anything—we only want to live our own lives, and have a little lasting happiness."

John, a young English boy, talked with me when the new conscription law was passed in April, and he found that he was included in the age limit. He was very grave.

"I am not in the least afraid of fighting," he said, "but I am in college, and I am here with a definite purpose. I want to do something in life. In peacetime, this compulsory training takes six months out of my year. That sets me back. In wartime—well, we don't really want war. But—" he added hastily, lest, in his British way, he should be thought disloyal, "I love my country, and if there is war, I will go into it right away without the slightest hesitation."

But young people are not passive about war service. They serve, but in their hearts they do not want war. The boys object to fighting not because they are timid or afraid. They realize that in the world today there is a dearth of men. Those men who should have been fine statesmen, natural scientists, teachers, writers, and lawyers in the world today, were killed by the guns of the last World War.

"I want to serve my country in a constructive, not a destructive way," said a young Englishman to me. "What good can I be to anyone if I am killed on a battlefield at the age of 22 or 23? Wouldn't England be better served if I contributed something to her in the field of education?"

Ours is certainly an unfortunate generation. We were born at the tail-end of a vast, world-wide, destructive war into a world faced with bitter disillusionment. During our childhood and early youth we experienced a vast financial and spiritual depression. Every extreme of behavior and thinking that our generation has practiced has been a reaction from the last war. As we now reach the age when we are just finishing college, when we are looking forward to careers and marriage, millions of us are plunged into a major disaster. This is happening to boys and girls all over the world today. We have never been given a chance. Something went wrong somewhere, and all our lives we have known nothing but tension and uncertainty. The boys and girls of this world of 1939-40 do not want to be involved in war. We are being cheated out of our right to make our own lives. We had a bad beginning, and we are threatened with a bad end.

This is not a war made with enmity. It is a war forced on people who do not want it. Young people of different countries like each other, and earnestly desire world peace. They know that it must be a peace founded on right relationships between nations, founded on genuine co-operation between governments. But they know, too, that in many lands there are young people who have friends in other countries as never before. And they know, further, that friendship between their nations is possible, is actually the natural way.

Even in the midst of war we must not lose courage, we young people, in doing our share to carry forward the task of making world friendship a reality between peoples in our time.

**Mary A. Carpenter**

Photo by Don Booth

**World Friendship Among Young People—A Youth Hostel Tradition**

The spirit of informality, friendliness, and co-operation present in the Youth Hostels, wherever they are found, is the very essence of youth. And while this group, with the exception of the German, Fritz Kauffhold (playing the lute), are all American students, they are doing and thinking the same sorts of things done and thought by students who might meet in Youth Hostels anywhere. As can be plainly seen, one grand "sing" is going on here. This is part of a week-end student group gathered last spring at the Richard Schirrman International Youth Hostel at Northfield, Mass. The American Youth Hostel Association is celebrating its fifth birthday this week, and many such groups will be having "sings" around such a hearthfire. Tomorrow is the actual anniversary day. Greetings to you, AYH, from the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor!

## Through the Editor's Window

### 'How Far That Little Candle . . .'

By Mildred Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

On these evenings that encircle the Christmas holidays, our towns, cities, and villages out across America are aglow with the lights of homes. From ten million windows little candles shine. Hearts are gladdened; eyes are softened at their radiance. How man loves light! And how beautiful an allegory is the Christmas candle shining effortlessly out into the winter night, penetrating the dark.

"Shining effortlessly." To me the candle (even its electric counterpart) softly glows. It seems never to work with a sense of the laborious. It gives no hint of that sort of person who links activity with rushing about, tense and self-important. Contrast it with the neon or the flashing signs, and measure the quiet of its message. When we accomplish results without expending the neon's strident energy, when instead of a restless searchlight we are a completely quiet radiance, we know that our work evidences the effortless achievement that in our clearest moments we so long for.

"Penetrating the dark." Hold a candle aloft, and the shadows of a room are banished. Set it in a window, and we exclaim with Shakespeare:

> How far that little candle throws its beams!
> So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

In any discussion or disagreement, whether of a study group, a Board, a family, or between two friends, what a blessing is that person who is content merely to throw light upon the question! No manipulating of people's views is here. The candle is but held where all may see by its steady, revealing light. Thus line and contour are thrown into relief. Those who look are left free to consider and decide for themselves.

Someone once described to me his concept of the true function of an editorial in these terms: It should simply throw light upon the subject, freeing the reader from ignorance and prejudice, enabling him to make his decisions more intelligently.

"How far that little candle . . ." We do not really wish to run other people's thinking. We seek only to throw light.

Steadily. Effortlessly. With quiet radiance. One of the ten million candles shining from some home window to help banish the twilight and the dark.

**This column, formerly on the Wednesday Women's Page, will now be found each week on the Tuesday Education Page.**

## Jointly by N. E. A. and Progressives

A new venture has been jointly launched by the Progressive Education Association and the National Education Association. The project will bring together the scholars and technicians who know our human and physical resources, and the educators for the purpose of designing education that will develop the enlightened public opinion essential to a better balance in the utilization of these resources. Regional and national planning for soil erosion, water control, population distribution, recreation, health, and a multitude of major problems is becoming increasingly accepted as the only possible way of assuring national development over the long term. The achievement of such social ends comes in a democracy only through universal education. A new Commission on Resources and Education has been created. Four members each have been appointed by the two co-operating educational associations. To this group of eight are being added members representing the United States Office of Education and the National Resource Planning Board; later other agencies and organizations will be added. The General Education Board has granted financial aid to the new Commission in initiating certain phases of the project and in drawing up a long term program of study and action designed to make education more effective in this area of human activity.

—P. H. in Frontiers of Democracy

## To Achieve Security

A European war correspondent signed off to his American listeners recently, "Good night, lucky people!" True, we are fortunate not to be engaged in actual combat, but we have a long way to travel before we may feel ourselves secure against the gods of war. Only as our children experience and have developed in them a deep-rooted consciousness of the laws of God, both moral and spiritual, can we expect the tolerance, the giving and taking, the loving and neighboring, that enable people to live in peace and plenty. Only as we substitute constructive play materials for toy guns and cannons; as we encourage healthy humor and the thrill of worthy achievement as a substitute for the excitement of war-play; as we show history as a way of living together and not as a succession of wars and dates; as we reorganize our curricula to permit practice in wholesome social living as well as learning; only as we utilize every opportunity for developing in children a moral and spiritual consciousness, can we hope for truly peaceful living.

—From an editorial by Dorothy E. Willy in Childhood Education.

## When People Progress

### The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

No, it can't be made in factories, nor bought in a store, nor wrapped in beautiful packages. And now the actual day is behind us, and if we thought about it deeply enough we know more than ever that the above statement, taken from the remarks of our first speaker, is true.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

California

Dear Chairman:

Once a year, a half billion people, commonly called Christians, pause from their regular activities to commemorate the nativity of the founder of Christianity. During this brief pause antagonism is lessened, and prejudice and ill will is, at least temporarily, forgotten, while men and women in a joyous mood think of the brotherhood of man.

At this season they may question why they see dissension, war, and unrest among individuals and among the nations, instead of unity, peace, and joy. Several years ago, in the Monitor's "Quotation for Today," Lady Astor was quoted thus: "Material minded men and women don't really unite: only through spiritual unity can people progress." This is an interesting statement. It is worthy of examination in connection with our Christmas outlook and with our desire for the brotherhood of man.

Look at the material way in which Christmas is celebrated. The commercialization of the giving of gifts has received so much prominence that we scarcely find time on Christmas to consider the deeper meaning of the day. Once again it would appear that there was "no room for him at the inn." It is helpful to remember that Christmas cannot be made in factories; it cannot be sold in stores; nor can it be wrapped in beautiful packages. Christmas is something much more than that. It is something much more spiritual which serves to unite men in a bond of sympathy and understanding.

We should attempt to look beyond the thought of Christmas as merely a day in a year, and we should look beyond Christmas as merely a time for merriment. Instead of a merry Christmas we should enjoy a happy Christmas. And where is Christmas happiness to be found? George Sand says this about happiness: "Happiness is in the consciousness we have of it and by no means in the way the future keeps its promises." Could we not think somewhat the same way of Christmas happiness? As we establish Christmas happiness in our consciousness, we will look beyond Christmas as a yearly holiday, and will endeavor daily to establish such thoughts in our consciousness as will lessen antagonism, ill will and resentment. Thus we will help to usher in the Christmas prayer for the brotherhood of man.

(Mr.) W. N. C.

**Verse Robineers**

New York State

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

Helen F. and I can successfully report to the new groups of Verse Robineers, now started. Three cheers for the Round Table that has been the avenue through which these groups of writers have been brought together.

It has been suggested that we have a Guest Speaker, and if the Chairman of the Round Table is not too busy, we would like, very much, to have her be a guest at one of our Rounds.

Some of the highlights of the first round are (as one member says):

"Poetry is my hobby along with other kinds of writing. The public library has been an invaluable aid." Another says, "When the fat envelope containing letters and poems arrived a few days ago, I was delighted to 'meet' my new friends." And another, "I feel it's an honor to belong to such a 'swell gang'! The criticism I received on my poem helped me more than I could express in words." And, "Rhythm comes natural to me, since I used to be a professional dancer."

This, too, was written: "A poem is like a flower, the bud, the idea; the petals, the lines; and full-bloomed, the poem. For just as the flower's bud unfolds into natural bloom until full-blossomed, so the poem's budding idea unfolds into full bloom. Its finished work, a thing of beauty."

Not all groups need be poets, but could have poetry discussions; learn something of the technique of writing, and enrich their understanding of one of the great arts.

Thanks for listening, and again thanking our Chairman and the Monitor itself for this blessed column that has brought together countless unfading friendships.

(Mr.) S. D. D.

♪ ♪ ♪

Round Robin groups might be formed for various reasons. Any group of Round Table members who have some common interest could get together in this way. Keep the group small, so that the letters circulate among you in a shorter time. More groups can be formed as more wish to join up. We haven't enough space in the Round Table itself to give you all a chance at the speakers' table as often as we'd like; and the round robin is another way of bringing you together. Monitor Study groups among those who belong to the Round Table and live in the same region, is also a good way. We are always glad to hear from those of you who take part in these activities. And happy New Year to you! Be sure to read the leading story on the page today. We think it rather belongs to you Round Tablers. You'll see why.

Cheerio. . . .

**Chairman**

**Mary Lyon, pioneer in higher education for women, and founder of Mount Holyoke College, as she looked about 1840. This is the daguerreotype recently discovered at South Hadley.**

## The Touch of the Teacher

The touch of the teacher, like that of no other person, is formative. Our young people are for long periods associated with those who are expected to fashion them into men and women of an approved type. A charge so influential is committed to nobody else in the community, not even to the ministers; for though these have a more searching aim, they are directly occupied with it but one day instead of six, but one hour instead of five. Accordingly, as the tract of knowledge has widened and the creative opportunities involved in conducting a young person over it have correspondingly become apparent, the profession of teaching has risen to a notable height of dignity and attractiveness. It has moved from a subordinate to a central place in social influence and now undertakes much of the work which formerly fell to the church. On school and college instruction the community now bestows its choicest minds, its highest hopes, and its largest sums.

—George Herbert Palmer

## Radio News Writing

A course in "Radio News Writing" will be offered by the University of Wisconsin school of journalism for the first time during the second semester of the current year. The course will be open to journalism seniors only and will be concerned with the gathering, organizing, and writing of news for radio broadcast. Co-operation will be carried on with stations WHA and WIBA of Madison. John A. Griffin, journalism assistant on leave from Georgia School of Technology, will be in charge of the course.

## New Picture of Mary Lyon Found

### Daguerreotype Is One of the Best Likenesses of All

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

South Hadley, Mass.

Mount Holyoke alumnae, long familiar with portraits of Mary Lyon, founder of the college, have heard the news of the discovery of a daguerreotype, the most authentic likeness of the younger Mary Lyon taken a few years after Mount Holyoke first opened its doors. The discovery has been described by Dr. Ada L. F. Snell, professor emeritus, in the fall issue of the Alumnae Quarterly.

The daguerreotype must have been taken about 1840 when Miss Lyon was 43 years of age, and three years after the founding of Mount Holyoke, then a seminary. Describing it, Dr. Snell says, "There is a little of the baffling subtlety of Mona Lisa, an amused, almost merry expression, an intellectual quality, urbane rather than scholarly, and a vigorous sort of graciousness. No picture of the founder of Mount Holyoke ever satisfied those who knew her, but this portrait at least suggests for us those qualities of spirit which made Mary Lyon a powerful influence in her own time and a memorable personality in any time."

**The Search Began**

The search for the daguerreotype began when Dr. Snell was looking for a picture of Mary Lyon for the college history. Available was a miniature painted in 1832, before the founding of the college, and other portraits taken years after the founding. "What was needed," writes Dr. Snell, "Was a picture of Mary Lyon in her heyday at Mount Holyoke—one that suggested the humorous, grave, undaunted woman who could dream a dream and fight for it to its finished reality."

A small photograph discovered in an album furnished the first clue. A photographer examined it and said that it had been taken from a painting, but no one knew what painting until Dr. Snell, her thoughts on the missing picture, saw a similar crayon portrait in one of the dormitory faculty parlors. The photographer, however, insisted that the photograph had been taken from an oil painting.

**The Missing Painting**

Then in the summer of 1938 Miss Bertha Blakely, librarian emeritus, who was working with Dr. Snell on the subject of Mary Lyon pictures, came across the missing oil portrait in a stack of discarded pictures in a store room of Student Alumnae Hall. No date was found on the canvas and no clue as to the painter. Unknown also was the connection between the portrait and Mary Lyon herself, for it was known that she never sat for a portrait during her lifetime. One daguerreotype, taken when she was old and very tired, was extant. But no one had heard of a second one which might have served as a model for the newly discovered portraits.

Not until the past summer was the daguerreotype discovered and then it was found, ironically, locked up in a filing cabinet in the president's office. Miss Olive Copeland, secretary to the president, had found it in her desk when she assumed her position and, recognizing its value, had locked it in the files for safekeeping. But how the daguerreotype got into the desk still remains a mystery and with it the unanswered questions as to its origin—who took it, exactly when and where, and how it has remained hidden, unnoted and unmentioned, for so many years.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# The Home Forum



## I Was Going to Be a Writer

IN THAT very old Southern town are white-columned houses and great trees whose branches meet and interlock high over Main and Water Streets. In spring, the gardens of phlox and mimosa, of magnolias and climbing roses, make the whole town a place out of a story book; but nothing about it is so enchanting as the small, rectangular, ivy-grown brick house on Water Street that is known simply as "the library."

When I was nine years old, I went to the library for the first time. I went in the company of a little girl who had been sent to return some books for her mother. When I reached home, I told my grandmother that the library was like a castle and that it was kept by a Miss Mary Willis. I said that I knew her name because it was carved over the front door. But my grandmother laughed and said: "No, dear, that's the name of the library. You see, it was built by a Mr. Willis in honor of his daughter who was a writer."

So I did not tell my grandmother that I had called the librarian Miss Mary Willis to her face, but I went on talking about how many books there were in the library, and my grandmother said: "Well, darling, if you like it so much you must go next time and get some books for me; but you must promise to keep your eyes open, and when you come home you must tell me everything that you saw. Because, if you're going to be a writer when you grow up, you must learn now to see everything at once. You must see even more than you would see if I were with you to point things out. Do you think you can see that much?"

"Yes," I said. "I can see everything, Nanny. I'll look harder next time."

* * *

And the next time I went, I did look harder. I remember everything about that day. I remember the jacket suit of white linen that I wore, and how, proudly, carrying under my arm the books that my grandmother had given me to return, I climbed the stone steps of the library, noticing, as I passed into the vestibule, the heavy scrolled doors, pushed back because it was summer. I remember the huge, oak-beamed central room—its floor of diagonal, narrow boards, its two fireplaces, one at either end; the stained-glass windows that flanked the fireplaces; the flowering shrubs and trees that grew outside the windows that opened upon the garden. I remember the early afternoon sunlight, diffused through the shrubs and the colored windows, making patterns upon tables piled with magazines, round-backed chairs, rows and tall shelves of books. I remember the two rooms off right, one for poetry and one for children's books. I remember the little dark-haired lady behind the desk who stamped the books she had chosen for my grandmother and wrote down their titles and the names of their authors in a great ledger.

"Wouldn't you like some books for yourself?" the lady asked. "No, ma'am," I said, "these are for me too." She looked hastily at the names of the books' authors: Will N. Harbin, Booth Tarkington, Zane Grey. "But wouldn't you like to read the Rover Boys?" she asked. I shook my head. I said: "No, ma'am. I'm going to be a writer when I grow up and I want to grow up soon."

* * *

After that I went often to the library, and the librarian and I grew to know each other very well, but we were never quite of the same mind about books and authors. She thought it was fine that my grandmother and I read Tarkington and Harbin and Zane Grey, together, but she thought I should read the Rover Boys too. Finally, we found that we were happily agreed upon Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch—but there was also the question of magazines. The librarian gave me *St. Nicholas* and *The Youth's Companion*, and I read them, but I also read *Harper's Monthly*. The librarian chuckles to recall my sitting in a round-backed chair, bare legs dangling, feet not touching the floor, reading *Harper's Monthly*. But I knew what I was doing. I was going to be a writer.

Gradually, throughout my childhood, I came to spend nearly all my afternoons after school in the library. There, where nobody talked except in whispers, a boy who was going to be a writer could be quiet and lose himself in the lives of Penrod or Ramsey Milholland. He could sit still, staring out into the garden, smelling the magnolias, hearing the mocking birds and the chatting sparrows, seeing with all his senses the things he would later recount to his grandmother.

If it was raining and he came in wet, he could put out his feet to the fire and watch the steam curl up from the soles of his shoes. He could look into the flames and beyond them. He could be alone in the still library with the wonderful people that writers put into books. And since he had never seen Camelot, if he set the scene of King Arthur's court in the library's central chamber—if the Knights of the Table Round grouped themselves about a table directly back of his chair in the poetry room, what then? The library was like a castle. The King and the Knights were at home there.

* * *

In the poetry room I read biography, legend, fiction, history and short stories. There, after I had entered high school, I wrote the brief stories and the school news that made up my column in the county's weekly paper. Curiously enough, I never looked at the slim volumes on the shelves of the poetry room, but one day at school I read the *Ode to the West Wind*, and quite promptly I saw what I had been missing.

I went directly to the library that afternoon, stood on the ladders of the poetry room and took down book after book from the shelves. I took home with me the collected volumes of Shelley, the Brownings, Lord Byron, Keats, Tennyson, Wordsworth, Coleridge and Christina Rossetti. I read them all. Then I read Millay, Amy Lowell, Sara Teasdale, Sandburg, Edward Arlington Robinson, and Vachel Lindsay. I began to write poems. Sometimes I read them to the librarian and we talked about whether I should be a short-story writer or a poet.

One day I took a copy of *Harper's Monthly*, put a new poem of mine inside it, and, from behind the magazine, read my poem aloud to the librarian. When I had finished, she said: "Yes, I like that very much. Who wrote it?" "I did," I said, almost in a whisper. The librarian sat for a minute not saying anything. She looked at me and slowly nodded her head. "Well," she said at last, "that settles it. You're a poet. Go on writing poems and some day you'll have a poem printed in that magazine."

* * *

One day when the librarian was out of town, a lady took her place. I came and found her there sitting before the fire in the central room—a tall woman with brown hair and bright brown eyes in a face alive with a light that burned behind it. I knew who she was. She was the town's one writer who had come home after two years in New York. She knew who I was too, because the librarian had told her about me. We sat together before the fire and talked through the long winter afternoon. I asked many questions and she answered them, telling me about New York, about concerts and lectures and the Provincetown Theatre.

I asked breathlessly if she would tell me about the writers she had known in Greenwich Village, and she told me about them, talking vividly as a writer does, talking quickly, painting the people so clearly that they seemed to be there in the room. I sat in the library among the books these people had written, seeing the people themselves through the eyes of a woman who had known them well.

Suddenly she turned to me and smiled. "Some day," she said, "you will go to New York and meet writers. Some day you will write books yourself. It's your work and you must do the work you were meant to do."

I did not say anything. I sat speechless with happiness among the books, seeing in my mind's eye the people who had written them, seeing them through the eyes of this woman, who, quite simply, with a few words, had made me one of those people.

* * *

On my first day in New York, I stood in the full sunlight on the Avenue, remembering that lady. When I met my first writer, I remembered her. When I first saw my name in print, I thought of her. But on the day when at last I stood with a copy of *Harper's Monthly* in my hands, reading there a poem of my own, I remembered the librarian. On the day when I first took into my hands a bound book of my own, I thought of the librarian, how she would take the small book and catalogue it and stand it among the M's on the shelf in the poetry room of the library. I thought of the hands that would touch it, take it down off the shelves and give it to the librarian, who would write down its title and my name in the great ledger on her desk. But, most of all, I thought of my grandmother and of this book that was to tell her in rhyme what I had felt and seen.

* * *

That summer I went home. And one evening, with the big central room of the library filled with the scent of roses and mimosa and magnolias, I stood before the high mantel and read aloud to my family, the librarian, the lady who wrote, the people of my town, the poems that had been made into a book. I stood in the library, where in reality the book had been made, reading it aloud to the people who had helped to make it. I stood reading aloud to my grandmother, who had taught me to feel and see, these poems in which I had said with words all that I had felt and seen. I stood seeing in my grandmother's eyes the look that said she was seeing what I had meant her to see, even as when I was nine I had seen there a look that said I was learning to see what she had meant me to see. Then and only then, I knew, once and for all, that I had grown up to be a writer who had said what he meant to say.

GILBERT MAXWELL

## *Prelude to Snow*

We are two voices lost to the wind;
Two shouts among steeples to whispers thinned;
And a tumble of leaves and a sigh.
We have seen words in the sky.

And the wind like a thief at the tongue.
We have been robbed of our own bright song
We have been led a thistledown chase;
And now there is nothing to face.

For this is a prelude; one last glow
Of light before the down-driving snow;
One last whisper and whistle and shout
Before all sound is blotted out.

ROBERT WISTRAND

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PRINCESS MATHILDE BONAPARTE: *A Portrait Bust by Jean Baptiste Carpeaux*

THIS PORTRAIT BUST of Princess Mathilde Bonaparte is now in the Louvre in Paris. It was carved in 1866 by Jean Baptiste Carpeaux, who set forth in his statuary the character of the Second Empire of France.

Born in 1827, Carpeaux was trained in accordance with the French tradition, but he abandoned that when he won the Prix de Rome and departed for Italy. There he did not dedicate himself to the study of antique carving, as might have been expected, but he studied form and grace by observing native Italians as they moved about in their daily activities. If he felt any influence in style, it was that of Michelangelo.

The best-known work of Carpeaux is perhaps "The Dance," which stands in front of the Opera House in Paris, to the right of the façade. Here is one of the gayest sculptural groups imaginable. Carpeaux expressed with frankness the joy of life and the spirit of abandon which characterized the Second Empire.

That capacity to represent the subject at the height of animation is apparent, also, in personal portraits, such as that of Princess Bonaparte. Carpeaux recorded the total effect of a moment, the breathing likeness, the elegant headdress, the jewels and laces and fur. There is a feeling of mobility in the folds of drapery, a sense of ebb and flow in the design, a fluctuating quality which anticipates the impressionism of Rodin.

DOROTHY ADLOW

## First Select a Suitable Haystack

SO, IN 1890, with the sky for his guide, Claude Monet selected a suitable haystack in the field beside his house. Nowadays the new tarred road which is called rue Monet cuts through there; but it was a big field then, sloping gradually from the level of the railroad up to the *coteau*, and lying fully exposed to the sun. He painted the haystack, the same haystack (a friendly farmer let it stay there as long as he wanted it) under full sunlight, seen through mist in sunlight, seen at sunset, seen gray with snow on the ground, seen sunlit with snow, seen morning and evening, cloud or sunshine—sometimes with another stack introduced, sometimes with a background of willows, but essentially the same haystack under different illuminations. There was no more significant way of saying that the real person in a picture is the light.

After the haystacks came another series conceived and executed at Giverny. This time it was poplar trees—a line of them, or rather two lines at right angles to each other, tall straight stems and their leafage like banners in the sky. . . .

Poplars have not a long life compared with other trees, and as the pictures show, they were ripe for felling when Monet took in hand to preserve their image. Still, I had the thought that they might be standing forty years later; but the facts are characteristic.

They stood along the river towards the station at Giverny; and when Monet thought of his subject he knew that the trees were likely to come down. So he bought them standing. When the series was finished, another and a vainer man might have thought they should stay for a sort of monument: an Englishman might have thought, as so many Englishmen do, that it was a sin to fell a tree. But Monet, being French to the core of him, did as any other Frenchman would have done; regarding the trees as a crop, he sold them to be felled, knowing they would be replaced by others. By the constant application of such reasoning and action, France is a country nobly and serviceably wooded.—From "Claude Monet and His Garden," by STEPHEN GWYNN. (New York: Macmillan.)

## *Season*

This is the season
when the fine
delicate tracing,
line on line,
of trunk and bough
across the sky
is sharp and sudden
as a cry.

When the red west
sings with a shrill
insistence; and
the hoar-topped hill
drops all his green
and stands up clear,
shouting defiance
to the year.

FLORIS CLARK MCLAREN

## Corriger les petites Erreurs

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AVEC SON GRAND LIVRE ouvert devant elle, une comptable s'efforçait d'en faire la balance. Le total des nombreuses colonnes de chiffres montrait un écart de dix centimes. Dix centimes! Si seulement c'était mille francs, se disait la jeune fille, l'erreur serait facile à découvrir! Mais pour rectifier cet écart de quelques centimes, il fallait vérifier avec soin des centaines de postes.

Cette comptable, qui étudiait la Science Chrétienne, savait qu'en rectifiant ses écritures elle avait appris maintes leçons précieuses. Mais la correction d'une erreur aussi minime pouvait-elle contenir une leçon? Tout à coup sa pensée s'éclaira d'une vive lumière. Les erreurs de centimes dans sa propre conscience — voilà ce qui retardait ses progrès en Science Chrétienne! Les fautes lourdes se remarquaient facilement, et l'on pouvait ainsi les détruire; mais pour discerner les petites erreurs, il fallait scruter la pensée d'une manière constante et fidèle. La jeune fille se rappela la simple requête du Psalmiste (Psaume 19:13): "Pardonne-moi mes fautes cachées." Elle résolut alors de tout son cœur qu'elle se montrerait plus vigilante à l'égard de ces "fautes cachées" dans sa conscience.

La Science Chrétienne nous apprend qu'il faut préparer à fond le terrain de notre conscience avant que le bon grain soit semé; qu'il faut en déraciner toutes les erreurs, si petites qu'elles paraissent. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, insista pour que cette règle fût soigneusement observée. A la page 79 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, elle déclare concernant la "méthode mentale scientifique": "Il faut que la Science retourne tout le terrain et déterre chacune des graines que l'erreur a semées."

Extirper les erreurs est quelquefois malaisé, peut-être parce que leur présence n'a pas été clairement reconnue. Certains défauts, certains travers revêtent des formes difficiles à reconnaître, même pour ceux qui leur donnent asile; car le propre de l'erreur est de se cacher. Mais la Science Chrétienne dirige sur la conscience humaine un puissant réflecteur spirituel, dont l'opération constante décèle les fallacieuses suggestions du mal. Dès lors les prétentions du mal peuvent certainement être détruites par le penser spirituel.

Une tendance assez subtile consiste à s'appuyer sur la personnalité, à compter sur des vues, des décisions, des opinions humaines. Parfois aussi l'erreur voudrait nous faire envier la situation ou la fortune d'autrui. Ou bien nous entretenons encore des craintes touchant ce que d'aucuns pourraient nous faire, soit en publiant des erreurs dont nous nous sommes repentis et que nous avons rectifiées, soit en s'opposant à nos progrès légitimes et continus.

La Science Chrétienne montre que ces craintes n'ont aucune raison d'être, puisque tout disciple sincère peut prouver, s'il obéit fidèlement aux règles de cette Science, que seule la loi de Dieu le gouverne et qu'il n'est point soumis à quelque autre pouvoir. A Ses enfants, créés par Lui, Dieu n'a pas donné la faculté de faire le mal, pour les en punir ensuite. Dieu créa l'homme à Sa propre ressemblance.

L'homme réel ne saurait pécher ou souffrir, car l'Amour est la source de son être. Il ne peut échouer, puisque l'Entendement divin est la source de son intelligence et de son activité. Donc ce qui cause les vrais progrès et l'activité croissante, c'est une meilleure compréhension de Dieu et non pas les efforts pour surpasser autrui.

Beaucoup d'humains tombent dans la grave erreur de mettre en doute la présence de Dieu. Est-il logique de croire que Dieu, le tout-puissant Principe, cause ou permette des désastres tels que l'incendie, les inondations, les tremblements de terre, la sécheresse, les cyclones, les accidents, les épidémies — choses que dans certains pays la phraséologie juridique appelle des "actes de Dieu"? Loin d'être des "actes de Dieu," tous ces discords Lui sont absolument inconnus. Du fait que la Vérité est tout, il est impossible que l'erreur soit quelque chose, bien qu'elle puisse paraître réelle. Mais ceux qui en tout temps ne comptent que sur Dieu pour leur délivrance — ceux-là seront protégés et soutenus.

La guérison de n'importe quelle erreur est extrêmement importante si l'on veut progresser avec assurance dans la direction de l'Esprit. Ces simples démonstrations de maîtrise spirituelle montrent jusqu'à quel point le disciple est sincère, car elles n'entraînent pas semble-t-il une grande rémunération: elles s'accomplissent dans le silence et l'humilité, et souvent à l'insu de notre entourage. Il faut une patience inlassable pour déraciner les petites erreurs qui se cachent dans notre conscience. Chaque jour, à chaque heure, nous devons veiller sur nos pensées, sur nos mobiles, nos paroles et nos actes; de progrès en progrès, il nous faut apprendre à ne plus chercher la satisfaction de notre amour-propre, mais à marcher avec Dieu dans l'humilité, la gratitude et l'obéissance.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## Correcting the Little Errors

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

BEFORE AN OFFICE WORKER a large ledger lay open, which she had been trying to balance. A grand total of the many columns of figures showed that the book was one penny out of balance. One penny! If only it were a thousand dollars! thought the girl. That error could easily be found, but the penny-error would require a careful check of hundreds of entries.

Countless valuable lessons have been learned from correcting mistakes, as the girl, a student of Christian Science, well knew. But could there be a lesson learned in correcting so small an error? Then a sudden comprehension flashed through her thought. Penny-errors in her consciousness! Those were the errors which were delaying her progress in Christian Science. The obvious mistakes could be readily detected, and so destroyed, but the little errors required incessant, faithful scrutinizing of thought to discern. The girl recalled the Psalmist's simple petition (Psalms 19:12), "Cleanse thou me from secret faults," and with new determination in her heart she resolved to give more vigilant attention to these "secret faults" in her consciousness.

Christian Science teaches its followers to prepare thoroughly the soil of their consciousness for the sowing of good seed, and to uproot every error, however small it may seem to be. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, demanded that this rule be practiced meticulously by her followers. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 79), referring to the "scientific mental method," she writes, "Science must go over the whole ground, and dig up every seed of error's sowing."

Errors are sometimes difficult to uproot, perhaps because their presence is not always recognized. There may be errors in character, assuming such phases as are least recognizable to the one entertaining them, for the nature of error is to conceal itself. However, Christian Science turns upon the human consciousness a powerful and continuously operative spiritual searchlight, which exposes the subtle suggestions of evil. Then the destruction of the claims of evil is assured through spiritual thinking.

Sometimes there may be a subtle leaning to personality or dependence upon human views, decisions, and opinions. Sometimes error suggests envy of another's position or possessions. Again, there may be a lingering fear of what persons can do to us, either in revealing to our disadvantage mistakes which we have repented of and righted, or in blocking our steady, normal progress.

Christian Science points out the needlessness of such fears by enabling any sincere student to prove for himself, through strict obedience to the teachings of this Science, that he is controlled solely by the law of God and is subject to it alone. God did not create His children capable of doing evil for which He would later punish them. God created man in His own likeness.

The real man cannot sin or suffer, because Love is the source of his being. He cannot fail, because divine Mind is the source of his intelligence and activity. So it is a larger understanding of God, not clever competition, which brings true progress and increased activity.

With many, a grave error is unbelief or doubt of God's presence. Is it logical to believe that God, almighty Principle, would cause or allow a disaster, such as fire, flood, earthquake, drought, tornado, accident, or pestilence, which in legal parlance is called an "act of God"? Any such discord, far from being an "act of God," is unknown to Him. The very fact of Truth's allness precludes the possibility of error's somethingness, even though it may appear to be actual. But those who at all times put their whole trust in God to deliver them will be protected and sustained.

In making sure progress Spiritward, the healing of every error is enormously important. These simple demonstrations of spiritual control test the timbre of a student's sincerity, because they apparently offer small reward, are accomplished in silence and in meekness, and are often unknown to those about us. It requires patience in large portions to eradicate the lesser errors from our thinking. Constant watchfulness of thoughts, motives, words, and deeds must become our daily practice; gradually we must learn no longer to seek nourishment for our human self-esteem, but to walk humbly, gratefully, obediently with God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## *Song for the Quiet Ones*

There is a way of listening
so you can hear
many a thing unheard, they say,
by ear;
but quiet you must be
to the very bone,
and alone, you must
always be alone,
then they are known:

the faint cry of the trodden flower;
the change of a heart;
an hour in flow,
and the secret start
of surprise;
the first surmise
of a new child;
the mild
hum of the spider spinning,
and the ringing
accents of sun on snow;
the hubbub of ants lugging a crumb;
the thud and drum
of all wings;
the slow pulsing of the buried seed;
the din of the impulse before the deed—
these are the things
you may know
here at this hour,
if without fear;
if you can bear
to be aware
of the cry of a flower,
the whirl of a year.

There is a way of listening
so you can hear
many a thing unheard, they say,
by ear;
but quiet you must be
to the very bone,
and alone, you must
always be alone:
then they are known.

DORIS PEEL

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1939 ☆☆ R

# Covered Bridges: The Whys

*Author and investigator reveals reasons for picturesque structures in New England area.*

### Exploring the News

By the Staff

The question, "Why were covered bridges built?" was long unanswered. It is now generally conceded that these picturesque structures that dot the New England landscape were covered primarily as a protection against the elements. The further question, why so many of these bridges were built entirely of wood, even to the elimination of nails, bolts, and rods of iron is now answered. Miss Louise Lamprey, author of juvenile stories and a native of Alexandria, N. H., who nas known covered bridges intimately since childhood, traces the origin of completely wooden bridges back to ancient Roman days. Then, as now, it was believed that water attracted lightning, and that iron —also a conductor of electricity— would tend to increase the hazard of destruction when thunder storms came.

Chemurgy—the fusion of chemistry and farming—has many possibilities in Massachusetts, Dr. Harry E. Bernard, Director of Research for the National Farm Chemurgic Council, says in Industry, magazine of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Native woods like beech, birch and maple, for instance, possess cellulose, lignin and wood sugars which are valuable for the production of rayon, paper, plastics, and building materials. From Bay State dairying surpluses casein, a by-product from which fabrics, plastics, glue and paint may be produced, could be more extensively developed as an industry. Culture of soy beans and corn for chemurgic purposes in Massachusetts offers such products as fabrics and plastics. These products could very well, Dr. Bernard says, be developed not only in their unfinished state here, but offer enormous possibilities for new industries which could be set up in the State.

Familiar sights to those who frequent Boston Common and the Public Garden are the two horses hitched to express wagons that cart away rubbish for the Park Department.

The two horses will be retired from active service shortly after the New Year begins, Park Commissioner William P. Long announced today. "It takes them an hour to come from the Back Bay yard, where we keep them," he said, "and they slow up traffic and constitute a hazard." Small automobile trucks will take their places just as soon as the budget will allow a purchase.

Next Sunday the Boston Center for Adult Education holds open house. There are to be exhibits of pencil sketching, pottery, modeling, painting, photography, various crafts and needlework, produced during the term just ended

To anyone accustomed to thinking of anything educational as rather cold, and perhaps a trifle forbidding, the foreword to the catalogue for the new term must be a revelation. "You are cordially invited," it says, "to come into a gay house, with lighted fireplaces and a general atmosphere of good cheer. There are living rooms with comfortable chairs, rugs, lamps, books, sometimes music, and always a friendly welcome.

Widely publicized not long ago was the discovery that some careful women students in Greater Boston colleges were able to get through an academic year without spending more than several hundred dollars on clothes. It must have come as quite a surprise to many people, therefore, when four middle western college students told local radio listeners on Saturday that hundreds of their fellows are getting through college on as little as $300 a year—and that they are insisting that they get as much out of college experience as anybody else, even though they do work at various jobs in their spare time.

### Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Continued fair and moderately cold weather tonight, with lowest temperature 15 to 18 degrees; Wednesday increasing cloudiness; continued cold; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

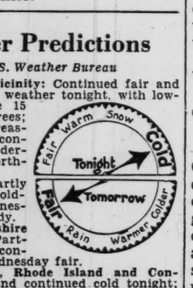
**Maine:** Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Partly cloudy and continued cold; Wednesday fair.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Strong northwest winds; weather fair tonight and Wednesday, followed by cloudy on Wednesday over the south portion.

**Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday: North and Middle Atlantic States:** Snow or rain over north and rain over south portion at beginning of week and again about Thursday. Warmer at beginning, colder Tuesday and Wednesday, warmer Thursday, colder at end.




**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 18 | 18 | New Orleans | 51 | 50 |
| Chicago | 27 | 25 | New York | 25 | 24 |
| Denver | 14 | 12 | Norfolk | 30 | 30 |
| Helena | 6 | 4 | Philadelphia | 32 | 32 |
| Kansas City | 31 | 30 | St. Louis | 30 | 25 |
| Los Angeles | 49 | 49 | San Francisco | 49 | 49 |
| Miami | 70 | 64 | Washington | 37 | 35 |
| Minneapolis | 17 | 17 | | | |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 26.
B—Minimum, Dec. 25.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday, 11:45 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 11:29 a. m.; height, 11.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:46 p. m.

## Wintering Down South in New England

By a Staff Photographer

**Waterfowl Pond, Franklin Park**

**William Johnson of Park Department feeds migratory black ducks. Resident geese and swans enjoy their share of the City's largess of corn.**

# Skating Areas Are Thronged With Children

Prospects of continued cold predicted today by the Weather Man gave promise of prolonging Greater Boston's skating season which officially "opened" as hundreds got out on lakes, ponds and playgrounds with the new blades they may have found under the Christmas tree.

Twenty-two places in Boston were thronged with children today free of school for the next week. The Boston Park Department announced that in addition to the 22 city playgrounds (including the Public Garden Pond in Boston) 12 more playgrounds are being flooded and are now in the process of freezing and are expected to be ready for their first skaters in three or four days, if the cold continues.

The Park Department began its annual "skating bulletin" this morning and said that anybody calling ARNold 0610 can find out where the best skating is nearby.

**Listed as Good**

Places listed as "good" by the Park Department were the following:

World War Memorial Park, East Boston.

Billings Field, West Roxbury.

Smith Pond Playground, Hyde Park.

The Metropolitan District Commission also reported big crowds yesterday at various ponds and spots along the Charles River which come under its control.

Among the locations listed by the M. D. C. as having "especially good" skating were:

Long Pond, Winchester.

Fellsmere Pond, Malden.

The Charles River was good at Purgatory Cove in Waltham, Sadler's Cove, Weston, and at Riverton, near Brighton, the M. D. C. said, but warned skaters away from other spots along the river that might "look good."

**Other Places Listed**

Among other places listed by the M. D. C. as "good" are:

Half Mile Pond, Medford, especially the lower end near Medford.

Upper Bellevue Pond, Medford.

New Pond, Wellesley.

Hammond's Pond, Brookline — crowded to capacity, with Governor Saltonstall, sons and daughter, among those observed skating there yesterday.

Beaver Brook Pond, Belmont-Waltham.

St. Moritz, Quincy — biggest crowd anywhere reported.

Canton Avenue Pond, Milton.

At all of these places the M. D. C. said that it had taken down all danger signs, indicating that the entire surface of the ponds was good for skating. Elsewhere, of course, the familiar wooden horses and red lanterns mark dangerous spots in other ponds where skating may be fine except for those marked areas. The M. D. C. announced that skating reports may be secured daily by calling CAPitol 8100.

The official forecast today said that there would be continued fair weather with moderately cold temperatures tonight with the lowest temperatures between 15 and 18 degrees. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness and continued cold.

New England skies would be generally clear with light snow in northern Vermont, the report continued. Conditions as reported at 7:30 this morning listed the temperature at near or below 10 degrees, with the Boston temperatures about 18.

# Vermont Soil Building Plans Due for Added Stress in 1940

**The Week in Vermont**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt. Dec. 26— New use of soil building practices is the main feature of the 1940 agricultural conservation program for Vermont, just announced by Harris W. Soule, Administrator of the Vermont Extension Service. An upward and downward revision of rates of payment to be made for use of some of the soil building practices, provision for the mulching of orchard and vegetable land and allowance of $30 a farm in addition to other allowances, are among the pricipal differences between this year's conversation program and that followed a year ago.

Like previous programs, co-operating farmers, will receive partial compensation for participating in soil building practices, and the program will be developed with the assistance of State, county and community committees of farmers. Participation, however, is entirely voluntary.

Special provisions of the program will apply to farms that normally raise three acres or more of potatoes, to a few farms in the State that raise tobacco and to some other special cases.

It is expected that the 13,900 farmers who co-operated in the program during 1939 will again participate and that there will be others to come in later. Participants in the former program earned about $850,000 in Government payments.

Rural electrification is seen as the salvation of many farms in Vermont which are now on the verge of abandonment. Gov. George D. Aiken is strongly in favor of the co-operative movement which has resulted already in the formation of three rural electric co-operatives in Vermont within the past year and farm organizations are pressing for further electrification progress.

Carlton L. Nau, an official of the Federal Rural Electrification Administration, has been addressing farm grops througout the State particularly in those areas not now served by public utility companies. A conservative estimate of the cost of wiring and fitting a 20-cow farm with electricity is placed at $815, officials say, with a possibility, the price may be pared down to between $600 and $700.

One of the handicaps faced by submarginal farms has been the lack of electric power, which in turn has prevented dairymen occupants from meeting the requirements necessary in marketing their milk. Farmers, whose farms have recently obtained electric power from the co-operatives, are strong advocates of the new program and declare electrification has come as a solution to many of their farm problems.

A refrigerated locker system installed early in May by the Richmond Co-operative creamery, has been so successful that 50 more lockers are to be added to the original 96. The system, the first in New England, it is asserted by L. D. Ware, Manager, was originally established as a service to creamery patrons. It has been used, however, by many other clients who have come from cities 35 or 40 miles away. During the seven months of its operation, the refrigerator system has paid for itself.

The plant, located in the small village of Richmond, consists of a chill room for aging meats, a cutting and processing room in which products are prepared for freezing, a sharp freezing room in which the various products are quick frozen at low temperatures and a locker storage room in which each patron has a compartment.

Agitators for a State wages and hours law find a very neutral person in Commissioner of Industrial Relations, Howard E. Armstrong, it is believed. Commenting on an issue which has been growing in importance in Vermont, the Commissioner expressed the belief that it was not within his official province to take a stand on the matter, rather that the question was one for the General Assembly to decide.

# Disabled Craft Repaired at Sea

THOMASTON, Maine, Dec. 26 (AP)—The crew of the Norwegian steamer Tana won a battle with the stormy North Atlantic today, repairing a broken rudder in mid-ocean and canceling a call for assistance.

First fragmentary radio messages picked up by the Mackay radio station indicated the Tana's distress was acute and that one of her lifeboats had been swept away by boarding seas. An hour later, the 5,535-ton vessel advised the damage had been repaired and that she had resumed her course.

# North's Ducks Visit Havens Boston Offers

Christmas Day brought on ample and tasty repast to several noisy companies of migratory ducks that have been sage enough to choose Franklin Park, Jamaica Pond and the Back Bay Fens as their winter residence. Therein lies an annual Boston custom. At the waterfowl pond in Franklin Park every afternoon these days appears a man carrying a big bag, which is filled with corn provided by the Park Department. With the co-operation of the ducks that maintain winter headquarters on a couple of islands there, he gets rid of the corn.

Feeding the visiting ducks began this year about Nov. 1, according to Park Commissioner William P. Long; and it will continue through barren winter weeks until cold weather and ice drives the flocks farther south, or spring comes and sends them winging toward Quebec and the plains of Labrador.

No figures are available on how many ducks come each winter, but the numbers would run well into the thousands. Commissioner Long reports seeing about 300 on Jamaica Pond the other morning, and there are perhaps 500 at Franklin Park. Then there are to be added the flocks along the Fens, which are fed daily by William Cullen, Park Department employee in the area. Most of the visitors are brown ducks, which the U. S. Biological Survey has banded at Franklin Park and later found as far north as Quebec and as far south as the Carolinas. To enliven the picture, are a number of mallards, some black ducks, and at Jamaica Pond, some sea gulls.

The Park Department does not feed any birds along Muddy River between Jamaica Pond and the Fens, but individuals do a substantial amount there, Commissioner Long says. Bird-lovers also contribute large quantities of nuts, acorns, grain and other food for use on Boston Common and at the Public Garden. The Commissioner is not prepared to say where the bigger share of the peanuts goes—to the birds, or to the squirrels.

# N.E. to Play Large Part In 1940 Policies

**Trade agreements lead list with sectional competition expected to affect campaign.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Heading into a year of national conventions and a Presidential election, New Englanders will have a major role in determining 1940 policies both for their parties and for the Nation.

The major issue coming before the next session of Congress, in the opinion of House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, is the reciprocal trade agreements program, and this issue undoubtedly will furnish both parties with important planks in their 1940 platforms.

Due to expire June 12, the authority for negotiating trade agreements, originally granted in 1934, probably will be the basis for a long and bitter controversy over foreign trade policies.

A major policy of the Roosevelt Administration, it has been vigorously opposed by New England Republicans, and Mr. Martin and his band of 22 New England House Republicans have prepared painstaking studies to prove the program has worked against the interests of many New England industries, farm groups and fishing.

**May Hail Rise in Prices**

But against their attempts to abolish the program, or at least to require Senate ratification of the agreements, may be an offsetting effect on rising prices in many New England industries affected directly or indirectly by war in Europe.

With State welfare officials of New England reporting lighter than usual unemployment loads this winter in a "slack" season, they may face an obstacle in arousing vigorous opposition from some of the interests in that area.

Besides the Nation's trade policies, New England members of Congress are faced with a growing demand from South and West for revision of freight rates to "equalize" charges, and the Interstate Commerce Commission recently recognized this pressure by approving revision of a few rates, establishing a precedent the Southerners hope to follow up both in court and in Congress.

**New Processing Tax Battle**

Another proposal that will meet New England opposition is Secretary Wallace's announcement that he would attempt to revive the processing tax in the form of a certificate plan. This disguised tax form was abandoned by Congress itself after the Supreme Court invalidated the old Agricultural Adjustment Act on the plea of the Hoosac Mills of Massachusetts.

On two industrial fronts—textiles and shoes—New England manufacturers face Southern and Midwest opposition. About 10 Southern cotton mills already have protested a 32½-cent minimum now in effect, and the case will be heard by a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans in January. Proposal of a 35-cent minimum for the shoe industry won general support in New England, but Southern and Middle Western groups have threatened to challenge its validity of the order.

With huge expenditures contemplated for national defense next year, military experts here believe considerable attention, formerly directed to the Panama Canal Zone and West Coast, will be given to the Northeast. Although details of the program are confidential, responsible persons indicated the program would include bolstering of New England anti-aircraft and coastal defenses for protection of a heavily industrialized section where one-sheventh of the Nation's key wartime industries are located.

**Army-Navy Air Bases**

As part of the program, appropriations and additional funds are in prospect to undertake construction of the Navy's major northeastern air base at Quonset Point, R. I., a $25,000,000 project. At Chicopee, Mass., the Army eventually will spend nearly $10,000,000 for a northeastern air base and training center.

Although most public discussion of the old power controversy between the Federal Government and the New England States died during the past year, the Federal Power Commission has instituted hearings to determine whether it has jurisdiction over Vermont and Connecticut power companies.

*Sponsor*

**Miss Agnes S. Gillespie**

**Daughter of Major H. L. Gillespie, Vice-President and Secretary of American Export Lines, who names ship.**

Launching of the $2,550,000 cargo steamer Exchange at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., at Quincy, about noon Dec. 28, makes the third of four sister ships built or building there for the American Export Lines, Inc. Launching of the fourth and last ship in that series—the steamer Express—is scheduled in a few weeks.

Between merchant ships and naval vessels, the Bethlehem Steel yard is at its busiest stage since the days of the World War.

# String Seen On Hultman's Appointment

State House circles buzzed today with the rumor that a string is attached to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's reappointment of Eugene C. Hultman as chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Reports current in political quarters were that the Governor had in his possession an undated resignation from the $8,500 a year MDC post, which he could use at any time.

When questioned, the Governor twice avoided a direct answer to queries about the rumored resignation, but did assert: "I assume I have appointed Mr. Hultman for the full five year term."

Mr. Hultman's term expired Dec 1, and the fact that Governor Saltonstall did not immediately reappoint him gave rise to some speculation, but the Governor ostensibly ended these speculations last Wednesday by renominating Mr. Hultman for the post. The nomination is scheduled to come before the Executive Council for confirmation tomorrow.

# Milk Deliveries Every Other Day Held to Cut Cost

*(Continued from Page 1)*

idea of doubling up on milk deliveries came to him over the Christmas week end while he was sitting in church. It didn't seem quite right to him that he should be afforded the privileges of church attendance while the men in his employ were out delivering milk. At the same time, he was intrigued by the possibilities of delivery cost savings through one instead of two trips to doorsteps of thousands of family milk users.

"Modern refrigeration in the home, the country processing plants and in transportation facilities," he said, "no longer require the immediate consumption of milk. It can be kept for days without changing texture. And the two-quart milk container, lately introduced in out-of-New England markets, emphasizes the logic of every-other-day deliveries."

"With improved methods of refrigeration in the home, there is opportunity for multiple delivery service, where the housewife could buy at least two days' requirements and possibly more to relieve the delivery costs of daily trips."

**Save Half a Cent a Quart**

Mr. Selby figures that his company could sell milk one-half a cent less per quart to consumers by alternate day deliveries. And the delivery man, he said, would be living a more normal existence with Sundays off for rest and relaxation.

Where the two-quart container is used, he said, costs of distribution have been reduced and consumers saved as much as 1½ cents a quart on total milk purchases.

Introduction of new methods in distribution, the expert added, are changing the buying habits of consumers all over the country. Economies are being made in milk distribution in Chicago through retail stores making it possible to sell 2 cents a quart cheaper than by wagon, he said. And in Los Angeles, he pointed out that similar economies had brought the price of store milk down to as much as 3 cents a quart less than the price previous to the attempts at economy.

"There have been new departures in merchandising methods in nearly every line except milk," Mr. Selby continued, "and with the interest evidenced on the part of the consuming public, it is apparent that some changes must be made in that direction.

# Unemployment Payments Take Drop in Maine

**Decline in benefits for 1939 is believed due in part to improved business conditions.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine—While most other indices of Maine's industrial employment condition for 1939 have shown little improvement over the previous year, the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission reports a substantial improvement in conditions. It bases its findings on the fact that there have been fewer claims for compensation and fewer benefits paid.

The Commission reports a substantial decrease in unemployment benefits during the year, "due in large part to improved business conditions and to some extent to the exhaustion of benefits by persons who drew all their eligible credits in 1938 and early 1939."

The Commission, which supervised payment of $4,357,809 in 1938, its first year, estimates a drop of about $1,400,000 for 1939.

**Business Improved**

Business conditions throughout the State during the current month are reported much improved over December, 1939, and the improvement is reflected not only in fewer claims for compensation but in increased income to the Commission from Maine pay rolls. The improvement is said to have been noted particularly in the pulp and paper industries and in the textile industry.

This general situation would appear to bear out the report that the chief problems of relief, which is expected to put the State Health and Welfare Department some $300,000 in the red, lie in Aroostook County and northern Maine communities hard hit by drastic curtailment of lumber operations. In the case of Aroostook a smaller potato crop offset an improvement in price conditions.

**Eyes on Barrows**

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows has done nothing so far to counteract the report that he will withdraw from the impending primary contest with Representative Ralph O. Brewster for the Republican Senatorial nomination and content himself with a probably unopposed nomination for Congress from the Third District.

Republican leaders might breathe easier if such rumors became fact, for prospects of a bitter primary fight, which might mean harmful internal friction, are not particularly pleasing. This is particularly so because there are indications the Democratic Party is showing signs of increasing activity and a readiness to capitalize on any within-the-party fights.

Governor Barrows, it is believed, would be unopposed for Congress in his district and then would be in line for an orderly step-up to the Senate at the proper time. Whatever develops, the situation is evoking more than an ordinary amount of attention.

# Five New Ships To Strengthen Americas' Tie

Five new motor ships built under the United States Maritime Commission program for rehabilitation of the American Merchant Marine have been earmarked for a new amplified cargo service between north Atlantic ports of the United States and ports on the east coast of South America, it was announced today by C. Douglas Cook, Boston manager of the Moore-McCormack Lines.

The new status starts with the sailing from Boston on Jan. 5 of the Flying Cloud now on her way here from South America on her initial trip. She is expected in Boston on Jan. 4 to begin a fortnightly service.

All five boats to be used on the new schedule, designed to cut the delivery time of freight to important markets in North and South America, were built during 1939. They will amplify the regular weekly passenger, mail, and freight service now operating with four cargo vessels and, in the New York to South America run, the passenger steamers Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

Under the new schedule the northbound sailing time from Buenos Aires to Boston will be 18 days; Santos, Brazil, to Boston, 13 days; and Rio de Janeiro to Boston 12 days according to Mr. Cook. Ordinary sailing time between Buenos Aires and Boston is 25 days.

Ocean traffic between South America and Boston has increased substantially as many South American countries find it impossible to trade in normal volume with European nations.

The new vessels are the Mormacpenn, Mormacyork, Mormacmail, and Mormacland in addition to the Flying Cloud. Each is 492 feet long, 33.6 feet deep, with a beam of 69.6 feet. They are of 11,735 deadweight tons with 623,500 cubic feet of cargo space.

# Events in and Around Boston Tonight

## Theaters

**Colonial—**
"John Henry," starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Shubert—**
"Mamba's Daughters," by Dorothy and Du Bose Hayward. Starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

**Wilbur—**
"Tonight We Dance," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Plymouth—**
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

## Movies

**Brookline Village—**
"Babes in Arms." with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

**Coolidge Corner—**
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "U-Boat 29," with Conrad Veidt. 2, 5, 8.

**Exeter—**
"Meet Dr. Christian," with Jean Hersholt. 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "First Love," with Deanna Durbin. 3:25, 6:15, 9:05.

**Radio—Page 14**

**Fine Arts—**
"With a Smile," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. Also "Mickey's Beach Picnic." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:30.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
Robert Taylor and Greer Garson in "Remember?" Fenway: 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05, Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Nick Carter, Master Detective," with Walter Pidgeon and Rita Johnson. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:45, 8:55. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30.

**Keith Memorial—**
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:50, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45.

**Metropolitan—**
"Gulliver's Travels," 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Our Neighbors the Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

**Normandie—**
"Here I am a Stranger," with Richard Greene and Brenda Joyce. Also "The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford, Rosalind Russell and Mary Boland.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
Jack Holt in "Fugitive at Large," 10:35 a. m., 2:25, 6:15, 10:05. Also "Beware of Spooks," with Joe E. Brown. 12:20, 3:55, 7:45. Stage show: Sibyl Bowan, Emmett Oldfield, and Three Heat Waves. 1:50, 5:25, 9:15.

**State and Orpheum—**
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State Matinees 1:30; evening 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m. and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Rulers of the Sea," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Scollay 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "On Dress Parade," featuring the "Dead End Kids." Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

**South Station Theater—**
"Father Hubbard's Alaska Adventure." "Pete Smith Gives Tips on How to Carve Your Turkey." "Beautiful Switzerland." "Championship Ice Hockey," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Tremont—**
"Gunga Din," with Carey Grant and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Hollywood Cavalcade," starring Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Pride of the Blue Grass," with Edith Fellows. 9:30 a. m., 12, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

**University—**
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also Jackie Cooper in "Two Bright Boys." 1:45, 5, 8:15. Tomorrow: Colbert in "Drums Along the Mohawk." Also "Too Busy to Work," with The Jones Family.

**Uptown—**
"Disputed Passage," with Dorothy Lamour and Akim Tamiroff. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Auso "First Love," with Deanna Durbin. 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25.

**Amusement Page**

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

## Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance tour on Italian Paintings by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

# Circus Beasts Aboard Vessel From England

With 20 black jaguars, cougars and leopards aboard, the American flag steamer West Chatala arrived at Boston today from Manchester and Liverpool, England, after an uneventful trip, according to the skipper, Capt. John D. Leach.

The animals came from a training establishment at Nice, on the French Riviera, and are on their way to Sarasota, Fla., to join the Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Circus at its winter quarters there.

The animals were cared for by three men—Alexander Meikle of Glasgow, who obtained a six months' furlough from the British Army to accompany them to America and assist with their training; Frans van Canvanberghs of Belginum, and Damoo J. Dhotre, of India. Alfred Cort, who is to be in charge of their care and training with the circus, will fly across the Atlantic in about three weeks, they said.

Despite rough seas yesterday, Captain Leach reported the officers and men of the West Chatala enjoyed a Christmas dinner "with all the fixings" yesterday.

The ship was in the Manchester ship canal in England, the Captain said, when the radio received two S O S calls from ships at sea, but under the circumstances, of course, he did not offer any assistance.

The West Chatala brought about 2,000 tons of cargo to Boston from England.

Arriving from the same British ports this morning with another 500 tons of cargo for Boston, mostly wool, was the Cripple Creek, commanded by Capt. C. A. Holmes, who also reported an uneventful crossing.

Both vessels sailed from New Orleans, La., before the neutrality legislation preventing operation of American vessel to war zones, went into effect. They then tied up in England awaiting developments. Recently they were chartered from their owners, the Lykes Brothers, of New Orleans, by the United States Lines, and loaded with cargo which had been accepted by that concern before further sailings of its own vessels had been cancelled.

## Bay State Selectmen To Convene in Boston

Members of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association will hold their 12th annual meeting in Boston Jan. 5 and 6, it was announced today. Sessions will be held in Gardner Auditorium in the State House with a banquet Friday evening at Hotel Westminster.

The yearly meeting is designed to bring Selectmen of the various communities together for a discussion of town problems, and to hear from various State officials with whom they do business.

## *You May Have Met Them in the 'Ads'*

Creative Photographers: Robert H. Mason

**Mrs. Mary Ellen Goodman**
Of Cambridge

**Peter Schindler**
Of Stoneham

**Richard Mason**
Of the Lasca

# Auto License Sales to Date Total 382,767

Today's count brought to 382,767 the number of 1940 automobile registration plates which have been sent to owners. This was 17,385 more than the number sent out at this same date last year, according to Thomas J. Powers, Acting Chief Clerk at the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

State troopers and extra clerks have been assigned to the office on Nashua Street to handle the eleventh-hour rush. "We can accommodate the public almost without waiting up to Thursday," Mr. Powers said. After that day, obtaining plates means standing in line.

For Boston car owners, 38,800 plates went out over the counter and 191,950 by mail. This compares with 40,165 over the counter at this date last year and 186,020 by mail.

Twenty branch offices of the registry account for most of the increase this year. Their total is 152,017, compared with last year's figure of 139,197.

# Posing for the 'Birdie' Brings in Extra Income

While photographic modeling has not reached full-grown proportions in Boston, there is enough of a market to provide a spare-time avocation—and spare cash, $5 an hour—for housewives, college girls, boys, and even babies.

Take little Peter Schindler of Stoneham, Mass. Peter's mother, Mrs. Frederick Schindler, who wrote school and camp advertising copy before her marriage, showed Peter's picture to some of her contacts, and, lo, Master Peter was launched on modeling. He's utterly at ease and likes the work because he's friendly and enjoys meeting new people, Mrs. Schindler says.

**Lives on a Yawl**

Then there's Richard Mason, a freshman at Boston Latin School, who lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Mason, aboard the 70-foot yawl, the "Lasca," anchored this winter in the Fort Point Channel off Congress Street, South Boston. Mr. Mason is a photographer.

Dick says he began modeling almost before he can remember. He has pictures his parents have kept of him from the time he was just a little fellow. One shows him playing with electric trains; another advertises good lighting. There he's in a typical schoolroom scene.

The "Lasca" was to have taken the Masons on a 'round-the-world photographing cruise, but the outbreak of the European war cancelled those plans.

Another young model is Mary Ellen (Mrs. Clark) Goodman, housewife and Radcliffe graduate scholarship student, of 52 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

**Approval**

"My wife can make the best strawberry pie in the world," her husband declared. He is a graduate student and research assistant in physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Both are from California, and went together from their junior year in high school.

Mrs. Goodman fetched the recipe for the strawberry pie. It's a good one, and easy to make. Her husband declared they had 24 pies in one two-week period last summer when some folks from home visited them.

"I get enough work to do modeling to take up half my time," Mrs. Goodman volunteered. "Two-thirds of it is in fashion shows, and a small part of that is modeling on the floor for customers in stores."

That's how she got her start modeling. She was selling one vacation while still in college, and the firm made her a model. In traveling about the country with her husband, she has found Detroit the best city for modeling work.

"Girls and cars," she smiled.

# Rhode Island G O P Neutral On Presidency

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Any candidate for the presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket will be welcomed here with open arms by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and other G. O. P. leaders but as for indorsements none will be given until after the national convention.

Governor Vanderbilt advocated this policy and it has already been accepted by a majority of the Republican State Central Committee.

The statement of Governor Vanderbilt regarding the policy that should be adopted here came with the visit of U. S. Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who is being prominently mentioned as the party's standard bearer in 1940.

"I think we should be glad to have any potential candidate here, to listen to him and to talk to him," the Governor said.

"My own feeling is one of complete open-mindedness on all potential candidates, and I believe that is the feeling of most of the leaders of the Republican Party except those who have committed themselves."

Former Attorney General Charles P. Sisson, a candidate four years ago for Governor on the G. O. P. ticket, is one of the supporters of the candidacy of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

The Democratic State Committee adopted a similar policy prior to the visit of representatives of Paul V. McNutt.

# Braintree Plans For Tercentenary

Braintree recently began the organization of a Tercentenary committee and plans for the observance next May. The Rev. Joseph Lyle McCorison, Jr., Chairman of the committee, made the following statement:

"Braintree is one of the most historic towns in Massachusetts. From it have gone those men and women who founded the towns of New Braintree in Massachusetts and Braintree in Vermont; and from a typical rural New England village, it has become an industrial and residential community of nearly 20,000 people. These people represent many different racial origins, political opinions, and religious faiths; but they are all one people in their common loyalty to Braintree and in their inheritance of its traditions. Geographically, Braintree itself is divided into several sections; but all of these whether East, Center, South or Highlands, constitute one community with one common interest."

Calling for united support, the Rev. Mr. McCorison said that the observance of the 300th anniversary will depict dramatically and realistically the Braintree of yesterday, of today, and of tomorrow.

# New Year's Event At Huntington 'Y'

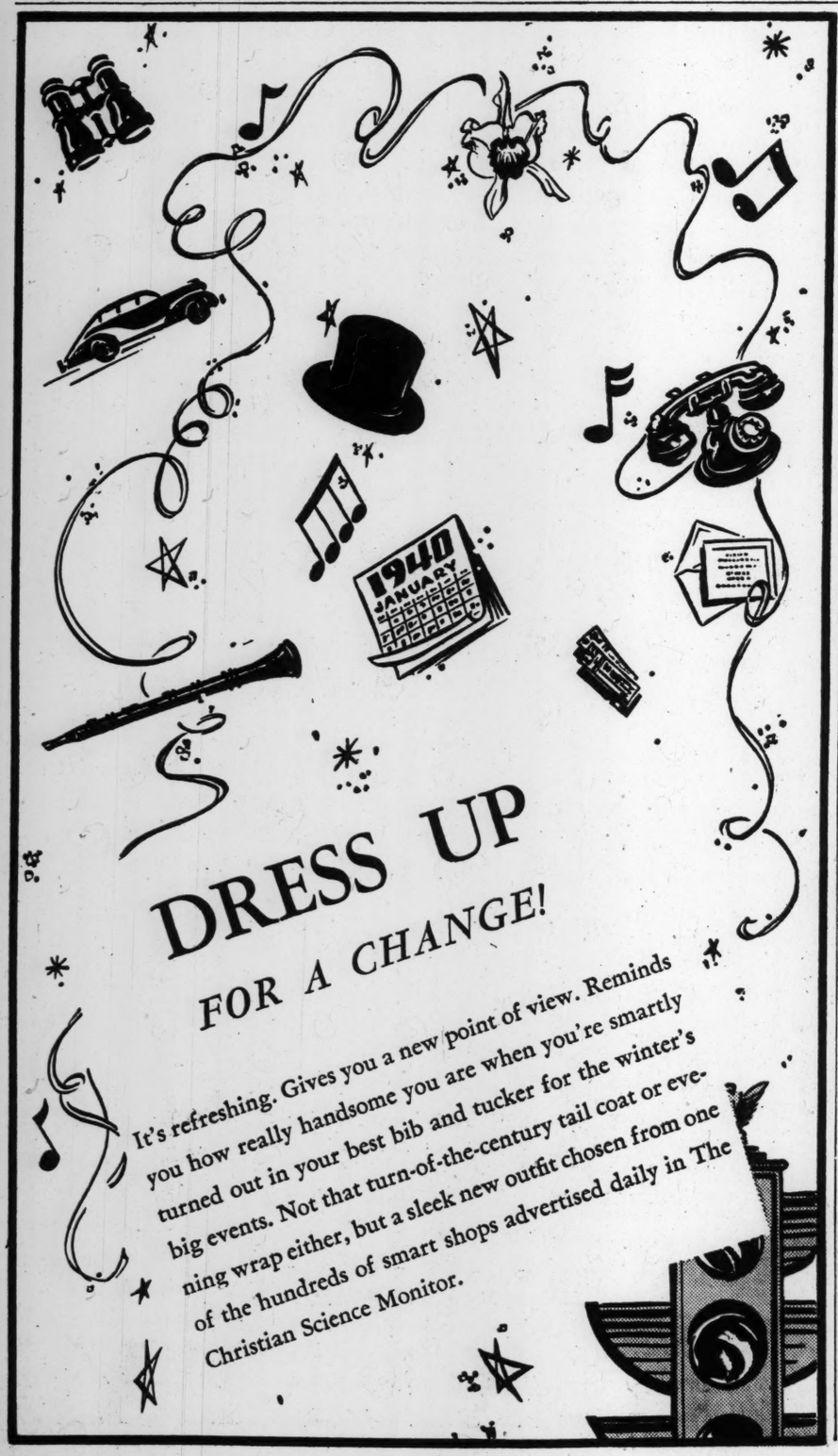
On New Year's Day the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A. will open its doors for inspection and for a program of entertainment planned for the public and friends of officers and members. Last year more than 3,000 persons were the guests of the organization on this day.

The recreation department will give an exhibition of its work and another program will be staged in the pool. Educational displays will include the Job Hunters and 40-Plus Club, vocational guidance testing, radio and camera clubs, craft specialties, and informal education groups.

The hours are 1:30 to 5:30.

## Marionettes Shown At the Wesleyan Hall

Under the auspices of the Curry School of Expression the Kingsland Marionettes are playing thrice daily all this week at Wesleyan Hall, 581 Boylston St. Today's performance. "The King of the Golden River," will be repeated Thursday. Wednesday and Friday, scenes from "Alice in Wonderland" will be enacted, and Saturday, "Rapunzel." The Heads, whose show it is, Cedric R. and Mabel K., have brought 500 puppets and full equipment from New York with them.



1940
JANUARY
DRESS UP
FOR A CHANGE!
It's refreshing. Gives you a new point of view. Reminds you how really handsome you are when you're smartly turned out in your best bib and tucker for the winter's big events. Not that turn-of-the-century tail coat or evening wrap either, but a sleek new outfit chosen from one of the hundreds of smart shops advertised daily in The Christian Science Monitor.


# Maine Mussels Publicized As Choice Food

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ORRS ISLAND, Maine—Orrs and Bailey Island fishermen are making another determined effort this winter to popularize for food purposes the products of Casco Bay's mussel beds. They are shipping them by motor truck to New York and Boston and are disposing of fair quantities. Washed twice daily by the tides, the mussel, excellent food, somehow have never sold well for any great length of time.

Five or six years ago Fred H. Snow of Pine Point interested New York dealers, and for two or three years sent Casco Bay mussels to the metropolitan markets at the rate of 100 or more barrels weekly. But somehow the trade dropped off and today he seldom ships any.

These vast beds have always been here, and it is one of the most common shellfish, abundant on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts as well as on the coasts of Europe. In Europe, the demand for mussels for food and for fishermen's bait is so great that mussel culture is practiced on a large scale.

More than 10,000 tons are credited each year to the mussel demands of London, and quantities are used as bait by long-line fishermen. The Dutch have gained wealth from their mussel beds. They export largely to Scotland because the Scottish beds are not extensive enough to supply the general demand.

Pickled, steamed, roasted or fried, the common mussel, Mytilus Edilus, is wholly desirable and delectable. In flavor many consider them superior to clams and quite the equal of the oyster.

Mussels are merely raked up from their beds at low water without laborious digging.

# Students Start Recess Tasks

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BENNINGTON, Vt.—Two hundred and eighty students of Bennington College have left for the annual off-campus field period, which is devoted to special study in each one's choosen sphere. They will return to college Feb. 22, to report on what they have done.

A drama student is to act as assistant director of the Civic Theatre in Washington; a music student is writing an opera, to be produced at Bennington later in the year; another is singing on a sustaining program over a New England radio station; two students interested in photography arer making a documentary film of all phases of college activity. Some are studying at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Others have assumed duties in welfare and juvenile clinics, or at nursery and elementary schools in their home towns; and still others have enlisted in the work of the League of Peace and Freedom.

## Rhode Island Ban On Fireworks Urged

*By the Associated Press*

Providence, R. I., Dec. 26

Rhode Islanders would lose the chance of shooting off firecrackers and skyrockets on Fourth of July under legislation banning sale of fireworks, proposed by Gov. William H. Vanderbit's Fire Prevention Committee, today.

Exceptions to the proposed law would permit licensed displays in parks, fairs and by municipalities. The law would not prevent the manufacture of fireworks for sale outside of the State.

Other laws proposed are designed to make apartment houses more safe from fire. The committee was appointed following the disastrous Roger Williams Manor fire in Cranston last June when three persons were killed.

# Boston Notes Interest .29 P. C.

A record low annual interest rate of .29 per cent was bid by C. J. Devine & Co. of New York and Boston for the City of Boston's new $2,500,000 issue of short-term tax antipication notes, due Nov. 4, 1940, according to City Treasurer James J. McCarthy. The notes are dated Dec. 29, 1939.

The next lowest interest rate for Boston notes, the Treasurer said, was the .34 per cent bid for a $5,000,000 issue in November, 1939. The highest on record was 5.75 per cent a number of years ago, he said.

Interest on the first tax anticipation notes issued under the Tobin administration was 1.58 per cent, Mr. McCarthy recalled, and since then there has been a steady decline in the rate.

The total interest on the new issue of notes, for the 10-month period, will slightly exceed $6,000 according to the Treasurer.

# Land Damage Laws Cited In Flood Control

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KEENE, N. H.—The question of state rights and the recognition of state laws relative to land damage assessments is raised again by two Surry residents who owned about 200 acres of land taken by the Federal Government for the Surry Mountain flood-control project.

The land owners, William M. Sheldon and Mary C. Quigley, in United States District Court at Concord, have filed a petition in which they point out that Chapter 1 of the Public Laws of the State of New Hampshire covers the method of assessing damages for seized land and that the special state flood-control legislation does not alter this procedure. State laws referred to provide that claims be submitted to the selectmen of the town who assess the damages after a public hearing with a land owner reserving the right to appeal the findings to Superior Court and even a trial by jury if so desired.

In particular, the petition filed by the Surry residents calls for dismissal of an order for a hearing before three Federal commissioners on condemnation proceedings brought against the petitioners' land.

A like issue is to be considered by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the State of Oklahoma which contends that the construction of a $54,000,000 dam at Denison, Texas, will flood about 100,000 acres of land in Oklahoma without its consent.

The action being taken by the Surry residents will be watched with interest by residents of Hill, N. H., who will be forced to build themselves a new town to displace the present one, which will be wiped out by the Franklin Falls flood-control project. They contest that the payments that the Federal Government will make to them for their properties are not sufficient to finance the construction of new housing.

# Safety Campaign Shows Results

Although fatalities increased during November, the first month of the Governor's highway safety campaign, personal injuries decreased by 1,100, according to a report issued by the Highway Safety Committee.

"This fact is significant, since it proves that the general public, both motorists and pedestrians, have responded to the Governor's request for controlled speed and greater pedestrian caution in the closing months of the year," the report said. "One year ago, in a similar campaign, motor vehicle fatalities were cut 50 per cent in the last 10 days of the year. It can be done again if every person on the highway becomes responsible for his own safety."

# Quincy Stadium To Be Enlarged

The Quincy municipal stadium with its seating capacity for 5,600 persons will be supplemented by a second stand on the Southern Artery side of the field to accommodate 4,400 persons, Mayor Thomas S. Bergin indicated recently.

The new stand will be built because of the impossibility of handling huge overflow crowds at various events this fall. Under a WPA project already approved the city would pay approximately $30,000.

Other features of the improvement include levelling the field at one end for a parking area, construction of garages for city trucks under the proposed stands and transporting of the Walter Smith concert shell now at Merrymount Park a quarter-mile away to the stadium to complete one end of the horseshoe shape.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Dramatic sketch | "Harvey and Del" | "Girl Alone": sketch | Sports reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 "Billy and Betty" | Larry Clinton's Orch. | "Midstream": sketch | Sports reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "In Hollywood" | "Gene and Glenn" | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines. | "Tom Mix": sketch | "Little Orphan Annie" | Sports reports | News Service |
| 6:00 News: Edwin Hill | News: music: weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | "25 Years Ago"; News | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports | "Dinner Dance" | "Musical Rendesvous" | "News Reporter" | Hans Oehme's Orchestra |
| 6:45 "Today in Europe" | Lowell Thomas | "Musical Rendesvous" | "Marching Along" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Al Booris' Orchestra |
| 7:15 Jimmy Fidler | "Mr. Keen": sketch | "I Love a Mystery" | Lew Conrad's Orch. | "Five Star News" |
| 7:30 Helen Menken in | "Name Three": Fred | Dramatized news | "Unsung Americans" | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:45 "Second Husband" | Cole's Quiz Program. | George J. Bates, talk | "Curtain Calls" | "Silent People": drama |
| 8:00 "Big Town": with | "The Aldrich Family," | Johnny Green's Orch.: | Hilde Reggiani, so- | MacLeod's Troubadours. |
| 8:15 Edw. G. Robinson | with Ezra Stone | dramatic sketch | prano; orchestra | Concert pianist |
| 8:30 "Court of Missing | "Information, Please": | "Pot o' Gold": Horace | Morton Gould's Orches- | Maygar Serenaders |
| 8:45 Heirs": War news. | questions and answers | Heidt's Orchestra | tra: soloists | WMEX Camera Club |
| 9:00 "We, the People" | Olympics Hockey Game. | Frank Crumit; Julia | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Variety Hour, Jan An- |
| 9:15 "We, the People" | Olympics Hockey Game | Sanderson; quiz | Larry Clinton's Orch. | tonio, director |
| 9:30 Bob Crosby and his | "Meet Mr. Weeks": with | "Fibber McGee and | Mozart Concerto Series. | Variety Hour, Jan An- |
| 9:45 orchestra; soloists | guest speaker | Molly"; music | Mozart Concerto Series. | tonio, director |
| 10:00 Raymond Scott's | "New England Talks It | Bob Hope; Judy Gar- | Raymond Gram Swing. | News Service |
| 10:15 Orch.: vocalist | Over": forum | land; orchestra | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Sports: news | "New England Talks It | "Uncle Walter's Dog- | Les Concerts Sympho- | The London-Aires |
| 10:45 Music: weather | Over": forum | house": drama; music | niques de Montreal | Hans Oehme's Orchestra |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan | News: sports; weather | News Service | Jack McLean's Orch. | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 "Masterworks on | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Teddy Powell's Orch. | Al Booris's Orchestra |
| 11:30 the Air" | "The Music You Want" | Blue Barron's Orchestra | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | "Day's End": music |
| 11:45 P. Whiteman's Or. | "The Music You Want" | Blue Barron's Orchestra | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | News Service |

## *Wednesday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; 'Morning Review' | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 Top o' the Morning | "Musical Clock" | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Music; news | "Musical Clock" | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "Red River Dave" | 'Young America Speaks' | |
| 8:00 Today in Europe | Variety Hour: talks; re- | News Service | Bailey Axton, speaks | "Five Star Salute" |
| 8:15 "Caroline Cabot" | cordings | Local news; weather | "Morning Watch" | "Five Star Salute" |
| 8:30 "The Handy Man" | Variety Hour: talks; re- | "Musical Roundup" | Andrew Jacobson's | Al Rawley and His Wild |
| 8:45 Jean Abbey | cordings | "Musical Roundup" | Rhythms | Azaleas; music |
| 9:00 "Food Magician" | News; "As You Like It" | Walter Kidder, songs | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Piano Lessons" |
| 9:15 Richmond Virginia, | "Breakfast Club": sq- | Food News | "Merry-Go-Round" | Studio speaker |
| 9:30 School Chorus | loists; orchestra | "Alice Blair": sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | "Julia Blake": sketch | "Concert Miniatures" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sk. | Thunder Over Paradise. | "The Man I Married" | "Musical Early Edition" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 10:15 "Myrt and Marge" | "Right to Happiness" | "John's Other Wife" | "Musical Early Edition" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 10:30 "Hilltop House" | "Mary Marlin": sketch. | "Just Plain Bill" | "Melody Strings" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Stepmother" | "Midstream": sketch | "The Woman in White" | "Choir Loft": organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Lanny Ross, songs. | Mildred Carlson, talk | "David Harum": sketch. | Ruth Moss, interviews | Angus Ross, songs |
| 11:15 "Brenda Curtis" | Dramatic sketch | "Road of Life": drama. | Buckeye Four | Concert pianist |
| 11:30 'Big Sister': sketch | Jack Berch's Boys | "Against the Storm" | Musical calisthenics | "Lost and Found" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Dr. William L. Stidger | "The Guiding Light" | "Homemakers' Forum" | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News; talk; "Checker- | "Musical Roundup" | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | board Time"; stocks. | "The O'Neills": sketch. | Agricultural talk | Italian program |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | Singin' Sam, baritone. | Italian music program. | Frank Luther, songs |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: Walter | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian music program. | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | Blaufuss' Homesteaders | News Service | Women's Club News | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Life Beautiful" | "Ellen Randolph": sk. | "George and Dixie" | "The Happy Gang" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 "This Day Is Ours" | "Concert Hall" | Marjorie Mills, house- | "Holiday Echoes" | Organ recital |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | "Concert Hall" | hold talk | "The Manhatters" | Norsemen: music |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | M. Spitalny's Orchestra | "Betty and Bob" | Sport comment | "Presenting Ramona" |
| 2:15 Dramatic sketch | "Your Neighbor" | "Grimm's Daughter | Ed Fitzgerald, talk | "Sing Song Time" |
| 2:30 "Your Family" | Meta Westlake, soprano; | "Valiant Lady": sketch. | "Terry and Pirates" | Evelyn Cornett, soprano |
| 2:45 "My Son and I" | concert orchestra | Hymns of All Churches. | "Hits and Bits" | News Service |
| 3:00 Joyce Gordon" | Guatemalan Band | "Mary Marlin": sketch. | Interviews | Norman Lang's Orch. |
| 3:15 "Society Girl" | "We Women" | "Ma Perkins": sketch. | Happy Larry Lawrence. | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service | "On With the Dance" | Pepper Young's Family. | Ray O'Hara's Orchestra | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 "About Us" | News; weather | "Vic and Sade": sketch. | "Gayle Gaylord" | Organ Concert |
| 4:00 Charles Hector's | Club Matinee; variety. | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Network speaker | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 Mat. Promenade | Club Matinee; variety. | "Stella Dallas": serial. | Mischa Borr Ensemble. | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 Women's club talk | Club Matinee; variety. | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | Wayne West, songs | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 "In Record Time" | Club Matinee; news. | "Young Widder Brown" | "Book a Week" | Musicale |
| 5:00 Dramatic sketch | "Harvey and Del" | "Girl Alone": sketch. | Sports reports | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:15 "Billy and Betty" | Musicale | "Midstream": sketch. | Sports reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 Drama; music | "Gene and Glenn" | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports reports | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines. | "Tom Mix": sketch | "Little Orphan Annie" | Sports reports | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | "25 Years Ago"; news. | Philip McAteer, talk | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Jay Wesley, sports. | Serenaders: vocal | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Hans Oehme's Orchestra |
| 6:45 Today in Europe | Lowell Thomas, news. | "Musical Rendezvous" | Marching Along | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Al Booris' Orchestra |
| 7:15 "Lum and Abner" | "Mr. Keen": sketch. | "I Love a Mystery": sk. | Lew Conrad's Orchestra. | News Service |
| 7:30 Burns and Allen: | The Revelers: orchestra | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger": | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 7:45 comedy; music | "Radio Gossip" | "Names in the News" | dramatic sketch | Ruth Williams, songs |
| 8:00 Al Pearce and His | "Breezing Along": | "Hollywood Playhouse": | Larry Clinton's Orch. | Housing talk |
| 8:15 Gang | Johnny Green's Orch. | drama | Larry Clinton's Orch. | "Prairie Pals" |
| 8:30 Glen Miller and his | "Quicksilver": quiz pro- | Red Skelton; Edna Still- | Everett Hoagland's Or. | "Hit Parade of To- |
| 8:45 orchestra | gram | well; chorus; orchestra | Everett Hoagland's Or. | morrow": music |
| 9:00 Charles Laughton, | "Marry the Girl," dra- | The New Fred Allen | Recorded speaker | "Concert Melodies" |
| 9:15 Elsa Lancaster, in | matic sketch | Show: Merry Macs; Al- | Adrian Rollini Trio | "Concert Melodies" |
| 9:30 "The Great Ad- | George Harris's Orch. | len Art Players; Robert | "Music by Faith"; so- | "Melodic Moods" |
| 9:45 venture" | "Gene and Glenn" | Benchley; orchestra | loists; orchestra | "Melodic Moods" |
| 10:00 "Dr. Christian": | Boy Shield's Orchestra. | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing | News Service |
| 10:15 dramatization | Roy Shield's Orchestra. | Musical Knowledge | News Service | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 10:30 Sports; news | "Adventures in Photog- | Kay Kyser's College of | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Ken Baker's Orchestra |
| 10:45 Music; weather | raphy": dramatization. | Musical Knowledge | "Romance in Rhythm" | Hans Oehme's Orchestra |
| 11:00 Paul Sullivan | News; talk; weather | News Service | "Romance in Rhythm" | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 'Master Works on | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | Teddy Powell's Orch. | Al Booris' Orchestra |
| 11:30 the Air" | "Music You Want" | Richard Himber's Orch. | Dick Jergen's Orchestra | Victor Vincent's Orch. |
| 11:45 B. Goodman's Or. | "Music You Want" | Richard Himber's Orch. | Dick Jergen's Orchestra | News Service |

# Woolen Workers In R. I. Get Raise

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26 (AP)—Nearly 10,000 Rhode Island woolen workers received pay raises last week when a dozen Woonsocket mills in concert announced pay boosts in line with those earlier announced by Lawrence mills.

About 7,500 operatives benefit by the action of the Woonsocket Association of Manufacturers; another 1,000 American Woolen Company employees were affected, and about 1,000 at the M. T. Stevens mill got raises.

## *Honor System Brings A 100 Per Cent Result*

NORTH CHELMSFORD, Mass., Dec. 26 (AP)—Eighty-two boys, allowed to leave the Middlesex County Training School for Christmas, made the honor system work by reporting promptly back at the institution yesterday.

They were allowed to depart for their homes without supervision last Friday.

## *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

**For Wednesday, Dec. 27**

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

## *Today on WRUL*

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Good - Will Program.
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: News in Spanish; Symphonic Music.

## *Today on Short Waves*

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—Musical Program, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies; "Empire Notes." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Talk: "Cards on the Table." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Happy Program. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—News. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.3 m.; DJC, 6.03 meg., 49.8 m.

# Boston's Needy Feel Broader Holiday Care

Charitable agencies and institutions today were recounting the holiday services they rendered as "a good job done," but they continued to look forward at their never-ending round of helpfulness.

The Salvation Army, which performed a record task of feeding and caring for more than 2,000 families in Greater Boston, were thankful, headquarters said, that not only did they feed 300 more families this year than last, but they were able to do this on account of an unexpected gift of $1,000 that they received. The money came from the Colonial Network, Inc., a New England chain of radio stations, as the result of a profit from a cancelled contract.

In addition a special radio program radiocast by "Gene and Glenn" of station WBZ netted the Army another $750 which aided their charity work considerably.

At the same time that more than 600 persons, including 25 women, sat down to dinner yesterday at the Industrial Home of the Salvation Army in Vernon Street, Roxbury, more than 2,000 families were enjoying at home the basket dinners of the Army, distributed from its grocery store.

At its Shawmut Avenue headquarters the Morgan Memorial furnished a holiday dinner for its workroom force, most of whom would be unemployed if they did not have the Memorial's outlets for their work. By means of a dozen holiday parties the Morgan Memorial also saw to it that every child on its lists had a doll or a toy. In many cases these poorer children received gifts through the pennies "incredibly" saved by youngsters in slightly better circumstances. One party, a Morgan Memorial official said, was a veritable League of Nations given for the mothers and children of 36 various nationalities in Boston.

In like manner, though at the more fortunate end of the social scale, the holiday celebrations of State and city officialdom were spent quietly.

Governor Saltonstall, his wife and five children opened their Christmas presents around the tree in their Chestnut Hill home. Some of the Chief Executive's family joined them for lunch. The big celebration came in the evening, when most of the Saltonstall family gathered at the home of Mrs. George Lewis, Jr., Governor Saltonstall's sister in Sherborn, for dinner.

Mayor Tobin of Boston had a family gathering of 30 for his holiday celebration. The Mayor's mother, Mrs. Tobin's mother, the Mayor's two brothers, their wives and children, Mrs. Tobin's brothers and sisters and one niece were among the relatives gathered at the family board.

In the morning the Mayor went to the City Hospital, where he participated in the Elks Club dinner for the patients. The Tobin dinner was late in the afternoon. At evening some friends visited them. At City Hall this morning the Mayor said that his best gift was a box of handkerchiefs from his two daughters, Helen Louise and Carol Ann, from money they had carefully saved from their "allowances."

### State College Faculty Member to Retire

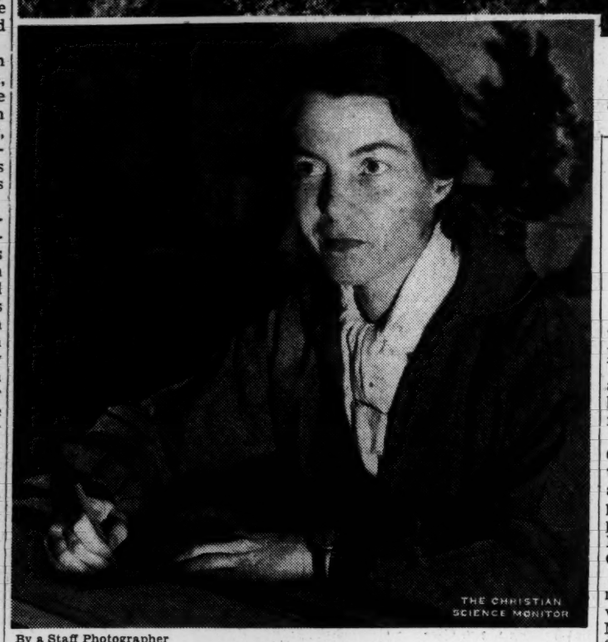
AMHERST, Mass.—Prof. Henri Darwin Haskins, for nearly 50 years a member of the Massachusetts State College faculty and more recently chief of laboratory in fertilizer control work, reaches the State retirement age Dec. 27 and will leave his duties with the title of Emeritus Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

Professor Haskins' work in directing the fertilizer control service and in pioneering in legislation governing this supervision of fertilizer has been a model for similar programs in many other States of the country.

FRANCE
ROQUEFORT
the dessert of the epicure
Guaranteed Genuine
ROQUEFORT
Cheese
bears this trademark in RED
ROQUEFORT FRANCE
In bulk or portions at all high class delicatessen and grocery stores.

# Winter Plans Bring Year-Round Beauty

Before and After
Estate in Old Lyme, Conn., as it appears today after beautification. Inset shows it as it was.



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Dorothea K. Harrison
Boston landscape artist at work in her Beacon Hill studio.

## Landscape Architects Find Winter Season a Busy One

What do landscape architects do in winter when the frost is in the ground and snow covers the landscape?

"When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. . ."

Well, it seems the landscape architect is far from idle this time of year. There are plans to be drawn, clients to be conferred with, and—big trees to be moved.

This is all explained by Miss Dorothea K. Harrison, L. A., of Joy Street, West End, who does work in various parts of New England and in New York State.

**Isn't So Easy**

Being a landscape architect isn't so easy. There's a school in Cambridge, Mass., for example, where one is told, one has to be a college graduate even to enter, and it's a three-year course that people take over a period of three-and-a-half to four years. It's the Smith College Graduate School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, and out of the number of enrollees,—all women, of course—about 25 a year are in the Landscape division.

Miss Harrison made clear that being a landscape architect isn't merely horticulture, as in landscape gardening, but then neither is it all architecture, design. It apparently requires a combination of many things—a constant study of plants and plant life, good feeling for engineering; and a sense of color and form,—in general, an appreciation of the esthetic.

"Working with ground forms, in three dimensions, one is constantly dealing with living materials," Miss Harrison explained.

She said there was a very great pressure of work in this climate between seasons,—that is, in the late spring, when the frost is out of the ground, and before the summer heat comes on; and again in the late summer and early autumn, before the first frost.

"No one should enter this field who had not rather be doing this work than anything else," Miss Harrison warned.

By direct reference to the complete photographic file she keeps, (preferring this to notes), she was able to show that the landscape architect takes not only the foreground but the more distant view into consideration as well, when working out a plan. Unsightly areas are closed off, lovely vistas, as the broad sweep of a river, gently undulating hills, a winding old cart road, are left unbroken.

**Idea of Pattern**

When trees are planted, it is with some idea of the pattern they will cast in summer, how they will look in winter, how they fit in with the type house and general landscape. Different vines suit different houses, and, as with trees, summer shade as well as general interest and all-year beauty are kept in mind.

There are other points where the landscape architect's imagination comes into play, and makes a barren spot bloom in such a logical way nobody notices it—unless, as Miss Harrison brings out, something spectacular, as a formal garden, or fountain is being done. Rocks are effective in transforming some uninteresting woodsy copse, for instance, she says. Terracing often relieves the monotony of some dull effect.

More attention needs to be paid to backyards, driveways, and private garages, Miss Harrison believes. She thinks also that the practical can well be combined with the esthetic in this work. While people figure on about 10 per cent as being right to spend on landscaping, it can be done for less where there is no grading problem nor special requirements, and where there are already some good trees. On the other hand, many fine homes are, of course, enhanced by developing the grounds.

Miss Harrison would have more attention paid to having lots of sufficient size required in residential zoning laws rather than merely a minimum amount that can be spent on homes.

"The size of the house isn't nearly so important as that it shouldn't be crowded into too small a lot," she declared.

### Laundry 'Racket' Story Discounted

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall intends to take no action on the laundry "racket" allegedly being operated in eastern Massachusetts, he revealed when asked by reporters what steps he would take.

The Governor said that more than six months ago similar reports of a laundry racket in eastern Massachusetts came to his attention. He asked Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty to make an investigation. The investigation showed, the Governor said, there was nothing to such a report.

"I made a personal investigation," Governor Saltonstall declared yesterday, "but my investigation showed nothing sufficient to do anything about it. Captain Stokes of the State Police also looked into the matter but found nothing of importance."

### World War Ambulance Corps Revived in U. S.

The American Field Service, organized during the World War by young Americans living in France to provide ambulances and drivers for the Allied forces, has been revived by a group of interested men and women throughout the United States.

Under the Chairmanship of Allan Forbes a large committee including W. De Ford Bigelow, Robert G. Dodge, Richard Lawrence, Oliver Wolcott, all of Boston, is busy organizing the finances and personnel of an ambulance corps which will be prepared to render a service in the present struggle comparable to that given in the World War by the same organization and by many of the same individuals now identified with it.

The cost of purchasing and maintaining an ambulance—including shipping charges, insurance, and spare parts—is $2,500. The service is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions.

### Gwin to Be Launched Feb. 1

The new destroyer Gwin now under construction at the Charlestown Navy Yard will be launched Feb. 1 and sponsored by Mrs. William M. Williams of Park Avenue, Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, the Navy Department announced today. The warship is named in honor of Mrs. Williams' first cousin, the late Lieutenant-Commander William Gwin.

## U. S. Expands Training Field For Air Pilots

Development of the Squantum training field for reserve aviation pilots to New England base for the United States neutrality patrol at an estimated cost of $1,000,000 will be completed early in the spring, naval officers said today.

A contract to the Bethlehem Steel Company to erect new hangars at the field at a cost of $304,700 was announced today by the Navy Department. The company will also provide aircraft hangars at Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y., and a base at Quonset, R. I.

Barracks to accommodate 220 men are practically completed and will be opened within a fortnight. Meanwhile under various projects the work of demolishing the old Victory plant where destroyer construction was rushed during the World War continues so that the field can be enlarged.

Piling which comprised wet slips for ships are being removed so that large amphibians may approach from Dorchester Bay with safety. When improvements are completed the field will be one of the most modern in the Nation and will accommodate about 50 to 75 large planes.

### Wheeler, Garner Movements in N. H.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, N. H.—At least two Democratic presidential possibilities, other than President Roosevelt, are expected to seek New Hampshire delegates at the primaries next March 12, the first in the United States.

Admirers of Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and Vice-President John Nance Garner are planning to support their candidates regardless of what action is taken by President Roosevelt on the third term issue.

Friends of Senator Wheeler point out that he will subscribe to New Deal policies in a bid for the support of the party's liberal element, while Vice-President Garner's friends look to him as the logical candidate for Democrats who do not see eye to eye with the Roosevelt policies.

### Bureau of Missing Dogs Wants Fido's Footprint

MAYFIELD, Ky. (AP)—Deputy Sheriff Dalton Coleman has set up a "missing dogs" bureau for Graves County. Following receipt of a number of complaints of missing hunting dogs and pets, Mr. Coleman requested owners to file footprints and photographs of their dogs with the sheriff's office.

## Rockland Hails Coming of New Shoe Industry

Assurance that a new shoe plant would open within a month in Rockland, the second factory within a year reopened in the town, gave promise today of restoring the community to a leading position in the industry that once made it famous as a shoe town.

The new company, being organized as the Hurley Shoe Company, is renovating an unoccupied factory on Church Street, installing modern machinery and equipment and making plans to manufacture 50 dozen men's shoes daily, with facilities to increase this production to 250 dozen daily if the demand requires it.

The new company will mean increased employment and prosperity for the town. Officers of the new firm are Karl I. Tirrell of Weymouth, President; Raymond H. Swann of Brockton, Vice-President and Sales Manager, and Rudolph C. Marshall of Brockton, Treasurer.

## Maine Sardines For 1939 Filled 2,171,667 Cases

WEST PEMBROKE, Me.—According to James Abernethy, secretary of the Maine Sardine Canners' Association, the official figures show the pack of Maine sardines for the season of 1939 to be 2,171,667 cases. The quality was the highest in years.

The quantity of sardines now remaining in packers' hands is very light, not being over 40 per cent of the quantity usually carried over at the end of the packing season.

On account of the very short pack of the season of 1938, which was only about one-third of normal, the market was entirely bare of Maine sardines when the season started last April. The demand for the sardines, therefore, took the goods as fast as they were packed during the spring and summer. Then, in September, the start of the war in Europe caused a heavy demand for Maine sardines, and stocks in packers' hands were almost cleaned up by the beginning of October, and all the sardines now in packers' hands are the few packed from about the middle of October until packing ended in November.

The few sardines on hand probably will be cleaned up before the packing season starts about the middle of April, according to Mr. Abernethy.

### Brookline Budget Needs Under Way in New Form

Brookline department heads began preparation recently of their annual budget requirements on new budget forms, revised under direction of the Public Administration Service, which has been making a survey in the town of the operation and maintenance of town government.

Classifications and detail are itemized beyond anything done heretofore, and from cross-checking any information relative to expenditures can be found. Department heads, however, estimated the new system would probably triple the time necessary to prepare requirements. The revised form is approved by the Selectmen.

PARTICULAR MEN INSIST ON BAILEY'S CLEANSING
because they...
LIKE SHOULDERS OF THEIR COAT WELL SHAPED
LIKE THE LAPELS MOULDED
LIKE THE SLEEVES ROLLED OR CREASED AS DESIRED
LIKE THE POCKETS FREE FROM SAG AND THE FLAPS PRESSED WITHOUT LEAVING MARKS
LIKE THE FINE SHARP CREASE RUNNING THE LENGTH OF THE TROUSERS LEG
LIKE TO HAVE THE SEAMS, POCKETS AND CUFFS BRUSHED FREE OF LINT
LIKE TO HAVE THEIR SUITS RETURNED WITH THE CLOTH SOFT AND LUSTROUS REALLY CLEANED AND HANDPRESSED
SUITS CLEANSED & HANDPRESSED
$1.25
BAILEY'S
CLEANSERS and DYERS
26 West Street BOSTON Han. 8126
608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken. 3838

## Here and There in Greater Boston Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Well . . . it's all over now. Or is it? After all Christmas has a way of extending on into New Year's Day; after which mother decides that she can then get things picked up and put in their proper places. To say nothing of the way she enjoys the idea of getting all that snow and tinsel that has been in everything for weeks, out of the way. But it's all fun, so what's the difference.

However, now that you have a breathing spell, perhaps you'd like to take stock of things in a serious way. Which means that you may find that there are a few things around the house that cry for a good dry cleaning. In which case we suggest that you might like to try the firm of L. H. Daloz Company. That is, we suggest them if you have any real feeling for your clothes; and are as fastidious about them when they're a bit old, as you are when they're brand new. For that matter, Daloz have a way of keeping the newness in them, anyhow. Now they don't pretend to be the cheapest and "this and that" cleansers and dyers in the city; rather they give your clothes the personal interest and attention that requires time, skill, and experience. And very naturally you have to pay for it. But, especially if they are your "best clothes," you'll find the way in which they have been handled well worth the price. We had the chance to find out about this for ourself just last week, when they did a beautiful job of cleansing a fragile quilted white velvet bed-jacket of ours; a duplicate of which had been utterly ruined last year by one of these cleaners whose motto seems to be "how cheap and how quick"! Both of which are indeed poor substitutes for real service, such as Daloz offers you. The phone number is Columbia 2400.

**"Gone With the Wind" Affecting the Styles**

Realizing the influence that other motion pictures have had on fashions, it is only natural that "Gone With the Wind" should be influential, too. And whereas costume jewelry under that name has been sold for months, it is only just recently that the clothes interest cropped up. And hair-dos, too. In fact the two are closely allied, and one complements the other. Slattery's is probably the first shop in town to make a fuss over the combination, and of course their facilities take care of them. That is, you can get yourself into their tight bodiced dancing gown with the sleeves that stop short right below the elbow, and the voluminous net skirt (which makes us wonder if it wouldn't be better to walk to the party!) and then trek along up to their Beauty Salon for one of those Joseph Battell of Scarlett O'Hara's party way of fixing her hair. Modified to your 1940 ideas, we understand. However, you must make an appointment for all this . . . while you can try on the gown at any time. The bodice of the gown, by the way, is of metal cloth . . . It comes in Magnolia Pink, and a color they call Bonbon Blue. For $25. Incidentally it would be just the thing for the New Year's dance.

**Sewing Cabinet With a Novel Top**

Our only objection to pieces of furniture that lift up, is that you never can put anything on top of them. Or rather, if you do you have to move it when you open the top, and if you're like us, you'll have no place for the vase or ornament then! That's why we like the version of the Betsy Ross sewing cabinet that Gilchrist has . . . because everything slides out very smooth like; while the top stays as is, with the lamp right on it. Around $8.

* * *

**Rhinestones With Sweater Jackets!**

We remember how all the "style purists" swooned when the college girls perfected the art of wearing pearl chokers with wool sweaters . . . and we wonder what they're doing now. We mean when they see nothing short of rhinestones dolling those little sweater jacks women are wearing. They're the perfect thing to wear over an old evening gown; just to make things look different for $6 or so. For that matter you can buy your own separate long evening skirt to wear with it on purpose. You can get them at R. H. Stearns'; all done up with gold colored thread and lots of colors, and what not. On the street floor.

Which reminds us. . . Slattery's has a "build your own" evening frock number in the way of a silk jersey blouse and a long full skirt to match. Both of which come to less than $15, if we remember correctly. You can swap things around so that you get a different colored skirt than you have blouse if you like. And grand for those things you're invited to that are definitely "not dress."

* * *

P. S.—Oooh . . . such a lovely Kolinsky jacket at Steele-Litvin's (in the Shreve, Crump and Low block again) for $575. (No decimal points!) Nothing weak about Kolinsky either. It looks feminine and luxurious; but it can take it! A turban with a big blop in front, up at Ethel Atkins, at 1185 Boylston Street, actually laces up the back!

**A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature**

### Christmas Trees Urged As Feeders for Birds

Don't throw away your Christmas tree, urges G. O. Olsen, Extension Editor of Massachusetts State College, at Amherst. Set it up in the yard as a feeder for birds, Mr. Olsen says, by tying pieces of suet, bread crusts or ears of corn to the branches. Or you can cut it up and use the boughs as a mulch for the garden, he said.

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# Olympics Still Lead Provincial League—Pro Hockey Attendance Is Dropping

## Local Sextet Meets Gaels In Game at Garden Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Still in first place in the Provincial Hockey League race, the form-reversing Boston Olympics meet the St. Hyacinthe Gaels in the second game of their delayed series this evening at the Garden. The locals took the opener Sunday afternoon 4-2.

Should the Olympics win tonight, they have an excellent chance of closing the year in first place, for they meet the last-place Shawinigan Falls Cataracts Saturday night and should see 1939 out with another victory. Sherbrooke is the only team with a chance of topping the O's, but to do so the Raiders must win their three games this week.

**Began Nov. 30**

In their climb to and retention of first place, the Olympics have run their string of undefeated games to seven, including five victories in a row. The spurt began last Nov. 30 in Canada, when they beat St. Hyacinthe, and then followed with a tie with Lachine. Since then the local boys have twice beaten Lachine and Sherbrooke, and taken one game from the Gaels.

Today the Olympics' position may be contrasted with that of just a year ago. Possessors now of top honors and 25 points, they then were in last place with just four points. Moreover, they had just dropped nine games in a row.

**Morale Lifted**

While it may be too early to offer congratulations, it is never too early to praise. Their accomplishments in this first half of the season are worthy of note and are traceable to several channels.

The addition of new players to the club this year has lifted the morale immeasurably, and their play has aided materially. The formation of three new lines by Coach Hago Harrington has added a scoring drive that was lacking last year, and the work of the veterans has improved.

The crafty exhibitions by the Newton veteran, Frankie Spain, who thought last year he might hang up his skates, has been a pleasure to watch. A week ago Sunday he scored two goals in the Olympics' 3-2 victory over Sherbrooke, and last Sunday he notched two more besides having a hand in a third against the Gaels. And one of his goals in that first game with St. Hyacinthe could be ranked for smartness with any ever scored at the Garden.

**Pays Dividends**

Dick Lewis' tremendous drive, which seemed to go for nothing last year, has begun to pay dividends. Sunday he covered his wing like a blanket, besides scoring a goal and assisting in two others. Buddy Foster of Melrose and Dartmouth is improving every game and has worked in nicely at center between Cliff Thompson and Paul Guibord. Bob Jeremiah, always a worker, has made his work count for something this year.

At defense, the addition of Ty Anderson has been no inconsiderable factor. A veteran in the game, Ty is rapidly approaching the condition which made him a standout with Atlantic City Sea Gulls, while Junie Stubbs and Bill Splaine have both picked up. Jim Feeley, just out of Dartmouth, is showing the effects from working with Anderson. In goal, competition has put a keen edge on the exhibitions of Ted Frazier and Tom Moon.

**'Pic Points**

The second game with Shawinigan this week end, to be played Monday night instead of Sunday afternoon, will see the Olympics passing the halfway mark in the season. The O's play a total of 35 league games, with No. 18 due Jan. 1.

* * *

Although the high-scoring first line of the Gaels, Al and Tony Lemay and Gordon Poirier, were almost completely bottled up by the Olympics' defense last Sunday, they proved themselves dangerous. Each a fast skater and smart stickhandler, they improved their effectiveness by their teamwork. Each seemed to know where the others were at all times. That they scored only one goal should not be taken too lightly.

* * *

The fact that the defense is clearing smartly to the center zone this year is a marked improvement for the Olympics, but so is the fact that the forwards are now using those clearing plays for a fast break up the ice.

## M. I. T. to Hold Free School In Squash Racquets

An experiment by two leading New England professionals, Jack Summers of M. I. T. and Edward (Red) Hoehn of Dartmouth, makes available free instruction and demonstration when a first squash racquets school is held Thursday and Friday at the Tech courts by the Hangar Gym.

Summers, the Tech coach who has been national professional champion four times, and Hoehn, who became Dartmouth's coach two years ago after an outstanding record as an amateur, will describe and execute every shot in the squash player's book. The course is intended for players of every classification, from beginners to champions. Women will be welcome to attend.

Three classes will be held, with gallery space limited to about 50 persons. The first will be held Thursday afternoon at 3:30, the second Thursday evening at 7:45, and the third Friday afternoon at 3:30.

As the professionals progress through a 10-point program, for which outlines will be distributed, there will be question and answer periods. An exhibition match between Summers and Hoehn will conclude the class.

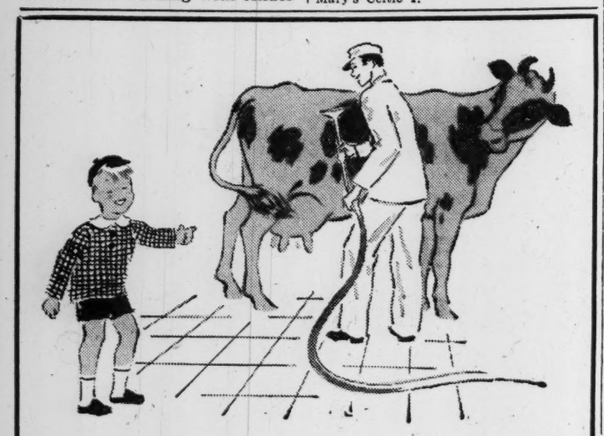
## Wales Wins 16-3

LONDON (CP)—Wales defeated England 16-3 in an international professional Rugby match played at Bradford Dec. 23. The teams were drawn from players in the English Rugby League. Fifteen thousand spectators saw the contest and gate receipts will be handed to the Red Cross.

In exhibition matches Broughton Rangers won 3-2 at Leigh and Halifax defeated Rochdale Hornets 10-7 on the latter's ground.

**American League Soccer**

Brookly Hispanos 3, Passon Phillies 1.
Irish Americans 2, Paterson A. C. 2.
Brookhattan 5, Baltimore Americans 1.
Philadelphia German Americans 2, St. Mary's Celtic 1.

"Oh, Look—
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## *With His New Mates*

Frankie Spain, the old Newton veteran who once played for Dartmouth and who once had a tryout with the Bruins, poses here with his latest linemates on the Boston Olympics—Gerry Desrosiers, left, and Dick Lewis, right.

## Events

**Tuesday, Dec. 26**

Boston Olympics vs. St. Hyacinthe Gaels. (Hockey)

Public skating at Arena in morning. Bay State Hockey League games in evening: Boston College High vs. Waltham; Quincy vs. Watertown; Framingham vs. Needham; Wellesley vs. Walpole.

**Wednesday, Dec. 27**

Interscholastic Ice Hockey League in afternoon: Rindge Tech vs. Medford; Newton vs. Stoneham; Cambridge Latin vs. Arlington; Belmont vs. Melrose.

**Thursday, Dec. 28**

Public skating in morning and afternoon at Arena.

**Friday, Dec. 29**

Exhibition basketball games at Garden in evening.

Public skating in morning and afternoon at Arena. Eastern Massachusetts Hockey League games at Arena in evening: Dedham vs. Brookline; Somerville vs. Natick; Hudson vs. Brockton; Malden vs. Lexington.

**Saturday, Dec. 30**

Boston Olympics vs. Shawinigan Falls Cataracts at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)

Bay State Hockey League games at Arena in afternoon: Quincy vs. Needham; Boston College High vs. Watertown; Wellesley vs. Waltham; Framingham vs. Walpole. Public skating in evening.

Interscholastic Ice Hockey League games at Garden in afternoon: Stoneham vs. Arlington; Belmont vs. Newton; Melrose vs. Medford; Cambridge Latin vs. Rindge Tech.

**Sunday, Dec. 31**

Boston Bruins vs. Montreal Canadians at Garden in evening. (Hockey)

Public skating in afternoon and evening at Arena.

**Monday, Jan. 1**

Boston Olympics vs. Shawinigan Falls Cataracts at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)

## Official 1939 Figures Give N. L. Batting Crown to Mize

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—As the kids used to say, and probably still say, "the third time is the charm" for Johnny Mize, the St. Louis Cardinals' hulking first baseman, who finally won the National League batting championship this year after twice being runner-up.

But what nobody has said, and apparently nobody noticed until the official averages were announced today, was that teammate Don Padgett would have won the title, if he had played in eight more games.

**Mize Batted .349**

Mize batted a rollicking .349 in 153 of his team's 155 games and well deserved the honor he nearly earned in 1937 when teammate Joe Medwick beat him by 10 points with .374 and in 1938 when Ernie Lombardi of Cincinnati beat him out by five with .342.

In addition, he topped the league in home runs with 28 and for the second year piled up the most total bases, 353.

But Padgett, playing in only 92 games, slugged a gigantic .399. If he had played in eight more games, he would have qualified for the batting crown, which is based on participation in 100 or more contests. He was one of the principal sparks in the Cardinals' nearly successful pennant drive and although not a polished catcher, undoubtedly would have passed the 100-boundary except for an early season handicap.

**St. Louis Led Clubs**

With such pace-setters, St. Louis had not the least trouble winning the club hitting honors with a .294 percentage, 16 points better than the Cincinnati Reds.

It was nearly a one-two-three finish for the Redbird sluggers, because Medwick was beaten out by Frank McCormick of the Reds by the margin of .3317 to .3316.

The other leaders included Paul Waner, Pittsburgh .328; Morris Arnovich, Philadelphia .324; Ival Goodman, Cincinnati .323; Zeke Bonura, New York .321; Enos Slaughter, St. Louis .320; Harry Danning, New York .313; and Hank Leiber, Chicago .310.

Slaughter led the league in doubles with 52, and teammate Jim Brown went to bat the most times, 645. McCormick led in total hits for the second consecutive year with 209, and Bill Werber of the Reds scored the most runs, 115. Buddy Hassett of the Boston Bees made the most singles, 162, and Billy Herman of the Chicago Cubs the most triples, 18.

## Tourist Bowl 'Breaks'

DENVER (AP)—Denver's projected New Year's Day football game between San Jose (Calif.) State and St. Mary's University of Texas was canceled Dec. 23.

The Colorado Tourist Bowl Association, arranging the game, stated:

"San Jose apparently rejected the bid to play after preliminary expense money had been wired their coach."

Morry Abbott of Tacoma holds the Western International home run record.

## National Basketball Dates

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—America's two outstanding college basketball teams will clash March 30 at Kansas City, Mo., for the second annual National Collegiate Athletic Association championship now held by Oregon, H. G. Olsen of Ohio State University said here in announcing plans for the post-season classic.

Olsen, originator of the national tourney idea, and Chairman of the general committee, set March 22-23 for the district play-offs by four teams east of the Mississippi and four from the West, each district to select one representative. The western play-offs are scheduled at Kansas City, but the site has not been selected for the eastern sector.

Kansas City, when the champion game rolls around, will be the basketball center of the world. The National Association of Basketball Coaches, the National Basketball Rules Committee, and the National Association of Basketball Officials will hold their annual meetings there the same week.

Last season, at Evanston, Ill., Oregon defeated Ohio State, the Big Ten champion, for the national title.

Olsen named committees to select the outstanding team in each of the eight districts. They included:

General: H. H. Salmon, Jr., New York; John Bunn, Stanford University; Dr. Forrest C. Allen, U. of Kansas; B. T. Grover, Ohio University, and Olsen, chairman.

District 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; Sumner Dole, Connecticut State; Sabin C. Abell, U. of Vermont; Wesley Fesler, Harvard.

3—Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida; Curtis Parker, Centenary College; Roy Mundorff, Georgia Tech, and James Weaver, Wake Forest.

6—Texas, Arizona, Arkansas: James W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist; D. X. Bible, U. of Texas; H. R. McQuillan, Texas A. & M.

## Hockey at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Dec. 24**

**National League**

Boston 3, New York Americans 2.

**International-American League**

New Haven 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Syracuse 3, Springfield 0.
Providence 4, Philadelphia 1.

**Results Dec. 25**

**National League**

New York Rangers 4, Toronto 1.
Boston 6, Chicago 3.
Detroit, 3, Montreal 1.

**International-American League**

Hershey 5, Syracuse 3.
Philadelphia 3, Providence 1.
Springfield 10, New Haven 4.
Indianapolis 5, Cleveland 2.

**American Association**

St. Louis 4, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 3.

## Hector Blake Voted Honors For '39 Year

TORONTO (CP) — Montreal Canadiens never were contenders for the National Hockey League lead last season but that didn't stop Hector (Toe) Blake from topping the league in scoring.

Sports writers across Canada, in another of the year-end ballots conducted by The Canadian Press, voted that Blake's accomplishment in winning the N. H. L. scoring title with a sixth-place club was the outstanding individual achievement in 1939 Canadian sports. Last spring Blake was awarded the Dr. David A. Hart trophy as most valuable player in the league.

**Twenty-four Goals**

Most of the winter the Canadiens ran last, but the speedball from Victoria Mines, Que., led the point-making parade almost from the start. At the finish he had scored 24 of the Habitants' 155 goals and topped the second-place pointmaker, Sweeney Schriner of New York Americans then, but of Toronto now, by 47 points to 44.

It might have been different if Blake had been merely a scorer. But the broad-shouldered French-Canadian was a two-way skater, who forfeited scoring chances to carry more than his share of the backchecking.

Votes were spread all over the map so that only three other athletes were mentioned more than once. Next to Blake's feat, the writers liked the swift jump of Billy Taylor from Oshawa's Dominion junior amateur hockey champions to Toronto Maple Leafs of the National League.

**Few Climb Rapidly**

It used to be almost a regular thing for one junior or another to make the climb from amateur ranks to the big professional tent in one year, but it isn't any more. Taylor accomplished what few have done since Charlie Conacher, Harvey Jackson and—a little later—Pep Kelly and Nick Metz did with the Maple Leafs before him.

Third in line was Ken Black's march to the Canadian amateur golf championship at Montreal, a title which many authorities thought would return to the United States if C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville of London, Ont., could not win it. But when the final came Black, long a Vancouver star, was in there with Henry Martell of Edmonton.

Fritz Hanson, who last week was voted the outstanding athlete of the year for his work with Winnipeg's Dominion football champions, was named twice. One writer cited his year's play as the No. 1 achievement and another his magnificent running in the Canadian final.

## Virginia Football

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (AP)—Intersectional games with Lehigh and Yale are highlights of the University of Virginia's 1940 football schedule released by Norton G. Pritchett, director of athletics.

Lehigh replaces Hampden-Sydney for the opening game here Sept. 28 and Virginia will figure in Yale's opener at New Haven Oct. 5. Yale replaces Navy, a fixture on Cavalier schedules for the past seven years.

Virginia has played both Lehigh and Yale three times in past years, winning one and losing two in each series.

Yale was met for three straight years, beginning in 1914. Both renewals are on a two-year basis.

## Domination by Three Teams Reflected in Smaller Gates

By Web Morse
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

So far as the regular season is concerned, Chicago, Canadiens, Detroit, and Americans might as well close up shop and play hockey on the near-by ponds. Bruins, Rangers and Toronto so completely dominate the situation that the affair isn't even funny.

The three top teams outclass the others in playing strength and color as wide as the ocean. Such an unhappy state of affairs is being reflected in the attendance figures. Every team in the league is below par on gate attraction, and while the concern has been concealed somewhat it is there just the same.

It will be interesting to see what the hockey magnates will do to repair the sorrowful condition. Hockey is governed unlike any other organized professional sport of size. The rulers are free to conduct the sport as they please, having no Commissioner like baseball's Landis to rule impartially.

If the National Hockey League rulers elect to run a league in which six out of seven teams compete in a play-off after a regular season schedule of 48 games for each team only determines which of the seven is to be left out, they can do so. If they decide to loan players, one to the other, or subject the controlling hand of a game, the referee, to crowd ridicule, they can do so.

In other words, they run the game any way they please, and have been remarkably fortunate over a period of years beginning with 1924. Since the attendances are skidding downward rapidly, and affecting not only two or three teams, but all of them, it will be interesting to see the reaction of the rulers and what move they will undertake to remedy.

Because the National Hockey League is such a closed corporation and its league meetings are more private than a White House conference, it will be necessary to guess the moves to be undertaken to bolster the gate appeal. Hockey has existed so long in a life of comparative ease, the rulers are not exactly experienced in combatting a general attendance failure and the methods of reconstruction might be important for the future success of the game itself.

* * *

In defeating Chicago 6 to 3 last night the Bruins increased their league lead to two full games ahead of Rangers and Toronto, tied for second . . . Considering that the locals were playing without Roy Conacher and Mel Hill, their marked superiority over Chicago made the Hawks look pretty weak.

* * *

Woody Dumart has been slow to score goals this season, but took a sweeping surge forward with his "hat trick" of three, including a penalty shot . . . While Frankie Brimsek was good on the night's play he was much below standard on the goals by Dahlstrom and Cunningham . . . Of the six goals scored by the Bruins five went to the Kitchener Kids, Dumart drilling in three and Schmidt two . . . Bobby Bauer, right winger on the line, picked up three assists.

* * *

Paul Thompson complains that the Bruins play defensive hockey on the road and that makes three such complaints, Jack Adams and Conn Smythe already having registered disgust against the Rossmen . . . All three are particularly bitter because they claim the Bruins have too much power to lay back and refuse to put on a show . . . Put hockey on a percentage to the visiting team idea and the Bruins will put on a show soon enough . . . As it is now the home fans want the Bruins to win or tie and are not interested in whether they play open hockey on the road or not.

## Post-Season Football

NEW YORK (AP)—The lineup of post-season college football games, with starting times in Eastern Standard time:

**Saturday, Dec. 30**

North-South — At Montgomery, Ala.; between picked teams of seniors from colleges north and south of the Mason-Dixon line; kickoff 2:30 p. m.

**Monday, January 1**

Rose Bowl—At Pasadena, Calif.; between unbeaten, untied and unscored-on Tennessee, Southeastern Conference co-champion, and unbeaten, twice-tied Southern California, Pacific Coast Conference champion; kickoff 5:15 p. m.

Sugar Bowl—At New Orleans, La.: between unbeaten, untied Texas A. and M., Southwest Conference champion, and unbeaten, once-tied Tulane, co-champion of Southeastern Conference; kickoff 2:15 p. m.

Orange Bowl—at Miami, Fla.; between once-beaten Missouri, Big Six champion, and twice-beaten Georgia Tech, co-champion of Southeastern Conference; kickoff 2 p. m.

Cotton Bowl—At Dallas, Texas.; between once-beaten Clemson, co-leader of Southern Conference, and once-beaten Boston College; kickoff 3 p. m.

East-West — At San Francisco; between picked teams of seniors from colleges East and West of the Mississippi; kickoff 5 p. m.

Sun Bowl—At El Paso, Texas; between Tempe (Ariz.) State champion, and Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; kickoff 4 p. m.

Tourist Bowl—At Denver, Colo.; between San Jose (Calif.) State, Far Western Conference champion, and St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Texas; canceled Dec. 23.

## Sports Around the Hub

### Eagles En Route to Cotton Bowl

Friends and well-wishers of the Boston College football team took possession of the South Station during today's noon hour, shouting encouragement to the boys who will uphold the fair name of New England in the Cotton Bowl battle at Dallas, Texas, on New Year's Day. Serenaded by their own band, the Eagles left town on a special train at 1 o'clock and headed for Dallas by way of Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Little Rock. Coach Frank Leahy will run his squad through a long workout at St. Louis tomorrow afternoon, where the train stops for about eight hours.

Thirty-nine players were on the special and approximately 50 alumni. Two other special trains will leave here on Friday, when a majority of the newspapermen and royal rooters will depart. Cold weather hampered final workouts at Andover, but Leahy hopes that scrimmages at St. Louis and Dallas will sharpen the Eagles for the powerful Clemson Tigers.

* * *

Harvard's hockey players were on their way to Lake Placid today from various directions and on Thursday will open a three-game exhibition series with Princeton. Coach Clark Hodder is taking 23 men to the New York winter sports center.

* * *

It was announced over the week end that William P. Kenney will manage the 18th annual Prout Memorial Games, which are booked at the Boston Garden on Jan. 27. Kenney will watch results of the coming Sugar Bowl track meet for possible newcomers. As Glenn Cunningham retired the K. of C. mile trophy last winter and Don Lash did likewise in the two-mile, new cups will be presented in both events.

* * *

Buddy Hassett, the first baseman who will be turned loose in the outfield next spring, was the batting hero of the Bees in 1939. Official averages, released this afternoon, give him a .309 mark in 147 games. Of his 182 base hits, 162 were singles, which is a National League high for the year.

* * *

Another feature of the batting averages from a local standpoint was the home run total of Johnny Cooney. The veteran center fielder collected two. No. 1, his first in the major leagues, came against Harry Gumbert of the Giants at the Polo Grounds on Sept. 24.

* * *

Only five other players topped Maxie West's total of 19 home runs. He also had a total-base record of 223 and hit .285. Sixty-one of his 128 hits were for extra bases. The Bees were seventh in the team batting race, with only the Phillies behind them. The only other Bee regular to scale .300 was Tony Cuccinello, who managed .306 in 81 contests.

If Bruins and Rangers maintain present paces, their hockey battle at the Boston Garden one week from tonight should be a gem. After slow starts, both clubs are now moving ahead like the Yankees in a World Series.

* * *

Little Lou Montgomery, Negro halfback who is not making the Dallas journey with the B. C. Eagles, will be presented with a medal in recognition of his "sportsmanship, citizenship and athletic ability" by the Veterans of Foreign Wars at their Boston Garden track meet Jan. 13.

## Arsenal Unbeaten

LONDON, Dec. 26 (CP Cable)—Only unbeaten team in the United Kingdom, Arsenal retained its record with a 3-0 victory over Clapton Orient in a Christmas Day match at London. The Gunners, leaders of the South "A" group for London and district clubs, now has a seven-point lead over Norwich City and Crystal Palace, tied in second position.

Norwich and Crystal, playing away from home, suffered losses, Norwich bowing 4-1 to West Ham and Crystal losing 5-1 at Watford.

Bournemouth and Reading retained leading positions in South "B" group. Bournemouth defeated Brighton 3-1 at Brighton and Reading, performing at home, downed Aldershot 7-2. Swindon Town took advantage of an open date by Plymouth Argyle to break a two-team leadership tie in the Southwestern group. Swindon edged out a 4-3 decision over Bristol Rovers.

Two games were played in the Northeastern league but did not affect leadership. Halifax lost 3-2 to Bradford and York City defeated Hartlepools United 2-1.

## Rangers Win Glasgow Cup

GLASGOW (CP Cable)—Glasgow Rangers won the Glosgow soccer cup final here Dec. 25 with a 3-1 victory over Queen's Park. Celtic held the title last year, defeating Queen's Park 3-0.

## *Tsk! Tsk! Such Form Jimmy!*

Wide World
Jimmy Foxx is engaging in a little preliminary exercise at St. Petersburg, Fla., where he is running a couple of golf courses. He is not the hitter in golf that he is in baseball but the Red Rox first baseman is a better golfer than the above picture would imply.

# Trojan and Tennessee Offenses Operate Differently—'Hat Trick' in Hockey

## Both Using Single Wing With Varied Formations

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PASADENA, Calif.—Trojans of the University of Southern California—the school with the best all-time reputation in intersectional football—for the sixth time enter the Rose Bowl and as defending champions face the Tennessee Vols. At stake are: the title for the pioneer and 1940 blue-ribbon bowl event, the two-year winning streak of the Southern champions, and the Trojans' unblemished record of five wins in the Pasadena New Year's classic.

Pre-game practice of the Trojans is slanted against a style such as the Vols lining up much like Troy and running off plays in a cross between the Troy and Notre Dame systems.

**Scout Information**

Scouting has told U. S. C. Coach Howard Jones that the Vols' coach, R. R. Neyland, runs most of his plays from a single-wing right or single-wing left formation. This differs from the Trojan single-wing in that the line is balanced, whereas the Trojan "Head-man' unbalances his forward wall by having his guards play side by side. The Trojans also split the ends and the weak side tackle, while Tennessee splits only the end on the weak side, they say.

Neither team uses the short punt formation, although S. C. sometimes goes into a box from which either the quarterback or fullback can quick kick. The Vols make a generous use of the long punt formation, from which they run and pass considerably, in addition to kicking.

Both coaches use a left formation almost as much as the strong right, and both turn their teams around when they shift to strong left, so that the right half becomes the wing back on the left side, the right end becomes the left end, and so on.

**Cafego, Warren or Butler**

The back man in Tennessee's formations, except for occasional changes in long-punt formation, is always the most dangerous ball carrier, who is one of the left half-backs: George Cafego, Buist Warren, or John Butler.

The back man in Southern Cal's single wing set-ups is always the quarterback, either Grenny Lansdell, Amby Schindler, or Doyle Nave.

Just as Troy has these latter as three "first-string quarterbacks," Tennessee has its trio of "first-string halfs," and just as the third man for Troy—Nave (whose last-minute pass won over Duke last New Year's) — outsparks men ahead of him at times, so Tennessee's third man—Butler—on many occasions outstars All-America Cafego and hard-running Warren, ahead of him in Coach Neyland's notebook.

**Fifth Under Jones**

The forthcoming 26th Rose Bowl game is the sixth for Troy, fifth under Jones. Never an assistant coach, Howard started as "head-man" immediately after graduating from Yale in 1908; in the first few years he coached at Syracuse, Yale, and Ohio State. Signing with Iowa in 1916, he produced undefeated Big Ten champions in '21 and '22; 15 of his 28 coaching years have been at U. S. C., winning 117 games, losing 32, and tying 11,—a percentage of .786; in his decade and a half at Troy he has won or tied for the Conference title eight times—unequaled by any other western coach; his Bowl-coached teams have won over Pitt twice, Tulane, and Duke. His all-time head-coach record for three decades is .762—189 wins, 59 defeats, and 18 ties.

Coach Neyland's 13 years as a head coach—all at Tennessee — show a percentage of .843—108 wins, 12 defeats and eight ties. His present 23-game undefeated streak started with the Kentucky game of 1937, since which he has run up 550 points, allowing 16 — none this year. He was an assistant one season for the Vols, prior to which he started his career as an assistant at his alma mater, West Point.

**Rose Bowl Record**

The West's Rose Bowl record, bolstered by Troy's five great wins, shows .579—11 wins, eight losses, and three ties. Other western teams have been Stanford, Calif., Washington, Washington State, and Oregon—not Oregon State or U. C. L. A., which was but two yards from Pasadena in tying Troy 0-0 in the 1939 climax.

Southern teams, including Alabama, Georgia Tech, Tulane and Duke, show four wins, three losses, and one tie—.571. "Eastern teams," into which are lumped Notre Dame, Ohio State and Southern Methodist as well as Harvard, Columbia, Pitt, Washington & Jefferson, Navy, Brown, Penn State, and Penn, show four wins, eight losses, and two ties—.333. (Not figured is the 1902 preview game between Michigan and Stanford, or the two service-team contests.)

**Robert K. Shellaby**

## Southern Cal Lines Up for Big Game

Wide World

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—With a period of rest behind it, University of Southern California's football team has returned to active preparation for its Rose Bowl clash with Tennessee, on New Year's Day at Pasadena, Calif. Here is the probable starting lineup (line, left to right): Bob Winslow, re; Phil Gaspar, rt; Ben Sohn, rg; Harry Smith, lg; Ed Dempsey, c; Howard Stoecker, lt; Bill Fisk, le. Backfield, left to right: Bob Robertson, rh; Bob Peoples, f; Grenville Lansdell, q; Bob Hoffman, lh.

## Boston and Detroit Players Score Three Goals in Games

**National Hockey League**

| | Won | Lost | Tied | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 12 | 4 | 3 | 54 | 28 | 27 |
| Rangers | 8 | 3 | 7 | 48 | 26 | 23 |
| Toronto | 10 | 6 | 3 | 53 | 35 | 23 |
| Canadiens | 7 | 8 | 2 | 45 | 44 | 16 |
| Chicago | 7 | 9 | 1 | 35 | 58 | 15 |
| Detroit | 6 | 11 | 3 | 31 | 54 | 13 |
| Americans | 5 | 13 | 1 | 38 | 61 | 11 |

Results Dec. 23
Toronto 5, Detroit 1.
Rangers 7, Chicago 1.
Result Dec. 24
Boston 3, Americans 2.
Results Dec. 25
Boston 6, Chicago 2.
Rangers 4, Toronto 1.
Detroit 3, Canadiens 1.

*By the Associated Press*

It took some heroic doing—but Syd Howe and Woody Dumart were equal to the task—so the Boston Bruins are more secure in the National Hockey League's first place and the Detroit Red Wings finally won a game.

Howe, ace of the Detroit team, and Dumart, Boston sharpshooter, each scored three goals to lead the Wings to a 3-1 win over the Montreal Canadiens and the Bruins to a 6-3 triumph over the Chicago Black Hawks last night.

The Bruins' win was nothing new. In fact, it was the thirteenth straight over the Hawks, who haven't been able to accept congratulations after playing Boston since late in the 1937-38 season.

The famed Kitchener line worked like clockwork and the Stanley cup champions played like the best team in the league should play—to the delight of some 11,000 Bostonians.

Detroit, thanks to Howe, climbed out of a last-place tie with the New York Americans by its victory over Montreal. It was the first triumph in 11 starts for the Red Wings, who drew only 4,612 to the Detroit rink for last night's game.

Howe scored all three of his goals in the last period as the Wings played a wild rushing game and continually stormed the Canadiens' goal.

In the league's third game, the biggest threat to the Bostonians supremacy—the New York Rangers—stretched their unbeaten string to 12 games by downing the Toronto Maple Leafs, 4-1, as 12,810 New Yorkers howled in approval.

After only four minutes of play, the Rangers went into the lead, on a goal by Clint Smith, and were never headed.

Dave Kerr's brilliant work at the net for the Rangers was again a major part of their success. The Leafs played aggressively throughout and continually broke through the Ranger defense, only to be frustrated by the wily Kerr.

## Wide-Open Game In Prospect As Blue-Gray Meet

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 26 (AP)—A wide-open game, featuring passes and lightning thrusts, appeared in prospect today as Northern and Southern coaches sent their 44 All-Star charges through two drills preparatory to Montgomery's Blue and Gray classic Dec. 30.

Don Principe, Fordham's ace back, and Bill Hutchinson, Dartmouth's passing star, gained most attention from Carl Snavely of Cornell and Lynn Waldorf of Northwestern as they reviewed plays which brought the Yankees a 7-0 victory a year ago.

Young Bussey of Louisiana State and Ken Heineman of Texas Mines won most attention from Ray Morrison of Vanderbilt and Josh Cody of Florida, rebel tutors.

**Razzle-Dazzle**

Morrison, who perfected the razzle-dazzle at Southern Methodist a few years back, got such a kick out of the Rebel drill he drifted down time and again as interference for Ken Kavanaugh, L. S. U. star, and Bill Bailey, Duke's big end.

As Principe roared into the line in a fashion similar to that he exhibited against both Alabama and Tulane, partisan Rebel onlookers failed to see how their boys could stop him.

But just as he got to shining, Coaches Waldorf and Snavely called Hutchinson back to flip aerials—and how he flipped 'em—into the flat, across the line, or down the field.

Ticket sales mounted and sportsmen predicted this city's biggest excitement since Jefferson Davis was sworn in here in 1861 as President of the Confederacy.

## Clemson Has Other Stars Besides Banks McFadden

CLEMSON, S. C., Dec. 26 (AP)—Clemson's football Tigers rode into prominence this season chiefly on the exploits of Bonnie Banks McFadden, their All-America triple-threat who sometimes added a fourth dimension for good measure.

But the lean, lanky McFadden, with his peerless punting, brilliant forward passing, and incomparable ball-carrying, wasn't the whole show for the Southern Conference standouts who left here yesterday to fill a New Year's Day engagement with Boston College in the Cotton Bowl at Dallas, Texas.

**Star Gainer**

Next to Bonnie Banks, the chief Tiger was Loyell (Shad) Bryant of Carthage, Tenn., one of the few non-South Carolinians on the squad. Bryant, who matched blazing speed with a dazzling change of pace, has been a star ground-gainer for three years, besides lending much deception to Coach Jess Neely's attack.

He was elected for the Associated Press All-Southern second team the last two seasons, and it was he who starred in Clemson's 15-7 victory over Navy when McFadden was kept at home by illness. Playing the safety position, Bryant was a fine punt returner, a dangerous man whenever Clemson's rivals kicked to him.

**Sharp Tackles**

Defensively, he also was tops. He was hard to knock off his feet, his tackles were sharp and sure, and his maneuvers to prevent downfield blocking were tactically correct.

Another backfield workhorse was Capt. Joe Payne, 180-pound blocker. He has had a varied gridiron career, for he made his letter as an end in his sophomore year and, as a junior, won All-Southern recognition at guard.

Three sophomores broke into the regular line-up and contributed such outstanding work that two of them were selected for the All-Southern. Joe Blalock, 170-pound end, and George Fritts, 190-pound tackle, were the All-Southern choices, while Charlie Timmons did some great line-pounding from the fullback position.

**Big Gun**

Blalock, besides playing an especially effective defensive game was one of the big guns in the Clemson offense. He was on the receiving end of most of McFadden's passes; caught one in the end zone for the touchdown against Tulane, only team to beat the Tigers; was used frequently on end-around plays and, in the regular season's final game with Furman, reversed the customary procedure by taking the ball as if for an end-round and then tossing a touchdown pass to McFadden.

But McFadden still was the main show. In addition to his other duties, Bonnie Banks also called the signals. In this he was given a free hand by Neely, who said:

"There probably never has been another quarterback who had as much freedom and less direction from the coach as McFadden."

## Indians Break Scoring Record In Inter-Am Loop

*By the Associated Press*

Apparently it takes a record breaking performance to beat the top-ranking New Haven Eagles of the International-American Hockey League.

The Springfield Indians, fully equal to the task last night, broke the loop scoring record in downing the Eagles 10-4 before 3,500 fans, in the feature of a four-game league program.

Tom Fillmore paced the Indians' attack, scoring three goals and being of invaluable help on another.

Maybe it was because the Indians were so glad to get home that they played so well. Their recent road-trip was anything but a success, but they looked every bit the part of a great team last night.

That edge the Indianapolis Capitals hold over the Cleveland Barons is still doing very nicely. The Caps won last night's roughest game, 5-2 to keep the edge alive. It might be noted that Ronnie Hudson did something toward keeping the margin potent by scoring three of the Indianapolis goals.

Probably the most confused hockey player in the league last night was Dede Klein. He was with Hershey, was sold yesterday afternoon to Syracuse and was helpless as the Hersheys skated over the Stars by 5-3. It's a wonder he could remember to which team he belonged.

In the other game the Philadelphia Ramblers scored three times in the last period to down Providence 3-1. It was the Ramblers second win of the season on home ice.

The standings:

| Western Division | W | L | T | Pts | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | 12 | 7 | 3 | 27 | 70 | 52 |
| Syracuse | 8 | 10 | 4 | 20 | 43 | 50 |
| Cleveland | 8 | 9 | 3 | 19 | 46 | 53 |
| Pittsburgh | 8 | 8 | 3 | 19 | 40 | 40 |
| Hershey | 7 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 48 | 57 |
| **Eastern Division** | | | | | | |
| New Haven | 13 | 8 | 0 | 26 | 68 | 63 |
| Providence | 10 | 9 | 2 | 22 | 59 | 58 |
| Springfield | 9 | 10 | 3 | 21 | 62 | 56 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 50 | 57 |

## Trojan Coach Holds High Regard for Rose Bowl Rival

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP)—Coach Howard Harding Jones, never a loser in the Rose Bowl, makes no secret of his high regard for the University of Tennessee football team.

The University of Southern California headman, hoping for his fifth triumph in Pasadena's annual tournament of roses grid classic, candidly said he expected a tougher battle from the Vols than Duke put up last New Year's Day.

**Stopped by Duke**

Considering the fact that it took Troy something like 59 minutes and 20 seconds to crush the rock-bound Dukes in a finish that read like a wild movie script, Jones' observation seems remarkable.

"We knew Duke had a great defensive club, but we didn't have much fear of its attack," Jones commented. "That was the way the game went. Duke didn't act much like they wanted to run with the ball, but at the same time we couldn't get anywhere either.

"From what we know of Tennessee, they have not only a great defensive record, but a dangerous running and passing game as well. That's why we look for more trouble from the Vols than we did from Duke."

**Scouted Tennessee**

Southern California will have a slight advantage this time over a year ago in that Jones had Tennessee scouted in the Kentucky and Auburn games. Duke was not scouted last year.

Visiting firemen with the Vols, however, pointed out that Major Bob Neyland's Tennesseeans gave away few secrets in these two games.

The southern delegation, just as Jones said, offers a bigger threat than Duke's Iron Dukes of a year ago, with emphasis directed on George Cafego, Bob Foxx, Buist Warren and Johnny Butler.

Cafego, of the question mark knee, galloped around in great shape during the limbering up drills, but no one seems willing to say whether it will stand up under actual game conditions. Apparently, no one knows, including Cafego.

Coach Bob Neyland announced the Vols would maintain private practice sessions for the remainder of the week, while S. C. opened its gates to the sports writers today. After that the Trojans go into secrecy.

## West Perfecting Aerial Strategy

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Aerial football juggling, as emphasized by teams in the Southwest, is expected to play an important part in the attacking strategy of the West in the All-Star charity game against the East here New Year's Day.

Western coaches "Biff" Jones and Orin "Babe" Hollingbery, who ordinarily hew to the "hit and run" type of game, disclosed in yesterday's practice session at Palo Alto their squad will be prepared to whip the ball around with the abandon of an infield practice in baseball.

With alternating left halfbacks Kay Eakin of Arkansas and Leroy Zimmerman of San Jose State, starting the plays with sharp forward passes, the boys concentrated on branching laterals in which the oval was handled from two to four times.

Hollingbery explained: "Ordinarily I'm not in favor of letting go of the ball too much but these players all hang onto it as if they were wearing gloves covered with fish hooks."

San Schwartzkopf, 202-pound right tackle from Nebraska; Hampton Pool, giant Stanford guard, and Don Crumbaker, Kansas State end, earned coaching commendations during the Christmas Day workout.

### Butler Relays

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—Track Coach Ray Sears of Butler University announced yesterday the eighth annual Butler Indoor Relays would be held in the University's fieldhouse here March 16.

About 150 invitations to participate have been issued to colleges, universities and individual stars of the Midwest and East. Sears said more than $1,000 worth of gold trophies would be given.

### Brett to Little Rock

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 26 (AP)—President Roy L. Thompson of the Little Rock baseball club of the Southern Association announces that Herb Brett, manager of the Rocky Mount club in the Piedmont League the last two seasons, has been signed to pilot the 1940 Travelers.

### College Basketball

**Holiday Week-End Results**

*By the Associated Press*

De Paul 39, Oregon 37.
Santa Clara 54, La Salle 29.
Southern Methodist 38, Loyola (Chicago) 34.
Temple 42, Oklahoma 36.
Stanford 71, Rutgers 43.
Purdue 41, Oregon 35.
Western (Mich.) State 42, Xavier 30.
Minnesota 61, Nebraska 37.
Montana State 37, Omaha 35.
Baltimore 43, Tulane 25.
Washington 49, Brooklyn 42.
Ohio Wesleyan 69, Buffalo 37.
Indiana 40, Butler 33.
Marshall 60, C. C. N. Y. 26.
Texas Mines 42, New Mexico Teachers 40.

## New Orleans Sports Haven

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 26 (AP)—World-famous athletes in many sports will compete in the Sugar Bowl's festival of athletic events which begins tomorrow night with a basketball game between the University of Kentucky and Ohio State University.

Other competition is scheduled in tennis, boxing, rowing, yachting and track before the climax football game between Tulane University and Texas A. & M. on New Year's Day.

**Eight Cage Crowns**

Kentucky, Southeastern Conference champion, has won 145 games and lost 31 in the past nine seasons capturing the conference championship eight times.

Ohio State's cagers, Big Ten champions, have won 184 and lost 132 games in the past 17 years. They won the conference title in 1925, 1932, 1933 and 1939.

In the first Sugar Bowl basketball game, Pittsburgh beat Louisiana State, 52 to 47. Next year Arkansas whipped Tennessee, 35 to 29. In 1937 University of Kentucky defeated Pittsburgh University 40 to 29, and last year Purdue defeated Arkansas, 57 to 51.

**Athletes Arrive**

Meanwhile, widely known athletes continued to arrive for other sports. Don Lash, Indiana distance star, wired he would be here for the track meet Sunday. Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romani and Lou Zamperini are already on hand.

Bobby Riggs, America's No. 1 tennis player, and Charley Hare, England's leading player, are among those entered in the tennis tournament, starting Thursday and ending Sunday.

Other tennis stars expected are Don McNeill, ranked No. 3; Elwood Cooke, No. 6; Bitsy Grant, No. 7; Gardnar Mulloy, No. 8, and H. J. Prusoff, No. 10.

The six-year-old sports program this season seemed likely to surpass New Orleans' fabulous century-old Mardi Gras as a tourist attraction. Hotel managers said the number of folks already here and those expected probably would be the largest in history and a bit ahead of some of the best Mardi Gras celebrations.

### Miami Bowl Teams At Practice Again

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—The Georgia Tech and Missouri football teams have enjoyed their last easy program before settling down to earnest work for the Orange Bowl game next Monday.

Coach Don Faurot gave his Missourians a complete vacation from the practice field, the boys spending Christmas deep-sea fishing.

The Tech Engineers loafed around and did a little sightseeing yesterday morning, then donned uniforms for a brisk but light workout, mainly for the benefit of photographers.

Coach W. A. Alexander concentrated on passing and punting, with Johnny Bosch, Bobby Beers, Dick Bates, and several others flipping the ball. Neil Cavette, Tech's punting guard, gave a superb demonstration of kicking, once booting the ball over the two story Miami High School gymnasium in a bit of horseplay.

### Chicago Coach

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Clark Shaughnessy, Professor of Physical Education at the University of Chicago, has no plans for re-entering the ranks of the football coaches.

The school's Board of Trustees eliminated Shaughnessy's job as the Maroon football coach last week when they voted unanimously to abandon intercollegiate football.

Shaughnessy said yesterday that "as far as I know, I'll stay right here in the Department of Physical Education." He came to Chicago in 1933 from Loyola University of New Orleans.

### A. A. U. Chairmen

NEW YORK (AP)—Lawrence di Benedetto of New Orleans, newly-elected President of the Amateur Athletic Union, has named the 1940 chairmen of the A. A. U.'s standing committees. Following precedent, di Benedetto himself will head the Executive and Foreign Relations committees.

Other chairmen include:

Men's swimming, Laurence J. Johnson, Boston; wrestling, William F. Bailey, High Point, N. C.; timing, Alfred J. Lill, Boston; ice hockey, Joe Wirts, East Haven, Conn.; women's sports, Mrs. Ione Muir, Williamstown, Mass.

### Garfield, N. J., High Wins Over Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—A 22-yard field goal by Quarterback Benny Babula in the final period broke a tie score and gave the Garfield, N. J., High School football team a 16-13 victory over Miami High in a spine-tingling Christmas night bowl game.

The three-pointer offset a brilliant 78-yard touchdown run by Miami's David Eldredge, which, with the conversion, had tied the score at 13-all a short time before Babula's kick.

Orange Bowl players from Missouri and Georgia Tech, who meet New Year's Day, were among the 11,204 spectators who saw the junior elevens battle for charity on the Orange Bowl field.

It was largely Babula versus Eldredge, with both boys playing first rate football. The Miamian tallied both of his team's touchdowns, scoring 12 points and gaining 202 yards on 22 runs. Babula, with 10 points, gained 96 yards on 23 attempts.

The Garfield player led a 54-yard drive in the first and plunged over from the five-yard stripe for the first touchdown. His placement was wide. Again in the third, Babula sparked a sortie of 84 yards. John Grembowicz scored and Babula went over for the extra point.

In the third period Miami marched 51 yards, Eldredge slamming across from the last yard. A try for point failed. Then, in the fourth, the Miami player raced from his own 22-yard stripe to the goal line. Bucket Barnes kicked the extra point.

Then came Babula's kick—an anti-climax in one of the greatest action-filled games seen on the Orange Bowl gridiron.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Three Years Ago**

Long Island University won 43rd consecutive game, defeating Illinois Wesleyan basketball team, 41-29.

## Western Swimmers Score

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—The West team won the annual East-West intercollegiate relay, 104 to 83, at the Aquatic Forum, attended by more than 300 college swimmers and coaches yesterday.

National Diving Champion Al Patnik of Ohio State, captain of the West team, received a silver trophy from swimmer Katherine Rawls Thompson. The summaries:

300-Meter Medley Relay: First—Van de Weghe, Princeton; Saltysiak, Brown; Creede, Williams; Golitz, Amherst. Second—Stanhope, Ohio State; Higgins, Ohio State; Welsh, Michigan. Time—3m. 30 1-10s.

200-Meter Backstroke Relay: First—Griffin, Kenyon; Beebe, Michigan; Post, Woodling, Ohio State. Second—Wilcox, Brown; Slobodian, Pittsburg; Tolan, Pennsylvania; Beacon, Pittsburg. Time—2m. 11 3-10s.

400-Meter Breaststroke Relay: First—Haigh, Michigan; Poulos, Iowa; Tanner Kenyon; Sharemet, Michigan. Second—Kenschel, Kenyon; Williamson, Purdue; Havlicek, Chicago Teachers; Williams, Michigan. Time—5m. 16 4-10s.

200-Meter Freestyle Relay: First—Surles, Northwestern; Burton, Michigan; Hutchens, Michigan; Sharemet, Michigan. Second—Creede, Williams; Miller, Franklin & Marshall; Levin, Rutgers; Barnes, Rutgers. Time—1m. 50 8-10s., new record. (1m. 51 2-10s., old record).

Diving: West Tandem Team Connell, Iowa; Powell, Northwestern; Martin, Michigan; Earl Clark, Ohio State; Al Patnik, Ohio State. East, McClave, Rutgers; McNelly, Rutgers; Condon, Springfield; Chisty, Amherst; Kaule, Pitt.

150-Meter Medley Relay: First—Tolan, Penn; Saltysiak, Brown; Creede, Williams. Second—Golitz, Amherst; Pincone, Springfield; Miller, Franklin & Marshall. Time—1m. 34 6-10s.

400-Meter Backstroke: First—Van de Weghe Princeton; Beacon, Pittsburgh; Slobodian, Pittsburgh; Wilcox, Brown. Second—Griffin, Kenyon; Boas, Indiana; Post, Ohio State; Beebe, Michigan. Time—4m. 51 5-10s.

200-Meter Breaststroke Relay: First—Haigh, Michigan; Poulos, Iowa; Williams, Michigan; Sharmet, Michigan. Second—Saltysiak, Brown; Blumberg, Amherst; McCullough, Brown. Time—2m. 16 4-10s.

## Big Ten Court Plans

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Big Ten basketball teams take a brief rest early this week, then dash off to intersectional meetings again on widely-scattered fronts.

Conference teams, sporting a record of 15 victories in 17 intersectional tests, play 11 more such games the last four days of this week, having 15 games in all.

Ohio State, defending champion, goes to New Orleans to play Kentucky, Southeastern Conference titlist, in a feature of the Sugar Bowl sports program Wednesday night. All other teams play at least one game each except Chicago which is idle until New Year's Night.

**Six Undefeated**

Big Ten teams won nine of 12 games against outsiders last week, giving them a record of 36 victories in 43 games since the preliminary battling began three weeks ago. The conference title race starts Jan. 6. Six teams remain undefeated. Michigan joined the ranks of the beaten—Wisconsin, Iowa, and Purdue—last Friday.

The Wolverines dropped a 31-to-23 decision to a defensively-superb Rochester University team, after easily taking the measure of Connecticut State and Tulane.

Purdue, likewise, batted .667 in three intersectional clashes. The Boilermakers toppled University of Oregon, national collegiate champions, 41 to 35, and defeated Washington State, 38 to 26, after bowing to Southern California, 38 to 34.

**Five for Gophers**

Minnesota, in its sole appearance last week, defeated Nebraska, 61 to 37, giving the Gophers a perfect record in five games as they head West for three games with Washington on consecutive nights, starting Wednesday.

Iowa lost to Butler, 35 to 32, which in turn, was defeated by Indiana's veteran crew, 40 to 33. The Hoosiers also added Pittsburgh to their victims, 51 to 35. Princeton lost by one-sided scores to Northwestern and Illinois.

This week's schedule:

Wednesday — Indiana at Duquesne; Southern Methodist at Purdue; Ohio State vs. Kentucky at New Orleans; Notre Dame at Illinois; Minnesota at Washington.

Thursday—Indiana at Villanova, Rice at Purdue; Minnesota at Washington.

Friday—Minnesota at Washington; Illinois at Drake.

Saturday—Michigan vs Cornell at Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburgh at Ohio State; Notre Dame at Northwestern; Nebraska vs. Wisconsin at Milwaukee; Iowa at Marquette.

### Florida All-Stars Win Grid Contest

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—Featuring a razzle-dazzle attack, the Florida West Coast All-Stars trimmed a central Ohio all-state high school football team, 26-7, last night in the third annual Kumquat Bowl game.

Ohio scored in the first five minutes when Charles Imber plunged from the two-yard line and McBride added the extra point. After that it was all Florida.

A double lateral pass by the Floridans sent the ball over from the 30-yard line, with Ray Matthews of St. Petersburg carrying as the second period started. Eugene Pecke of Clearwater carried the opening kickoff of the second half back 91 yards for a touchdown.

Not long after, Pete Magee of St Petersburg took a lateral pass and ran 40 yards for another touchdown. After an Ohio fumble on their own 10-yard line, the Floridans went over again on a triple lateral, Matthews again carrying.

### Yanks Schedule 35 Spring Games

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—By the time the New York Yankees open defense of their American League championship next April, they will have played 35 games. President Edward G. Barrow announced a list of that many spring exhibition games.

The world champions will start their long series with two games against the St. Louis Cardinals at St. Petersburg, Fla., the Yankee training base March 9 and 10. They will finish with seven games against the Brooklyn Dodgers, the last three at Ebbets Field. The schedule:

March 9-10, St. Louis Cardinals; 13, Brooklyn; 14, Cincinnati Reds; 15, New York Giants; 16-17, Cardinals; 18, Cincinnati at Tampa, Fla.; 19, Boston Bees at Bradenton, Fla.; 20, Brooklyn at Clearwater, Fla.; 21, Bees; 22, Newark Bears; 23-24, Cardinals; 25, Kansas City; 26, Giants at Winter Haven, Fla.; 27, Kansas City at Haines City, Fla.; 28, Newark at Sebring, Fla.; 29, Tallahassee at Tallahassee, Fla.; 30, New Orleans at New Orleans; 31, Houston at Houston, Texas.

April 1, San Antonio at San Antonio, Texas; 2, Dallas at Dallas, Texas; 3, Oklahoma City at Oklahoma City; 4, Tulsa at Tulsa, Okla.; 5, Little Rock at Little Rock, Ark.; 6-7, Memphis at Memphis, Tenn.; 8, Brooklyn at Owensboro, Ky.; 9, Brooklyn at Louisville, Ky.; 10, Brooklyn at Ashland, Ky.; 11, Brooklyn at Lynchburg, Va.; 12-14, Brooklyn at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.

### Football Results

*By the Associated Press*

Rollins (Fla.) 71, Havana U. 0.
Florida All-Stars 26, Ohio All-Stars 7.
Garfield, N. J. 16, Miami 13.
Los Angeles All-Stars 33, Chicago All-Stars 12.


DO YOU KNOW
that schools accept
mid-term enrollments?

Many of the private schools accept new students for the second semester, starting after the first of the year. If you wish to place your child in a new school environment, you may find it helpful to consult the school advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor, Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

# 'John Henry,' 'Tonight We Dance,' 'Mamba's Daughters' Open

## Paul Robeson Stars in New Play By Roark Bradford at Colonial

By L. A. Sloper

American folklore is brought again to the stage in "John Henry," a play by Roark Bradford, with music by Jacques Wolfe, now at the Colonial Theater in Boston, on its way to New York.

John Henry is the Paul Bunyan of the negro race, a legendary figure of the Mississippi, a roustabout who's six feet tall, and his feet don't tech the ground, who's got an itchin' in his heel and is goin' to git around. He's a cotton-rollin' fool, and he can burn out any man on the river, but his girl breaks his heart, and he is defeated in the end by the machine.

Now he has joined the Emperor Jones, and Porgy, and "De Lawd" as a negro stage hero. "The Emperor Jones" and "Porgy" were first stage plays and then operas. "The Green Pastures" was a play with music. "John Henry" falls into the latter class. Like "The Green Pastures," it was made from stories by Mr. Bradford. It has not the effectiveness in the theater of "The Green Pastures," yet it has its own charm.

♪ ♪ ♪

The story is slender. It has less dramatic power and less humor than Marc Connelly's play. The music, which is in the style of negro songs, has merit, but it suffers from monotony of style and of mood. Only at a few points does it become stirring. It might be argued that songs of the type employed are habitually sung in this quiet, monotonous manner; but the theater is not the river bank. A work of art must have variety, contrast, as well as unity. Yet this music for the first half of the play was at a dead level of pace and volume.

In the second scene of the second act the piece came to life. The setting was a Mississippi steamboat. Negroes lay about the boiler deck. The leadsman was sounding. His chant was repeated twice by men on the upper decks. The chorus picked up the theme of "No Bottom" and carried it to a thrilling climax.

As if encouraged by the music, the action on the stage became more alive. The impetus held pretty well through the rest of the play, to the "Git Aboard" chorus of the final scene. If this aliveness could be imparted to the earlier scenes the play would be improved in presentation.

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There is room for other improvements in performance. The orchestra played badly on the opening night, and some of the solo singers failed to throw their voices out. No doubt much can be done to better the production, especially in pace, but the play has not the substance ever to rival "The Green Pastures."

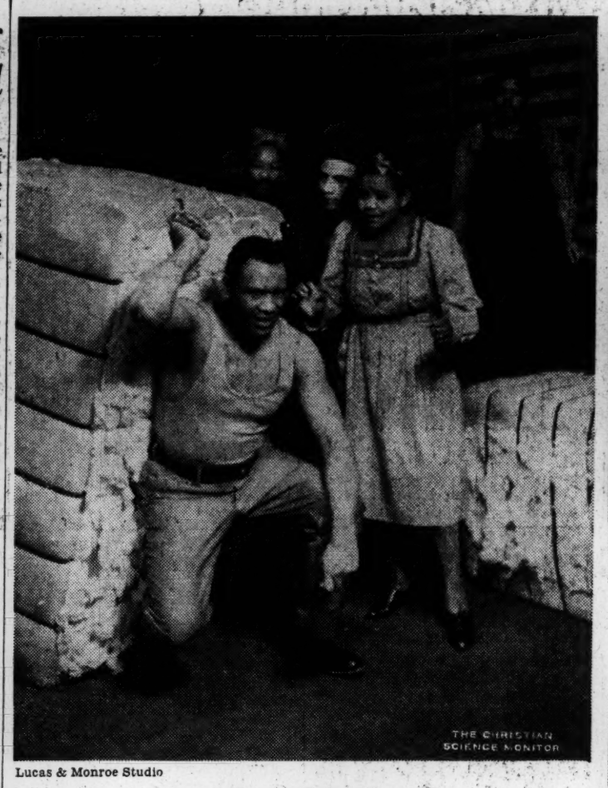
Paul Robeson's John Henry is a fine figure of a man, and he sang with resonance and expression. Ruby Elzy, whose pure but light voice does not blend well with his, sang her solos well. Joshua White, as a blind singer who acted as a sort of chorus, had failed to gauge the size of the auditorium he had to fill with his voice. Joe Attles as the villain of the piece and Robert Harvey as a preacher acquitted themselves well. The other Negroes brought to their parts the genial abandon characteristic of their race. Alexander Gray was a satisfactory sole representative of the white race.

The settings of Albert Johnson are well devised, and the crowd scenes were effectively handled.

### 'John Henry'

Colonial Theater, Boston—For two weeks beginning Dec. 25, 1939, Sam Byrd presents Paul Robeson in "John Henry," a play by Roark Bradford with music by Jacques Wolfe, staged by Anthony Brown, scenery designed by Albert Johnson, choral direction by Leonard dePaur. The cast:

Blind Lemon ..... Joshua White
Julie Anne's Mamma ..... Henrietta Lovelace
Julie Anne's Papa ..... George Jones, Jr.
Man Named Sam ..... Joe Attles
Hell Buster ..... Robert Harvey
Mate ..... Alexander Gray
Walking Boss ..... Kenneth Spencer
Old Aunt Dinah ..... Minto Cato
Ruby ..... Musa Williams
Julie Anne ..... Ruby Elzy
John Henry's Papa ..... James Lightfoot
John Henry's Mamma ..... Maude Simmons
John Henry ..... Paul Robeson
Rucker ..... George Dickson
Rucker's Wife ..... Sadie McGill
Poor Selma ..... Myra Johnson
Bad Stacker Lee ..... Joe Attles
Billie Bob Russell ..... Alexander Gray
Carrie ..... Benveneta Washington
Lead Heaver ..... Ray Yeates
Reader ..... Merritt Smith
First Caller ..... Louis Gilbert
Second Caller ..... William Woolfolk
Mink Eye ..... J. De Witt Spencer
Roustabout ..... C. W. Scott



Lucas & Monroe Studio

**Scene From 'John Henry'**

**Paul Robeson as the legendary roustabout and Ruby Elzy as Julie Anne in the play from Roark Bradford's stories now at the Colonial.**

Maurice Seymour

**Group From 'Tonight We Dance'**

**Tina Thayer, Barry Thomson, Jimmy Roland, and Shirley Poirier in the cast with Ruth Chatterton in the play at the Wilbur Theater.**

## Miss Chatterton Returns

Ruth Chatterton, who visited here last season after long absence from the stage, returned to the Wilbur yesterday afternoon in "Tonight We Dance," a new comedy by Marcella Burke and Gladys Unger which opened in the Middle West early in the season and has worked its way gradually eastward.

The play touches on the matrimonial complications which writers for the theater frequently regard as a source of light entertainment. The central figure is a wife (Miss Chatterton, of course) whose household is at loose ends. Her husband, though he is fond of her, drinks and bets on horse races. Their small son is sent home from school. Their two daughters come in with the explanation that they were returned for lack of funds. The telephone has been cut off and so has the gas. The cook departs as guests are arriving for luncheon and the family lawyer is sent into the kitchen to take her place.

Before Act I is over, the wife has decided to seek a divorce. By Act II the decree has been granted, but the husband and children are still at home awaiting her return. It is easy to suspect that the husband may yet win her back. But there is a musician who hopes she will marry him. There is also a bashful young man who likewise seeks her hand. And there is a young woman who has designs on the husband. In Act III many of the complications remain, but when the curtain falls it looks as though the household would be reunited.

The play is slight and some of the lines seem to be written more for their immediate effect than because of their bearing on character or plot. The situations, which occasionally skate over thin ice, tend to receive more emphasis than the development of the story as a whole.

The players seem better than their material. Miss Chatterton acts gracefully and lightly in a role that never goes below the surface. Barry Thomson, as the husband, plays with the versatility that comes from experience. Tommy Lewis, Tina Thayer, and Shirley Poirier are the three youngsters. Marcel Journet as the musician, Lila Lee as the admirer of the husband, Robert Wallsten as the bashful young man, and Richard Irving as the lawyer, who seems to provide the household with most of its income, capably fill the supporting roles.

E. F. M.

### 'Tonight We Dance'

Comedy by Marcella Burke and Gladys Unger, presented at the Wilbur Theater by the Messrs. Shubert, Dec. 25, 1939. Staged by Auriol Lee. Settings by Stewart Chaney. The cast:

"Cappy" Flack ..... Tommy Lewis
Upton Van Dussen ..... Richard Irving
Bill Flack ..... Barry Thomson
Pete ..... Roy Johnson
Radio Man ..... Dan Niels
Ramona Flack ..... Ruth Chatterton
Bee Kingsbury-Cole ..... Lila Lee
Mickey Davis ..... Robert Wallsten
Bernard DeBrissac ..... Marcel Journet
Nancy Flack ..... Tina Thayer
Virginia Klack ..... Shirley Poirier
Crane Rogers ..... Thomas Hume

## 'Mamba's Daughters'

Christmas night saw the opening at the Shubert Theater of "Mamba's Daughters," one of two Negro plays which, curiously enough, came simultaneously to Boston. Wide had been the praise of this dramatization of Dorothy and Du Bose Heyward's novel of Charleston life, particularly enthusiastic the approval of the acting of the part of Hagar by Ethel Waters.

This enthusiasm is justified; for Miss Waters, having been known chiefly in musical comedy roles, has risen now to impressive heights of tragic power. In physical stature, as in depth of feeling, Hagar achieves the measure of heroism. Here is a primitive Negress, without the ability to weigh her motives and acts, so elemental that she is swept away on torrents of passion; yet capable of such loyalty that she gives her whole being to further the career of her talented child, Lissa.

Lissa had been brought up by Mamba, Hagar's mother, who would not trust the child to a mother whose impetuous deeds had brought her more than once inside the prison gates. But always Hagar, when free, was toiling with hands in the fields, determined that Lissa should have the money to go to New York and find fame. To Hagar it was sufficient that Lissa existed to be toiled for, and, for Hagar, song could alleviate most ills. But in the downfall of her child and the train of events which followed, Hagar, barehanded, slew her child's betrayer and then took her own life in accordance with the pattern of true tragedy.

Little remains to be recorded of the performance of Miss Waters. It is magnificent in its breadth and warmth of feeling, and the scanty holiday audience was obviously moved. Mr. McClintic's production is excellent. One might wish that the prologue had not been omitted, which would have obviated a sense of abruptness at the start. And the singing of the spirituals, between the acts, might easily have been more effective. For the most part, the characterizations are satisfactory. Georgia Burke as the old, wise Negress, Mamba; Robert Thomsen as the plantation overseer; Willie Bryant as the villain, Gilly Bluton, and Fredi Washington as the girl, Lissa. The action is swift and convincing as to the course of Negro life in the fascinating setting of Charleston and the surrounding plantations. But, definitely, the play is in the hands of Hagar.

M. W.

### 'Mamba's Daughters'

Shubert Theater—For two weeks beginning Dec. 25, 1939, Guthrie McClintic presents Ethel Waters in "Mamba's Daughters," a play by Dorothy and Du Bose Hayward dramatized from the novel by Mr. Hayward. Staged by Mr. McClintic, production designed by Perry Watkins. The cast:

Mamba ..... Georgia Burke
Policeman ..... Vincent Copeland
Clerk of the Court ..... John Kerr
The Prosecuting Attorney ..... John O'Connor
St. Julient DeC. Wentworth ..... Robert Thomsen
The Judge ..... Barry Kelley
Hagar ..... Ethel Waters
Davey ..... Al Stokes
Ned ..... Bradley Wilson
Mingo ..... Louis Sharp
Drayton ..... Canada Lee
Maum Vina ..... Ethel Purnello
Eva ..... Edna Waters
Willie May ..... Laura Vaughns
The Reverend Quintus Whaley ..... J. Rosamond Johnson
Gilly Bluton ..... Willie Bryant
Dolly ..... Alberta Hunter
Lissa ..... Joyce Miller
Martha ..... Rena Mitchell
Gardenia ..... Maude Russell
Tony ..... Jimmy Wright
Lissa ..... Fredi Washington

Vandamm Studio

**Ethel Waters**

**In 'Mamba's Daughters' at the Shubert Theater.**

## Hardwicke on Radio Tonight

**Behind the Microphone**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Talks and discussions hold the center of the radio stage during the next three days. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, stage and screen star, joins the "Information Please" group; Hendrik Willem Van Loon participates in an American Library Association discussion; Paul Schubert, writer on sea power, begins a new series of comments on the war at sea, and "America's Town Meeting of the Air" moves its microphones to Memphis, Tenn., for a discussion of agricultural problems.

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### *Tonight*

Sir Cedric Hardwicke, with 34 years of stage experience in England, South Africa, and America, joins the board of experts of "Information Please" tonight. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Continuing his Mozart Concerto Series, Alfred Wallenstein and his orchestra play the No. 14 in E Flat. MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

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### *Wednesday*

Robert Benchley joins in the sixth anniversary celebration of the Fred Allen Show. NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Charles Laughton and his wife, Elsa Lanchester, are presented in the New York half of "Star Theater" in a radio version of Arnold Bennett's "The Great Adventure." CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Hollywood Playhouse" presents the comedy-romance "For the Debts of My Wife" by Marian Cockrill—a radio adaptation of a Pictorial Review story. NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

The speech on freedom of the press, delivered by Andrew Hamilton, Philadelphia lawyer and architect, in 1735, is read by Arthur Garfield Hays, attorney, in the dramatization of the "Case of John Peter Zenger" in the "Echoes of History" series. This series, presented in co-operation with the General Federation of Women's Clubs, recalls famous speeches of past years, using the technique of picking up the speeches as if by microphones on the spot. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2:15.

From the midwinter conference in Chicago of the American Library Association, a discussion, "Is Reading a Virtue or a Vice," is picked up. Among the participants are Hendrik Willem Van Loon, popular historian, who speaks from New York City; Howard Vincent O'Brien, author and columnist, and Percy H. Boynton, University of Chicago Professor of English. NBC-Red-WNAC, 6.

From the annual meeting in Columbus, Ohio, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the speech of the retiring President, Dr. Wesley Mitchell, on "The Public Relations of Science" is heard. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5.

A new series of weekly comments on "The War at Sea," by Paul Schubert, former United States naval officer, who has written several books on sea power and sea history, begins. MBS-WAAB, 9:15.

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### *Thursday*

For the first time this season "America's Town Meeting of the Air" originates outside New York City in Memphis, Tenn. There Ransom Aldrich, President of the Mississippi Live Stock Association, and Robert S. Snowden, Jr., a member of the Agricultural Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, deal with the subject "Should We Continue to Restrict Agricultural Production." NBC-Blue, 9:30.

A group of university professors discuss techniques of speech instruction now in favor, at a luncheon meeting in Chicago of the National Association of Teachers of Speech. NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:30.

The last of Meredith Willson's Concert Hall presentations of modern music composed especially for world premieres during these programs is Ferde Grofé's new "March." Originally promised for Dec. 15, this premiere was postponed for use as a rousing finale to the series. NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Georges Barrère, one of the greatest present-day flautists, joins in repartee with Bing Crosby and Bob Burns during the Music Hall program. NBC-Red-WNAC. 10.

## Concert Calendar

**Thursday**

Concert by Esther-May Barrett, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 2:45.

**Friday**

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Symphony Hall. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

**Saturday**

Evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Symphony Hall. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Concert by Harry Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. 2:45.

## Eighteenth-Century Festival Programs

Programs have been announced for the Festival of Eighteenth-Century Musick to be presented in New Haven on Jan. 4, 5, and 6 by Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord, assisted by Hildegarde Donaldson and Lois Porter, violins; Quincy Porter, viola; Aaron Bodenhorn, violoncello; Lois Wann, oboe, and Pauline Pierce, mezzo.

First Concert, Jan. 4: Henry Purcell, Golden Sonata; Carlo Tessarini, Sonata for Oboe and Figured Bass; Charles Avison, Sonata for Harpsichord and Strings; Claude Balbastre, Harpsichord Pieces; J. P. Rameau, Vme. Concert; G. F. Handel, Trio Sonata in B flat.

Second Concert, Jan. 5 (works of Domenico Scarlatti); Sonata in E minor for Violin and Figured Bass; Excerpts from the Opera "Narciso"; Sonatas for Harpsichord; "Salve Regina."

Third Concert, Jan. 6: Antonio Vivaldi, Trio Sonata in G minor; J. S. Bach, Partita in D major; J. C. Pepusch, Sonata for Oboe, Violin and Figured Bass; J. P. Rameau, Gavotte & Doubles; C. F. Abel, Harpsichord Concerto in E flat; G. F. Handel, Concerto in G minor for Harpsichord and Strings.

The three concerts will be given in Sprague Memorial Hall under the auspices of the Yale University School of Music.

The Scarlatti program was performed in New York on Nov. 15, when the "Salve Regina," Ccarlatti's last work, was given its first American performance. Other works on the first and third programs are performed from manuscript or from the unrepublished original editions, as at the music festival in Williamsburg in April, 1939.

## Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Annual members' exhibition.

Boston City Club — Finger-tip paintings by Francis R. Fast. Through Jan. 8.

Copley Society — Exhibition of water colors by Alice F. Tilden. Through Jan. 5.

Fine Arts Theater—Exhibition of oil paintings by Walter Brenzikofer. Through Jan. 15.

Guild of Boston Artists—Members' exhibition. Through December.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of Americana.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street—Christmas cards made from original prints. Through December.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of dry points by John H. Clifford.

Symphony Hall — Exhibition by Marsden Hartley. Open during Symphony concerts. Through Jan. 6.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of paintings by Pat Erickson. Through Jan. 12.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate; Persian works of art presented by Dr. Ali Kuli Khan. Through December.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain) — Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models of whaling vessels, old logs, and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Prints by Sharaku. Special Exhibition Galleries: Juliana Cheney Edwards collection of paintings.

## Chevalier in 'With a Smile'

In satirical French films, such as "With a Smile," which brings Maurice Chevalier to the screen at the Fine Arts, the pattern is fairly obvious. The effort is made to be amusing by reversing the expected course of events. So the rogue succeeds and the fortunes of the honest man decline. Sacha Guitry played his own variations on the theme in "The Story of a Cheat." M. Crevalier, whose methods are different, brings another flavor to "With a Smile," but essentially the trick is similar.

In the current film the camera records the arrival in Paris of a penniless pedestrian and tells of his climb to wealth and social position by unscrupulous methods. Perhaps the fact that M. Chevalier is the rascal has something to do with the way the scales have been titlted, for place has been found here and there in the course of the story for a bit of song in the Chevalier manner, and, as the title suggests, there is ample opportunity for the Chevalier smile.

With a reward picked up by chicanery to provide him with preliminary capital, the rogue gets a place as theater doorman by decoying the regular man from his post, becomes a program seller, and proceeds in succession to the place of secretary to one of the partners in the enterprise, then a partner himself, and eventually sole operator. By one trick or another he manages to dispose of any who stand in his way. Not content with financial success, he manages, through a suggestion of blackmail, to become director of the opera. At the same time that he is climbing up, his first employer—an honest fellow—is descending from one misfortune to another until finally their status is reversed; the rascal comes to the rescue of his penniless ex-employer, provides him with a job, and offers instruction gratis on the value of a smile.

Chevalier has his best opportunities in an extended monologue in which he expatiates on his fitness for opening doors, and in a song in which he explains the variations that might be used. There is a skillful performance by André Lefaur as the honest man. Marie Glory has one of the conspicuous roles as the chorus girl who becomes the wife of the self-made rapscallion. The acting in general is directed in a manner to point up the satirical nature of the film.

E. F. M.

## 'The Hunchback of Notre Dame'

"The Hunchback of Notre Dame"—now on view at the Keith Memorial Theater, accompanied only by a Donald Duck cartoon and a short newsreel—is a monumental example of what Hollywood technicians can do nowadays in the way of impressive settings, striking lighting effects, masterly photography, and carefully marshalled mob scenes. It also demonstrates again the excellence of the character actors now available for the screen.

The net result of all this lavish expense and effort, however, is a ponderous epic, diffuse in action, with a monotony of emphasis on the hideous, the terrible, and the inhuman. In the rare moments of intended pathos, audiences at Keith's found the make-up and mouthings of Charles Laughton, as the revoltingly deformed Hunchback, so grotesque that they greeted them with laughter.

The only relief from the atmosphere of the pillory, the torture chamber, and such, is in Walter Hampden's noble characterization of the Archbishop of Paris, and Henry Davenport's portrayal of King Louis XI, with his recognition of the dawn of a new era based on enlightenment through the new printing press.

The production is remarkable for the sudden introduction now and then into the medieval world of diverse fragments of present-day ideology, couched in distinctively modern phraseology.

The cast contains such famous names as those of Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Fritz Leiber, and Thomas Mitchell. Each of these gives further proof of his right to fame. Maureen O'Hara, as Esmeralda, bears the burden of romance upon shoulders bowed by crowding troubles including the threatening gallows.

It is a striking tribute to Lon Chaney's 1923 silent picture characterization of Victor Hugo's Hunchback that many people this week remember it well enough to compare it favorably with the new version.

The sigh of pleasure with which Boston audiences are greeting his opening quack is a tribute too to another screen celebrity—Donald Duck. In his "Autograph Hound," Walt Disney introduces a parade of caricatures of more serious screen stars.

D. M.

### *Players Loaned*

Andrea Leeds in still reported on loan from Samuel Goldwyn to Twentieth Century-Fox. Mr. Goldwyn has also temporarily swapped Walter Brennan and Dana Andrews for Fox's Alice Faye. Miss Faye will appear in "Natchez," at the Goldwyn studio, while Miss Andrews goes into "Turrett One" and Mr. Brennan and Miss Leeds are headed for the Technicolor, "Maryland."

## Mid-Season at the Guild

For the remainder of the month there will be on exhibition a miscellaneous selection of works by members at the Guild of Boston Artists. On view are oils, water colors, and sculptures.

Dominating the gallery is a group of dancers painted by R. H. Ives Gammell. He has tried to inform them with a pronounced sense of movement so that they express brightly a rhythmic abandon. He seems thwarted by literalness, and by a tendency to precision. Contrast his picture, for example, with the very mobile surf, painted by Charles H. Woodbury who spreads storm and turbulence upon his canvas with a generously loaded brush. Mr. Woodbury is anything but precise in detail, but he ignores, or shall we say, sacrifices, detail for a broader dramatic effect. The pallid tones are carefully selected so that they melt and blend and heighten the illusion of movement.

Guild members, however, favor repose to action, and no one creates it more shrewdly than Frank W. Benson in a still-life. With what care the articles are arranged upon a table, balancing each other, with just the proper pull and stress. Mr. Benson's color is applied with mottled, roughened effect so that it is rich in texture. Here he reminds us of the French Impressionist; Vuillard. Mr. Benson is not always an Impressionist, however, for there are times when he favors the silhouette and the marked line pattern.

A portrait by William Paxton is painted in a painstaking manner, as though the artist sought a waxen smoothness of surface. From Howard Smith comes a Four Horsemen theme which bears symbolically upon today. Guild members rarely touch upon the horrible or unsightly; on the contrary, they are inclined to ignore the asperities.

One of the most moving portraits is that of an elderly man painted by Bernard Keyes. Here is portraiture in which the painter has been able to reveal inner qualities of character through a sensitive and expressive handling of outer details. He does not slur over facts, but he is not subordinated by them, either Frederick G. Hall's faithful portrayals of ceramic figures brighten the exhibition.

Other exhibits which hold our interest are the tenuously painted idyl of William Kaula, the charming New England interior by Marguerite S. Pearson, the two portraits of children by Sally DeCamp Moffet. In the first gallery are hung a number of water colors including papers by Harry Sutton, Frank Benson, Elizabeth Huntington. Outstanding sculpture is a group of a child and dog by Amelia Peabody.

D. A.

Ted Husing — Jimmie Dolan

**Study the plays that Georgia Tech may use against the University of Missouri on Jan. 1 at the Orange Bowl in Miami, Fla. Husing will give a preview of the game Thursday. CBS-WEEI. 6:15.**


# AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK CITY

"SPELLBINDING PERFORMANCE"—Winchell
THE PLAYWRIGHT'S COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
ELMER RICE'S New Play
KEY LARGO
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. CIr. 6-0390
Evs. 8:35, $3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Matinees Next Week: Monday & Saturday

LAST 3 WEEKS! GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE in
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. CIrcle 6-6363
Extra Holiday Matinee Monday, January 1

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father'!"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Eves. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year's Day, 2:45

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evs. 8:40 Mats. Wed., Sat. and January 1

Mats. This Week: Tues., Wed. and Thurs.
"A ROARING EVENING"
—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way Evgs. 8:40
Seats for Next 10 Weeks Now on Sale

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30
MATS. WED., THURS., SAT. and Jan. 1—$1.10 to $2.75

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor—witty entertainment—a thing of beauty."
—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor.
MAX GORDON Presents
VERY WARM FOR MAY
the New Musical Comedy Hit by
Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

"A clean, wholesome show — great songs. Had a marvelous time."—Mayor LaGuardia
LEW BROWN'S MUSICAL RIOT
YOKEL BOY
Buddy EBSEN Judy CANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Mon. (New Year's Day)

## BOSTON

New Donald Duck Cartoon
KEITH MEMORIAL

TONY SARG'S
MARIONETTES
Tom'w & Thur., Jordan Hall
10:30 A. M., "Robin Hood"
2:30 P. M., "Treasure Island"
TICKETS NOW 40 cts. and 75 cts. from 10:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
NOW PLAYING
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
in TECHNICOLOR

SHUBERT • 2 Weeks Only Tonight Mat. Wed.
ETHEL WATERS
in
"MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS"
Evgs. 55c-2.75—Wed. Mat. 55c-1.65.
Sat. Mat. 55c-2.20.

## CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Deanna Durbin
"FIRST LOVE"
Jackie Cooper — Freddie Bartholomew
"THE BRIGHT BOYS"
Wed.—"DRUMS ALONG THE MOHAWK"
"TOO BUSY TO WORK"

## NEW YORK CITY

SONJA HENIE RAY MILLAND ROBT. CUMMINGS
"EVERYTHING HAPPENS AT NIGHT"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

Commerce and Finance

# Commerce Secretary Sees Nation's Income Up $4,500,000,000

Business and Industry

## Sees Threat To Business In New Bill

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A new threat to business recovery is seen in a bill introduced by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama at the last session of Congress. The Guaranty Trust Company in its current monthly issue of The Guaranty Survey declares that of all the proposals "awaiting consideration at the coming session of Congress, which will convene on January 3, none appears to carry such serious potential threats" to recovery as the O'Mahoney bill.

"This bill," states the Survey, "would provide additional penalties for violation of the anti-trust laws, without making any changes in the provisions of the laws defining acts that constitute violations. The subcommittee in charge of the bill was reported to have received inquiries from more than a thousand business men all over the country indicating a desire to testify before any action was taken.

"In view of the probable necessity of extensive hearings, the subcommittee decided to suspend further deliberation on the bill until the next session. The measure, accordingly, remains before Congress for action at the session that begins next month. Before the time for final decision arrives, the bill should have most careful consideration by the entire country."

The Survey points out that "if enacted, the bill would change the law by creating a presumption that any activity on the part of a corporation subsequently held to have violated any provision of the anti-trust laws was 'authorized and ordered' by each of the officers and directors who had knowledge of the activity, unless the officers and directors could produce evidence that would convince a jury to the contrary. Officers or directors who 'authorized and ordered' the violation could be imprisoned up to one year and fined up to $5,000.

"The bill would also add certain forfeitures to the list of penalties for violation of some of the anti-trust laws. For officers and directors, the forfeiture would be twice the amount of salary, bonus, and other compensation received during the period of violation. In addition, the officers or directors could be enjoined either permanently or for a temporary period of at least 90 days from serving the corporation, from receiving any compensation from it, and from engaging in business in competition with it.

"The disturbing aspect of the bill is not that it provides drastic penalties for violation of the law. Criminals and persons who violate penal statutes of the usual variety should be imprisoned, fined, or otherwise punished. In the case, however, of business practices with respect to which the prohibitions of the statutes have not been clearly defined, these drastic penalties would be visited upon corporations and individuals who had no means of knowing, until a court had decided the question, whether a given act was or was not a violation of the anti-trust laws. It is in this respect and for this reason that the proposed law is a matter of such grave concern to business and to business men.

"It is a fundamental tenet of criminal law that the line between legality and illegality should be sharply and clearly drawn. The anti-trust laws are notoriously unsatisfactory in this respect. A limited number of acts fall clearly within their prohibition; a far greater number are in what might be called a 'twilight zone'; and still more are encompassed by total darkness."

## Home Building Up 43 P. C. in November

WASHINGTON (AP)—Residential building permits issued during November were 14 per cent greater in value than those in October and 43 per cent greater than during November, 1938, the Labor Department reported.

Total permit valuations for all types of construction were 1 per cent higher in November than in October and 17 per cent above November, 1938.

Residential building is well above normal seasonal levels, the Department said.

## Associated Gas Starts Integration

NEW YORK (AP)—As part of the integration program of the Associated Gas & Electric System, calling for the disposal of all units not in the Middle Atlantic-New England districts, five subsidiary properties in the Southwest are under option for sale Jan. 6 to Dallas, Rupe & Son, of Dallas, Texas, it was announced.

The price involved was $3,500,000, one half of the book value. Approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission and of various State bodies would be required. All the units are subsidiaries of Central U. S. Utilities Company, and include properties in Arkansas, Louisiana, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas.

### Collins & Ackman Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Collins & Aikman Corp. and subsidiaries, makers of pile fabrics, reported for the quarter ended Nov. 25 indicated net profit of $1,287,783, equal to $2.19 a share on common stock. This compared with $163,290, or 19 cents a common share, in the preceding quarter and $909,619, or $1.51 a share, in the comparable 1938 quarter. Plants are in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and North Carolina.

## Car Orders Largest Since August, 1937

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

The Association of American Railroads announced that class one roads had orders for 36,198 new freight cars outstanding on December 1, the largest number on order at any one time since August 1, 1937.

On December 1 a year ago there were 4,335 cars on order, the Association said.

## Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In Week of Dec. 16

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.4 per cent during the week ended December 16 to 78.7 per cent of the average, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Lower prices for livestock, cattle feed, and fruits were mainly responsible for the decrease. Although the trend of commodity prices has been downward since late September, the year's high point, the net decline has been only about 1 per cent. From the low point of the year, the week ended August 19, the current index shows a gain of 5½ per cent.

The farm products, foods, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodities groups all showed declines during the week. Hides and leather products, textile products, and building materials rose fractionally and metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged.

The index for the raw materials group fell about one-half of 1 per cent because of lower prices for certain agricultural commodities.

| Commodity Groups | Dec. 16 1939 | Dec. 9 1939 | Sept. 23 1939 | Percent'ge Changes Dec. 9 to Dec.16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 78.7 | 79.0 | 79.5 | —0.4 |
| Farm products | 66.8 | 67.4 | 69.5 | —0.9 |
| Foods | 71.1 | 71.3 | 75.1 | —0.3 |
| Hides & leath prods | 104.2 | 104.0 | 100.4 | +0.2 |
| Textile products | 76.7 | 76.6 | 72.3 | +0.1 |
| Fuel & light materials | 73.7 | 74.1 | 74.2 | —0.5 |
| Metals & metal prods | 96.1 | 96.1 | 95.3 | |
| Building materials | 93.4 | 92.7 | 91.0 | +0.8 |
| Chemicals & drugs | 77.6 | 77.6 | 77.9 | |
| Housefurnish'g goods | 90.0 | 90.0 | 88.8 | |
| Miscellaneous | 76.9 | 78.4 | 76.6 | —1.9 |
| Raw materials | 72.8 | 72.8 | 73.0 | —0.4 |
| Semimanuf'd articles | 81.7 | 81.5 | 83.3 | +0.2 |
| Finished products | 81.8 | 82.0 | 82.5 | —0.2 |
| All commodities other than farm products | 81.4 | 81.5 | 81.7 | —0.1 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 84.1 | 84.4 | 83.0 | —0.4 |

## Chamber Conducts A Referendum On Anti-Trust Laws

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Chamber of Commerce is conducting a referendum among its members on six questions pertaining to federal anti-trust laws.

The questions are based on the report of a special committee on regulation of competition, which recommended that:

Any proposals for control of industries by governmental agencies should be opposed.

The patent system should be maintained unimpaired, including freedom of patentees to grant licenses which are restricted as to use.

Existing remedies under the anti-trust laws are ample and should be enforced in an orderly manner.

Proposals for the addition of more civil remedies to the anti-trust laws should be opposed.

Extension of the Clayton Act to give the Federal Trade Commision authority over the acquisition of assets by corporations should be opposed.

Present provisions in the anti-trust laws for reasonable arrangements should be preserved.

The membership has until Feb. 3 to vote on the questions.

## New Issues Total $70,818,177 in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—New security issues offered to the public during the week ended Dec. 21 totaled $70,818,177, Poor's Publishing Company reported. It was the fourth successive week that new securities had been floated in relatively good volume.

About 50 per cent of the total represented a need for new money, a much better proportion than in recent weeks when new issues had been largely for the purpose of refunding existing obligations.

Both municipal and stock financing were the largest since August. Comparisons follow:

| | Last week | Year ago |
|---|---|---|
| Municipal | $39,365,000 | $17,547,428 |
| Public utility | 17,650,000 | |
| Railroad | | 16,000,000 |
| Industrial | 7,500,000 | |
| Miscellaneous | 188,000 | 300,000 |
| Stock | 6,115,177 | 11,742,000 |
| Total | 70,818,177 | 45,589,428 |

## Iron, Steel Scrap Use In Alabama Up 50 P. C.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Consumption of iron and steel scrap in Alabama steel mills in 1939 will increase more than 50 per cent over 1938 figures, the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel estimated.

Scrap consumption in 1938 was 887,722 tons. The 1939 estimate is for 1,414,000 tons.

### Fall River Gas Works Co.

Net income of Fall River Gas Works Company after all charges was $131,282 for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1939 equivalent to $1.98 per share on the 66,181 shares of $25 par stock. This compares with a net of $95,954 or $1.45 per share for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1938. November net was $12,113 as compared with $10,504 for November a year ago.

## Steel Output Drops 2 Points To 90½ P. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND—Steel operations decreased 2 points to 90½ per cent of mill capacity during the past week, down 3½ points from the fall peak, according to the magazine Steel.

"A year ago," says the report, "operations slipped 6 points to 52 per cent. Christmas day observance will cause a sharper reduction this week, but prompt recovery is indicated after the holidays.

"Orders have shrunk further. This is a reflection of not only seasonal factors but also the extensive forward buying of recent weeks which will fortify steelmaking during the approaching quarter. Backlogs are declining, but producers will carry over sufficient tonnage into 1940 to assure relatively brisk operations through at least the first half of next period.

### Outlook Is Good

"Unfilled orders in a number of products will absorb output into February, in a few cases through March. However, there are indications the industry has seen the peak in operations for the present and will be less crowded next quarter in meeting delivery requirements.

"Steel consumption in many industries is sustained better than usual for late December, and this is preventing creation of unwieldy inventories. Prospects for a pickup in new buying after the turn of the year are made somewhat indefinite by the extent of forward orders already on producers' books. Should deliveries continue to improve and stable prices continue in sight, buyers will be less disposed to contract far ahead.

"Heavier export business in steel products is seen for early 1940, but the recovery is thought likely to be moderate.

### Auto Output Holds Up

"Tin plate production slackened to 85 per cent last week. Reaffirmation of prices for the first quarter has been a factor in lessening delivery pressure.

"Automobile assemblies continue brisk. Retail sales, although declining, have held dealer stocks to subnormal levels, a situation in which the Chrysler strike also was a contributing factor. Output last week totaled 117,705 units, practically unchanged from the preceding week and comparing with 92,890 cars and trucks a year ago. The holiday will cause some curtailment this week, but production of close to 1,200,000 units is in sight for first quarter."

Iron and steel scrap markets continue quiet, and while prices are steadier in some districts, a reversal in the downward trend of the past ten weeks has yet to appear. A further reduction at Chicago has dropped the composite 17 cents to $17.58. The finished steel price composite holds at $56.10, compared with $56.50 a year ago.

## Good 4th Quarter May Retrieve Otherwise Poor Oil Trade Net

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Things are looking very much up for the oil industry. It seems that things are so good it may make enough in the current or fourth quarter to offset the hard luck of the previous nine months and bring the full year 1939 out about even with 1938—for the average company. Nineteen thirty-seven was the banner petroleum year, with 1938 about half as good, but things were so much worse this year in the earnings canyon that bottomed with the summer cut in crude prices and fortnight shutdown in Texas, that oil men—and oil shareholders—had reached the point where even 1938 earnings looked good.

It would take more than a column to enumerate the aggregate of circumstances whose happy concatenation has pulled the industry out of its hole. But the first thing of importance to note is that the war isn't the leading bullish influence. It is merely one of several.

### Business Better

The first of these is the vastly improved business situation. There are two kinds of fuel oil—the heavy oil that factories burn for power, and the light or distillate oil that householders burn for warmth.

The jump of the FRB index from 103 in August to 125 in November has sharply increased the demand for the heavy oil. And just as electric power consumption increased for the third quarter through industrial connections and in the fourth quarter through residential connections, so residential heating oil consumption is now increasing sharply.

This increase is on top of the "trend" or year-to-year increase due to the increasing popularity of oil burning residential furnaces.

And demand for fuel oil has increased, somewhat, for ships' bunkers. But that doesn't mean that the war has accelerated the export demand for American oil in any degree to compare with last September's rosy expectations.

In this slow-motion war, civilian consumption has been cut by belligerents more than military consumption has been increased. Britishers may joy-ride only 100 miles a month now. The only notable increase has been in naval use—the British navy is now all oil-burning, and Britain and France are estimated to be stepping up their navy oil consumption by about 50,000,000 barrels a year.

That compares with about 130,000,000 barrels a year "normal" peace-time consumption for the two countries, and with this country's annual output of about 1,200,000,000 barrels and exports of about 200,000,000 barrels a year, and the increase will probably come most all from Venezuela and the Near East, not from us.

The only really notable increase in demand for American oil for the war has been in two specialties—lubricating oil, from Pennsylvania, which has had three price jumps, and high-octane gasoline, which we produce especially well, for flying.

However, the domestic fuel oil situation has become very tight indeed. The increased industrial and residential demand is rapidly eating up the already short available supplies and the prices are jumping.

They are already high on the Atlantic Seaboard because tanker rates from the Gulf have jumped from round 13 cents a barrel this summer to nearly 60 cents now; though the big integrated companies ship their own oil, the marginal petroleum moving under charter or contract rates makes the price. So fuel oil prices will probably go even higher. The cost of getting it to market has increased and the supply just isn't available.

### Gasoline Prospects

As usual, the gasoline statistical picture is the reverse of the fuel oil picture. It just never seems to happen that both are in balance at the same time. Gasoline stocks were over-size last summer and though there hasn't been any extra-seasonal increase since then, neither has there been any unseasonal running off of stocks.

Everybody has been too bullish about the alleged future effects of the war. So the price hasn't been adversely affected—yet; and it may not be at all, for two reasons. First, there is a slight (and increasing) flexibility in refining operations, which permits some refiners with the more up-to-date processes like hydrogenation, polymerization, and catalytic cracking, to adjust to the market the proportions of fuel oil and gasoline turned out. And second, there will probably be at least a 5 per cent increase in consumption of gasoline next year over this—perhaps even more, with the heavy current output of 1940 automobile models this fall. That may rescue the gasoline refiners from the consequences of their over-inventory.

Meantime the prospect improves slightly for inter-state control of oil production without federal intervention (the Cole bill). True, the California public rejected the Atkinson Oil Control bill at the November referendum. But on the other hand Illinois, the bad boy among the oil-raising states, now seems likely to behave, both because the current 350,000 barrels a day of Illinois looks like a producing peak, and because Governor Horner says he will introduce a proration bill.

That's good news for the other members of the Interstate Compact who have been holding the bag and taking cuts in their allowables to adjust for Illinois' increases in the last year or two.

## Midwest Insurance Companies Merge

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind. (AP)—John C. Snyder, President of the Ben Hur Life Insurance Association of Crawfordsville, announced the National Union Assurance Society of Toledo, Ohio, has merged with the Ben Hur organization.

The merged organization will use the name of the Ben Hur Life Assurance Association and will have its offices here, where the Ben Hur firm was founded in 1894.

The Toledo association had approximately 20,000 members, Mr. Snyder said, most of them in Ohio and California. The merged association will have assets of more than $18,000,000 and insurance in force of more than $73,000,000, Mr. Snyder said.

## Sec'y Hopkins Finds Nation's Income Rising

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Harry Hopkins estimated today that national income for this year would total $68,500,000,000, an increase of $4,500,000,000 over 1938.

Income payments to individuals in November were placed at $5,800,000,000, which the Commerce Department chief said was the largest for the month in any year since 1929. The November figures, he said, indicated that the current income flow was at a rate of more than $72,000,000,000 a year.

Secretary Hopkins said that income payments to individuals in 1939 would total $70,000,000,000, a gain of $3,700,000,000 over last year.

### Does Not Include Relief

He explained that the difference between income payments and national income was the inclusion in the former of direct relief and other disbursements for which no services were given. The national income figure does not include direct relief payments, but includes business savings.

In announcing the figures, Mr. Hopkins said they were particularly significant because average prices were no higher this year than last.

Thus, he said, while the dollar income this year was below the 1937 recovery peak of $71,900,000,000 and the 1929 all-time high of $82,700,000,000, the lower prices this year indicated that quantity production of goods and services was about the same as in 1937 and 1929.

However, because of the population increase since 1929, he added, the per capita output for the present year was below that of the peak a decade ago.

### Index at 88.8

The increase in income to individuals was attributed principally to gains in salaries and wages. Mr. Hopkins noted, however, that dividends had increased substantially, particularly in December, while interest payments were practically unchanged.

Using 1929 as 100, the Commerce Department's seasonally adjusted index of income payments was 88.8 in November compared with 88.1 in October. The index of wages and salaries was 87.5 in November, compared with 86.7 the previous month.

Secretary Hopkins said that industrial payrolls showed the greatest advance over November, 1938, rising 15 per cent to $185,000,000. Wages and salaries in the distributive and service industries were 5 per cent higher, while the Government's contribution to employees' income fell 10 per cent as a result of a drop of $70,000,000 in work relief wages.

## CEA Urges Study Of Social Value Of Futures Markets

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration, Federal agency which polices the commodity futures markets, suggested a study to determine the "value in the social structure" of the $23,000,000,000 trading system.

Without commenting one way or the other on whether it thought the futures markets of public value, the administration said in its annual report:

"Despite the fact that trading in commodity futures has been a recognized marketing practice for nearly a hundred years, during which time it has developed into a trade having an average annual value of more than $23,000,000,000, there has been no comprehensive study made of its value in the social structure."

The CEA also suggested that studies should be made of the cash commodity markets.

## Bananas Seen the Main Support For $15,000,000 Costa Rican Harbor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Bananas are largely responsible for the $15,000,000 harbor development project on Costa Rica's Pacific coast, about 60 miles south of Puntarenas, western terminus of the trans-Costa-Rican railroad.

"It was at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876 that the blond banana made its formal American debut in a tinfoil wrapper," says a bulletin from headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"Last year nearly 5,000,000 stems or 'stalks' of bananas were shipped from Costa Rica alone, 80 per cent of the country's production coming to the United States. Of the total Costa Rican export, 1,151,569 stems were from the Pacific region and 3,803,122 from Limón, now the prinicipal port and the Carribean coast terminus of the Costa Rica Railroad.

"Blight and soil exhaustion have caused the abandonment of many of the large banana plantations in the Atlantic region, and the rapid development of the Pacific coast plantations is responsible for the additional harbor development.

"There has been a gradual decline in Costa Rica's export of bananas. Last year's total of 4,954,691 was only a little over half that of 1926. Also, the importation of cocoa beans into the United States last year was less than half the 10,000,000 pounds of 1937. On the other hand, the importation of Costa Rican coffee by the United States has almost doubled in the past three years, showing a total for last year of nearly 14,000,000 pounds, though England still is the principal consumer.

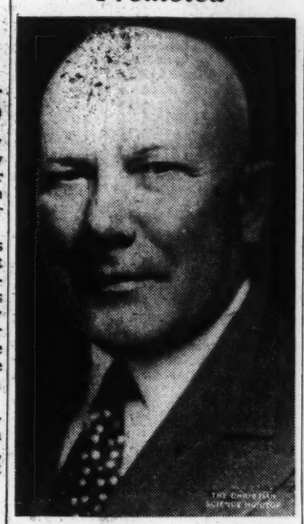
"Coffee moved from Cuba to Costa Rica and rapidly became the the prinicpal crop, outdistancing within 30 years the banana which had been introduced into the new world early in the colonial period. Bananas long covered a region about twice the area of Rhode Island in the Atlantic region, but cocoa and other products now are supplanting them.

"Costa Rica still has vast wealth in virgin soil, and there are thousands of square miles of public land which have never been touched; land covered with rosewood, cedar, mahogany and other cabinet woods of great value. Much of this land can be made available for banana culture.

"The United States last year imported a total of 59,242,877 stems of bananas, or almost a half stem for every man, woman and child. This banana importation was valued at $28,797,581. The Latin-American countries supplied about 99 per cent. Mexico supplied more than a fourth of the total, one-sixth came from Honduras and almost an equal amount from Guatemala. Other sources were Panama, Cuba, Colombia, Nicaragua, Haiti, Ecuador and Jamaica.

"Most shipments of bananas have come to the United States through ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the latter showing great increases at Mobile, Galveston, San Antonio and El Paso. The gains were from 625,000 to 1,000,000 stems at each port last year."

*Promoted*



**Floyd R. Mays**

**Elected Vice-President of the Illinois Central System, succeeding William Atwill, who is retiring. Mr. Mays, who was General Manager, has been a member of the Illinois Central organization for 38 years.**

## Domestic Exports To Japan Gain In October Over 1938

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Merchandise exports from the United States to Japan increased in October to $23,637,000 from $19,347,000 in September and $19,497,000 in October last year, according to the Department of Commerce. The increases were attributed to higher commodity prices and increased orders for raw cotton, scrap iron, refined copper and crude petroleum. For the first 10 months of this year exports totaled $178,466,000, compared with $191,948,000 in the 1938 period.

October imports from Japan were valued at $20,438,000, a slight gain over September but a 75 per cent increase over October last year, due chiefly to the increases in raw silk prices in that period. For the ten-month period imports totaled $123,295,000, compared with $100,747,000 in the 1938 period.

The 10 months' exports to China totaled $40,384,000, compared with $28,802,000 in the 1938 period, due to increased shipments of raw cotton, iron and steel products and automobiles and parts. Imports from China for the period were $40,647,000, a gain of 21 per cent over the 1938 period, due chiefly to increased United States purchases of raw silk, bristles, undressed furs and tin bars. United States exports to Hong Kong were $15,856,000 for the period compared with $18,285,000 in 1938. Exports to Kwantung dropped to $13,859,000 from $15,215,000 in the 10 months of 1938.

## Farm Income In November Has Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — Farmers' cash income from marketings and government benefit payments totaled $740,000,000 last month compared with $707,000,000 in November, 1938, the Agriculture Department reported.

The income for the first 11 months of the year was reported at $7,075,000,000 compared with $6,900,000,000 in the same period last year. Receipts from marketings this year, however, were smaller, totaling $6,360,000,000 compared with $6,457,000,000 in 1938.

Increased Government benefit payments more than offset the decreased income from marketings.

The department said this year's income from grains has been about the same as in the January-November period of last year, but that the income from cotton and tobacco has been much smaller, more than offsetting increases in the income from fruits and vegetables.

Farm income from meat animals was larger, but returns from other livestock products have been smaller.

The 11-month income from major classes of farm products this year and last, respectively, follows: grains $2,771,000,000 and $2,811,000,000; cotton and cottonseed $519,000,000 and $654,000,000; fruits $395,000,000 and $371,000,000; vegetables $491,000,000 and $453,000,000; tobacco $225,000,000 and $257,000,000; meat animals $1,728,000,000 and $1,699,000,000; dairy products $1,258,000,000 and $1,344,000,000; chickens and eggs $487,000,000 and $502,000,000; and government payments $715,000,000 and $443,000,000.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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Jan. 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Jan. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Jan. 17 |

*Other Massachusetts Savings Banks*

| | |
|---|---|
| Medford Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge | Jan. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Jan. 20 |


## *The Week in Wall Street*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

What there was of the stock market last week went nowhere and said nothing. The Street still expects a rise from somewhere along here into the middle or end of January, but it has its fingers crossed.

Foreign selling is supposed to have tapered off about $300,000 a day, from which it is optimistically deduced that foreigners are bullish on this market. But the apathy of the market was well illustrated by the copper shares, which remained stolidly indifferent to the favorable news that the coming reciprocal trade agreement with Chile would contain not even so much as a one-cent reduction in the present four-cent "excise tax" on imported copper, and to the additional favorable news that Bureau of Mines statistics show recent actual copper consumption in this country at the highest levels on record. "So what?" said copper share prices.

### Business News Fair

Business news was strictly middling to good middling. Steel scrap prices seem scraping bottom, being almost down to August levels at round $17.50-$18. The British claim the drop in foreign sales is due to their having shut off the German market, leaving scrap cheaper for themselves.

Steel operations are still rolling along round 90 per cent, with quite a fall in tinplate operations likely from here on but only a slow decline in other lines. Automobile news gets even better; the high rate of current operations seems to indicate a first-quarter output round 1,270,000 cars.

Railroad carloadings continue to do better than seasonally and passenger traffic will be at peak levels over the holiday. The setback in the rails and low-grade rail liens during the week was probably due to tax-selling rather than operating results.

The air transport companies are going great guns, running extra planes on all runs. Even United and TWA seem to be making money. This is the first year in which all the big companies have for any period of time been all running in the black. Only fly in the ointment is that if their earnings run up too fast the Civil Aeronautical Authority will proceed to cut down their postal rates.

### New Oil Agreement

One possible relief for the tight fuel oil price situation may be the new tariff agreement with Venezuela. Most of the Venezuelan oil is low gravity; the tariff is cut 50 per cent to 10½ cents a barrel, and there is a joker in the fact that the 5 per cent Venezuelan quota really amounts to a 50 per cent increase in permissible imports. The coastwise companies are beginning to kick about high bunker fuel oil prices.

Commodities continued upward, though not quite as vigorously as the previous week and with some setback. The wheat and cotton sell-offs were hardly surprising after such recent strength. The British Government's official lifting of the price lid in London on nonferrous metals did not affect prices here, as it appears to be largely an acknowledgment of increased production, shipping, and exchange costs for British importers.

The two small increases in Handy & Harmon's silver quotation seemed due to rising anti-inflation speculation in India. British empire prices have in general lifted quite smartly since the war began and it does not quite look as though the economic war would involve entirely rigid prices.

### Bonds Strong

High grade bonds are still strong. Municipals have now entirely recovered their September losses and most of the Treasury list is right near the all-time tops. Insurance companies are back in the market, and "the public" seems to have taken well to the recent cash offering.

Evidence of the return to popularity of long bonds was shown by the fact that on the recent conversion offering 77 per cent of the acceptances were for the 1953-51 2¼s and only 23 per cent into the five-year 1 per cent notes.

Some people in the Street are much concerned about the SEC's latest draft rule, applying to brokers' loans. It looks as though it might require brokers to hypothecate each customer's securities separately. That would mean disruption of the present system and excessive permanent interference. It looks like another one of those rules that "look good on paper; we don't care whether it is practical or not."

The nineteenth annual Christmas tree of the Stock Exchange, a 45-foot Norway spruce, stood all week in the middle of Broad Street and the usual carols were sung Thursday and Friday. Though brokerage house gross and net are running sadly low, the usual Christmas parties were celebrated round the Street, and this column wishes its readers the season's greetings. H. F.


WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

Leading Articles

DECEMBER 30, 1939

'SOMETHING MORE THAN PATRIOTISM' By Mallory Browne

In the minds of Britain's people, patriotism is emerging into the broader and deeper meaning of a struggle for the rights and liberties of civilization.

FINLAND'S MAN OF THE HOUR By Edmund Stevens

Profile of Field Marshal Baron Gustaf Charles Emil Mannerheim, who is hailed as the national hero of the new democratic Finland.

ONLY FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN NEED APPLY By Whitney Williams

May Robson, Hollywood's grand old lady, sniffs at the idea that she is a philanthropist because she builds houses for families with children. "I'm nothing but a business woman," retorts "Muzzy" May, who has great-grandchildren of her own.

CONGRESS'S HEART WON'T BE IN IT By Tully Nettleton

With primary elections and national conventions close at hand, members of the law-making chambers may have trouble concentrating, but there are some problems that will need attention.

DOWN BY THE NEW MILL STREAM By Ralph W. Cessna

Henry Ford's experiments in farm and factory living are so successful that "even the foremen are happy" and that's something to read about in this era of sit-downs and walkouts.

*in next Saturday's issue of*

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**Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays**

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 700,000 |
| Saturday's sales | 331,672 |
| 1939 volume to date | 257,273,393 |
| 1938 volume to date | 289,288,429 |

## Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Post-holiday indecision gripped the stock market today and definite trends were lacking during the greater part of the session.

A few aircrafts and specialties held fairly well, but many leaders lingered behind small minus signs or were unchanged. Dealings were slow throughout, with the ticker tape frequently at a standstill near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

With inspiring news scarce for either sellers of buyers, the trading fraternity came back from the Christmas celebration apparently filled with everything except the speculative urge. Although tax adjustments continued inconsequential, reinvestment demand, usually asserting itself this time of year, was equally slack.

On the home front minus signs were posted for U. S. Steel, Chrysler, International Harvester, Johns-Manville, Union Carbide, Loew's, Anaconda, American Smelting, Santa Fe and General Electric.

Resistant were American Telephone, Goodyear, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck.

Supported in the curb were Aluminum of America, Electric Bond and Share and Lake Shore. Pennroad, United Gas and St. Regis Paper lagged.

### Bond Prices Rise

Bond prices turned upward slightly today in a slow market.

A few rails and utilities proved most attractive to buyers toward the close.

U. S. governments mainly rose small fractions.

Corporate gainers included Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Erie 5s of '75, Frisco 4½s of '78, Utility Power & Light 5s, and National Dairy 3¾s.

Issues unchanged to slightly lower included Continental Oil 2¾s, Goodrich 4½s, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, and International Telephone 5s.

## Wheat Prices Rally Strongly in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—The wheat market rallied strongly to score net gains of more than a cent a bushel today, wiping out early losses of about 2 cents inspired by general precipitation that brought some relief to the southwestern drought belt.

Other grains also advanced, rye soaring more than 4 cents to a new high for the season, and corn rising about 2 cents. Soy beans rose 4 cents.

Buying was attributed to short covering which gained volume as the rally got under way and to realization that the Christmas snow fall in the southwest must be followed by continued generous precipitation if the drought is to be broken.

Wheat closed ¾-1¼ cents higher than Saturday, May 1.03½-⅝, July 1.01-1.01¼; corn 1⅛-1¼ up, May 58¾-⅝, July 59; oats ⅛-⅜ higher.

## $60,000,000 Rail Issue in Offing

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—A public offering of $60,000,000 in bonds of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.—The biggest rail financing operation in more than three years—may be made later this week, it was reported in bond circles today.

Together with $9,243,000 in cash from the road's funds, the proceeds would be used for repayment of $69,243,000 in unified 4 per cent bonds which mature July 1, 1940.

An underwriting syndicate of 75 investment houses, headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., has been formed to market the issue. Five hundred or more security dealers throughout the country also are expected to participate.

The new loan will be evenly divided between ten-year 3½s and twenty-year 4s.

## Steel Rate Down To 73.7 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The nation's steel mills will trim operating schedules to 73.7 per cent of capacity during the current week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

The lower rate of production, which was 16.3 points less than 90 per cent last week, was due largely to suspension of activity for the Christmas holiday.

A month ago production was at the rate of 94.4 per cent of capacity and a year ago at 38.8 per cent.

### Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP) — The position of the Treasury Dec. 21 compared with Dec. 21, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): receipts $17,421,141.80 ($18,200,244.44); expenditures $38,115,092.27 ($27,873,301.64); net balance $2,573,632,374.08 ($3,187,341,489.75); working balance included $1,865,363,077.71 ($2,558,175,437.65); customs receipts for month $20,447,914.89 ($18,740,541.26); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $2,684,212,725.71 ($2,852,485,082.91); expenditures $4,565,456,239.71 ($4,339,971,074.53); excess of expenditures $1,881,243,514.00 ($1,487,485,991.62); gross debt, $41,901,713,269.43 ($39,409,781,045.71); increase over previous day, $8,100,980.23; gold assets $17,506,091,266.52 ($14,453,705,202.66).

### Cub Acquires Harlow Rights

HAMILTON, Ontario (CP)—R. L. Gibson, President of Cub Aircraft Corporation of Hamilton, has announced that the company has acquired the Canadian manufacturing, sales and export rights for airplanes built and marketed in the United States by the Harlow Aircraft Company of Alhambra, Calif.

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71½ | 53 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | Dec23 |
| 56½ | 31½ | Acme Steel (3a) | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | Dec21 |
| 11⅞ | 6½ | Adams Ex (¼g) | 9 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | — ¼ |
| 25 | 19 | Adam-Mill (1) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Dec21 |
| 27½ | 18⅞ | Addressog (1.40) | 2 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | Dec23 |
| 68 | 45¼ | Air Reduct (1a) | 9 | 54⅜ | 54¼ | 54⅜ | |
| 1¼ | ¾ | Air-Way El Ap | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| 10 | 6½ | Alask Jun (.80g) | 10 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | —⅛ |
| 2 | ⅝ | Alleghany Corp | 7 | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 8 | 4½ | Alleg pf xw | 2 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ½ |
| 20½ | 5¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 18¼ | 4½ | Alleg pf $40 ww | . | 10⅜ | 10½ | 10½ | — ½ |
| 23½ | 8 | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | Dec10 |
| 28¼ | 14 | Alleg-L Stl(1½g) | 12 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21¾ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅞ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (1g) | 2 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| 200½ | 151½ | Al Ch & Dye(6a) | 4 | 176½ | 175 | 175 | —1 |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Allied Kid (½) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 9½ | Allied Mills (1g) | 9 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ | — ½ |
| 11⅜ | 6 | Allied Stores | 11 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| 71 | 54½ | Allied St pf (5) | 1 | 68¼ | 68 | 68 | Dec19 |
| 48⅜ | 28 | Allis-Ch M (1a) | 12 | 39¼ | 39 | 39⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19⅞ | 12¾ | Alpha Cem (1) | 2 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | Dec23 |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 35 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 12 | Amal Leath pf | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 74¼ | 50 | Amerada Cp (2) | 7 | 54¼ | 54 | 54 | — ¼ |
| 24½ | 16 | Am Ag Ch(1.30g) | 1 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | |
| 41½ | 16¾ | Am Airlines | 26 | 43½ | 41¼ | 43 | +1¾ |
| 17¾ | 9⅝ | Am Bank Note | 3 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| 8 | 3½ | Am Bosc | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | + ¼ |
| 57¾ | 31¾ | Am Br Sh (1a) | 9 | 46¼ | 45½ | 46 | + ½ |
| 116½ | 83¼ | Am Can (4) | 2 | 113 | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 179 | 150 | Am Can pf (7) | 3 | 176¼ | 176¼ | 176¼ | Dec22 |
| 40¼ | 16¼ | Am Car & Fdy | 3 | 31 | 31 | 31 | — ½ |
| 64 | 30¼ | Am Car pf | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | + ½ |
| 25½ | 13½ | Am Ch & C (1g) | 11 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22¾ | |
| 115⅛ | 100 | Am Ch & Cpf(5) | 1 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | Dec21 |
| 132 | 109½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 129¼ | 129¼ | 129¼ | Dec23 |
| 8¾ | 5 | Am Colortype | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 11⅞ | 5½ | Am Com Alco | 8 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ½ |
| 18¼ | 6¼ | Am Crystal Sug | 4 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 5⅜ | 2⅜ | Am Encaus Til | 4 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Dec22 |
| 6¼ | 4⅜ | Am European | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Dec22 |
| 3⅝ | 1⅞ | Am & For Pow | 17 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 25½ | 10 | Am & F P $6 pf | 11 | 20⅛ | 19½ | 20⅛ | +1⅜ |
| 30⅝ | 12¼ | Am & F P $7 pf | 23 | 25¼ | 23½ | 25¼ | +1¾ |
| 9¾ | 5 | Am & F P 2 pf | 6 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | + ½ |
| 33 | 12 | Am Haw SS (1a) | 6 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27¾ | |
| 8 | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 43½ | 25⅝ | Am H & L pf (3) | 3 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | |
| 59⅞ | 41¾ | AmHome(2.40a) | 6 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | |
| 3½ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 25 | 14½ | Am Ice pf | 1 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | Dec23 |
| 9 | 3¾ | Am Internat'l | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 30⅜ | 13 | Am Locomotive | 11 | 21½ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | |
| 79½ | 41 | Am Locomot pf | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | Dec23 |
| 15¾ | 11 | Am M & F (.80) | 5 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| 5½ | 2⅛ | Am M & Metal | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Dec22 |
| 40⅛ | 22⅜ | Am Metal (1) | 4 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22¾ | — ¼ |
| 124½ | 112 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 120 | 120 | 120 | Dec 6 |
| 7 | 3⅝ | Am Power & Lt | 62 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 58⅞ | 32 | APL $6 pf(4.80k) | 10 | 57½ | 57 | 57 | + ¼ |
| 49 | 28 | AP&L 5 pf (4k) | 8 | 47½ | 46¾ | 46¾ | — ¼ |
| 18⅜ | 8½ | Am Ra&SS(.30g) | 150 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | — ¼ |
| 22¾ | 11⅞ | Am Roll Mill | 18 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ¼ |
| 80¼ | 50 | Am R M pf (4k) | 1 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | Dec23 |
| 15⅜ | 10¾ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 7 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 20 | 9 | Am Seat (½g) | 3 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | + ⅜ |
| 63 | 35½ | Am Sm&R (2a) | 16 | 51⅞ | 50½ | 50½ | — ¾ |
| 144 | 127½ | Am S & R pf (7) | 2 | 141 | 140¼ | 140¼ | —2¼ |
| 69 | 59½ | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | Dec23 |
| 41 | 20¼ | Am Steel Fdrs | 23 | 33¼ | 32 | 32¼ | —1⅛ |
| 14½ | 8¼ | Am Stores (½g) | 6 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | Dec23 |
| 18¼ | 9 | Am Stove (1¾g) | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Dec22 |
| 34½ | 15¼ | Am Sugar Ref | 5 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | — ⅜ |
| 98 | 75⅛ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 3 | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| 18½ | 13⅞ | Am Sum Tob(1) | 5 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 171¼ | 148 | Am T & T (9) | 19 | 170½ | 170 | 170⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 87½ | 73 | Am Tobacco (5) | 13 | 85 | 84½ | 84⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 89¾ | 75¼ | Am Tob B (5) | 13 | 85 | 84½ | 85 | + ½ |
| 153¼ | 132 | Am Tob pf (6) | 4 | 149 | 148⅜ | 149 | + ⅝ |
| 8⅜ | 4⅛ | Am Type Fdrs | 12 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 8⅛ | Am Water Wks | 24 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 97 | 78 | Am W W pf (6) | 2 | 95⅛ | 14⅝ | 95⅛ | Dec20 |
| 15¼ | 3⅝ | Am Woolen | 8 | 9⅛ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅝ |
| 64¾ | 28⅜ | Am Woolen pf | 3 | 46⅛ | 46 | 46 | —1½ |
| 12 | 4 | Am Zinc L & S | 2 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 48 | 24 | Am Zinc pr pf | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Dec14 |
| 40 | 20¾ | Anaconda (1¼g) | 45 | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¼ | — ½ |
| 54⅞ | 35 | Anacon W & C | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | Dec22 |
| 27⅝ | 13½ | Anchor H (.70g) | 8 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ¼ |
| 21 | 8¾ | Andes Cop (¼g) | 5 | 15 | 15 | 15 | N'v 18 |
| 3⅝ | 1½ | A P W Paper | 6 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | + ⅛ |
| 37 | 21 | Arc-D-M (1.10g) | 3 | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | |
| 105 | 97 | Arm Del pf (7) | 4 | 106 | 105 | 106 | +1½ |
| 8¾ | 3⅝ | Armour Ill | 9 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 60 | 33¾ | Armour Ill p pf | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | |
| 65 | 50 | Amour Ill pf | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Oct 4 |
| 58 | 31¾ | Arm Cork (2g) | 17 | 37¼ | 36¾ | 36¾ | — ½ |
| 13 | 7½ | Arnold C (¾g) | 6 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 5⅜ | Artloom Corp | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 5⅝ | Assd Dry Goods | 10 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 78¾ | 70 | Assd DG 1 pf(6) | 1 | 76⅝ | 76⅜ | 76⅝ | Dec22 |
| 81 | 41 | Assd D G 2 pf | 2 | 77 | 77 | 77 | Dec22 |
| 38 | 30 | Associates I (2a) | 1 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | Dec16 |
| 42⅞ | 21 | Atch T & S F | 38 | 24¾ | 24 | 24 | — ½ |
| 71 | 50 | AT & SF pf (5) | 12 | 53⅜ | 52½ | 52½ | — ¾ |
| 30½ | 15 | Atl Coast Line | 12 | 22⅝ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 26¾ | 5¾ | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | +1 |
| 26 | 9½ | Atl G&W In pf | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Dec22 |
| 24⅞ | 18⅛ | Atl Refining (1) | 8 | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | + ¼ |
| 110½ | 104¼ | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 109 | 109 | 109 | +2 |
| 9⅜ | 7 | Atlas Corp (½g) | 26 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 48⅜ | 43⅝ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 2 | 46½ | 46⅛ | 46½ | + ½ |
| 71 | 50 | Atlas Pow (3g) | 2 | 64½ | 64 | 64½ | Dec23 |
| 8 | 4¼ | Atlas Tack | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | Dec16 |
| 5⅜ | 1½ | Auburn Auto | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 3⅛ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Dec19 |
| 9⅝ | 3½ | Aviation Corp | 7 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 21¼ | 9½ | Bald Loco ct | 9 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 3⅞ | Balt & Ohio | 14 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 4¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 11½ | Ban & Ar(2.37g) | 4 | 13⅛ | 12¾ | 13 | |
| 21½ | 10¼ | Barber As (¼g) | 3 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ⅛ |
| 13 | 6 | Barker Br (¼g) | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | Dec22 |
| 19½ | 11⅛ | Barns Oil (.90g) | 16 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 15¼ | Bayuk Cig (¾a) | 10 | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 28 | 17 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Dec21 |
| 107¼ | 98 | Beat pf ww (5) | 2 | 107¼ | 107 | 107 | Dec 5 |
| 128½ | 104⅞ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 128 | 128 | 128 | Dec23 |
| 9⅝ | 7¼ | Belding-He (.80) | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | Dec21 |
| 73⅝ | 52 | BelgNRpf(3.27g) | 2 | 54 | 54 | 54 | Dec 4 |
| 33¾ | 16⅜ | BendixAv(1½g) | 12 | 30¼ | 30 | 30¼ | + ¼ |
| 22½ | 17⅞ | Ben and (1.85g) | 8 | 21¼ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | — ⅞ |
| 56 | 48⅜ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | |
| 57½ | 32 | Best & Co(1.60a) | 2 | 58½ | 57½ | 57½ | — ¾ |
| 100 | 60¼ | Beth Sti (1½g) | 24 | 82¼ | 81½ | 81⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 18½ | 15½ | Beth S 5%pf (1) | . | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | Dec23 |
| 120⅛ | 99¼ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | + ¼ |
| 32¾ | 15⅞ | Bigelow-S (1g) | 2 | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | |
| 24½ | 14 | Black & Deck(1) | 7 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | + ⅞ |
| 17¾ | 8½ | Blaw-Knox | 12 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| 36½ | 13¾ | Bliss & L (21½a) | . | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | Dec23 |
| 34¾ | 16¾ | Boeing Airplane | 17 | 22⅛ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 28½ | 16 | Bohn A&B (1) | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ¼ |
| 24 | 12½ | Bond Strs(1.60a) | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | + ½ |
| 22 | 16½ | Borden C (1.40g) | 28 | 21⅜ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ⅞ |
| 32 | 18¾ | Borg-War (1a) | 10 | 25 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | |
| 4⅞ | 1½ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 34¾ | 19½ | Bower Roll B(2) | 3 | 32¾ | 32½ | 32½ | — ½ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅛ | Brew Corp (.60) | 3 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 7¾ | Bridgeport Br | 5 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅞ | 16¼ | BriggsMfg(1¼g) | 14 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ½ |
| 41 | 31 | Briggs&Stra (3) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 53 | 41¾ | Bristol M (2.40) | 3 | 52 | 52 | 52 | |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 14¼ | 5½ | Bkly & Q Tr pf | 3 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Dec23 |
| 13¾ | 11 | Bkly & Q T pf ct | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Dec22 |
| 15½ | 7⅜ | Bkly-Man Tr | 16 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ¼ |
| 50⅞ | 27 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 8 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | + ¼ |
| 50 | 39 | Bkly-M Tr pf ct | 18 | 48⅛ | 48 | 48 | +1¼ |
| 30½ | 13⅜ | Bkly Un G (½g) | 7 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 41 | 31½ | Brown Sh (2) | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Dec14 |
| 25¼ | 9⅜ | Bruns-Bal(2¾g) | 2 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 7 | Bucyr Erie (½g) | 2 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 8 | 4 | Budd Mfg | 13 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3 | Budd Wheel | 7 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | + ¼ |
| 30 | 15½ | Bullard Co (¼g) | 2 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ¼ |
| 34¼ | 21½ | Bulova Wat(2a) | 1 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | |
| 19¾ | 11½ | Burling Mill (1a) | 3 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18½ | |
| 18¾ | 11 | Burr Ad M (.40) | 42 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 1 | Bush Terminal | 3 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ¼ |
| 9½ | 5¾ | Butler Br (.30g) | 1 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | |
| 23¾ | 18⅞ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 20¼ | 20½ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 2½ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 16⅜ | 7 | Byers (AM) Co | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 17⅞ | 11¼ | Byron Jack (1) | 2 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ½ |
| **C** | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 13¼ | Calif Packing | 5 | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21¾ | |
| 53 | 48½ | Calif P pf(2½) | 1 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | Dec15 |
| 3¼ | ⅝ | Callahan Z-Lead | 7 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 10⅝ | 4⅞ | Call & Hec (½g) | 1 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 9½ | Camp Wy (.60g) | 4 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | |
| 20⅜ | 12 | Can Dry (½g) | 32 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 6¼ | 3½ | Canad Pacific | 42 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| 41½ | 29½ | Can Mills(2¼g) | 6 | 38¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | —1½ |
| 8 | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Dec23 |
| 33 | 13⅞ | Carpent (1.30g) | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | Dec21 |
| 4 | 2⅜ | Car & Gen(.15g) | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅜ | 2⅞ | + ¼ |
| 94½ | 63½ | Case (JI) Co | 3 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | — ¾ |
| 64½ | 38½ | Caterpil Trac(2) | 15 | 55½ | 54⅜ | 54⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 30¼ | 13⅜ | Celanese (1½a) | 16 | 30 | 29⅜ | 29½ | |
| 19¼ | 7⅞ | Celotex Corp | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 30½ | 18½ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 9 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Cent Foundry | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ¼ |
| 12¼ | 3¾ | Cent RR NJ | 6 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 15⅝ | 3½ | Cent Viol S(¼g) | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | +1⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 3½ | Century R M | 3 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ | Dec13 |
| 52⅞ | 32 | Cerro de Pas (4) | 24 | 37¾ | 36⅝ | 37 | — ⅝ |
| 13 | 5½ | Cert-teed Prod | 6 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| 22½ | 18 | ChainBelt(1.10g) | 6 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Dec20 |
| 30 | 17 | Cham P&F(.10g) | 2 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | + ½ |
| 21½ | ⅝ | Checker Cab | 1 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | Dec23 |
| 47¼ | 27 | Ches & Oh(2½a) | 23 | 39⅜ | 39 | 39⅜ | — ¼ |
| 95½ | 85¾ | Ches & O pf (4) | 2 | 92¼ | 92 | 92¼ | Dec19 |

| 1939 High | 1939 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29½ | 3⅝ | Ches Corp | 30 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | |
| 4 | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅜ |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | Chi & N West | 43 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 3⅜ | ⅝ | Chi & N West pf | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 4⅜ | 1¼ | Chi Great W pf | 2 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 14 | 9½ | Chi Mail Or (1) | 4 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | Dec22 |
| | ⅞ | Chi M St P&P | 38 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 1⅝ | ½ | Chi M S P&P pf | 8 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 20¼ | 10 | Chi Pneu Tool | 2 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | + ¼ |
| 39½ | 30⅝ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| 50¼ | 44 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | Dec15 |
| | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 1⅝ | ⅜ | C R I & P 6% pf | 3 | ½ | ½ | ½ | — ¼ |
| 1⅞ | ½ | C R I & P 7% pf | 9 | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | 7½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ¼ |
| 15¼ | 10 | Chick CotO(¼g) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Dec22 |
| 13⅜ | 5 | Childs Co | 4 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 94⅜ | 53⅝ | Chrysler (5g) | 23 | 89¼ | 88⅞ | 89⅛ | — ¼ |
| 147⅜ | 9 | City I & F (1.20) | 5 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ⅜ |
| 4⅜ | 2¼ | City Stores | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 34½ | 15 | Clark Eq (2¼g) | 1 | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 39 | 20½ | Clev Gr B (2½g) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 60½ | 34⅜ | Climax M (1.20a) | 14 | 39½ | 39 | 39 | — ⅜ |
| 38 | 21¼ | Cluett P (2¾g) | 6 | 34¾ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | |
| 133 | 105 | Coca-Cola (5g) | 4 | 117¾ | 117 | 117 | — ½ |
| 62 | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | Dec18 |
| 173⅜ | 11½ | Colgate-P (½g) | 26 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 107 | 101⅞ | Colgate-P pf (6) | 2 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Dec19 |
| 37½ | 20¼ | Collins & A (1) | 3 | 33¼ | 32¾ | 32¾ | — ½ |
| 24⅞ | 11⅞ | Col Fuel & Iron | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Dec21 |
| 25⅜ | 14 | Col Br A (1½g) | 3 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | Dec23 |
| 25¼ | 14 | Col Br B (1½g) | 9 | 25 | 24½ | 24¾ | |
| 9 | 5¼ | Col Gas & El | 107 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 91 | 74½ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 2 | 85 | 85 | 85 | Dec22 |
| 15⅝ | 6⅛ | C Pic vtc(2½%f) | 3 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| 30½ | 15½ | Col P pf (2.41k) | 7 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16¾ | |
| 96 | 73 | Col Carb (4½g) | 2 | 92 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 57 | 38¾ | Comi Credit (4) | 4 | 45¼ | 45⅛ | 45¼ | — ¼ |
| 109⅝ | 98½ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | Dec15 |
| 60 | 42 | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 5 | 52⅜ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 110½ | 103¾ | Com Tev pf(4¼) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Dec13 |
| 16 | 8⅝ | Comi Solvents | 24 | 13⅜ | 12⅞ | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Com'th & South | 80 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 72½ | 45¾ | Com&Sou pf (3) | 9 | 67½ | 66¼ | 67½ | +1¼ |
| 31½ | 25⅝ | Com Ed (1.80) | 70 | 31⅝ | 31½ | 31⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Conde Nast | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 30⅜ | 19 | Con-Nairn (1a) | 2 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 5 | Congress Cigar | 5 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 8¾ | —1⅛ |
| 32¾ | 15½ | Cons Aircraft | 21 | 29⅛ | 28½ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 5⅜ | Consol Cig (¾g) | 8 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | Dec23 |
| 11 | 4⅝ | Cons Cop (.30g) | 9 | 7⅞ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 27 | Cons Edison (2) | 63 | 30⅛ | 29¾ | 29⅞ | — ¼ |
| 108⅛ | 101¾ | Cons Ed pf (5) | 2 | 107⅜ | 107¼ | 107¼ | + ¼ |
| 2⅛ | ⅞ | Con Film Ind | 10 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 7¾ | Consol F pf (1k) | 4 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ¼ |
| 7⅞ | 3¾ | Cons Laundries | 5 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 9⅞ | 6½ | Consol Oil (.80) | 48 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 5⅝ | 1 | Con RR Cuba pf | 10 | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | Dec21 |
| 9 | 1¾ | Consol'n Coal | 7 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1¾ | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 101⅞ | 88 | Con Pow pf(4½) | 2 | 101⅛ | 100¾ | 100¾ | + ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 9⅛ | Contain Cp(¼g) | 4 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | |
| 22⅛ | 11⅛ | Cont Bak A | 8 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | — ¼ |
| 2 | 1 | Cont Bak B | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 100 | 87½ | Cont B pf (8) | 1 | 91 | 91 | 91 | |
| 51¼ | 32½ | Cont Can (2g) | 24 | 43¼ | 42 | 42 | — ¾ |
| 116 | 106 | Cont C pf (4½) | 1 | 114 | 114 | 114 | — ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 5 | Cont Diam Fib | 2 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 40⅜ | 29⅛ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 6 | 40⅜ | 40 | 40⅜ | + ¼ |
| 5½ | 1⅝ | Cont Motors | 18 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 31½ | 19⅞ | Cont O Del (1) | 48 | 23¼ | 22½ | 22⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 32⅛ | 16⅛ | Cont Steel (2g) | 1 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ¾ |
| 67½ | 54⅞ | Corn Prods (3) | 5 | 62¾ | 62¼ | 62¼ | — ¾ |
| 177 | 150 | Corn Prod pf (7) | 1 | 174 | 174 | 174 | Dec19 |
| 5 | 3 | Coty Inc (⅛g) | 8 | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | Coty

# Certificate Plan Upheld By Wallace

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace declared critics were wrong in characterizing his proposed farm certificate plan as a "regressive" tax on consumers.

"Its effects," the agriculture Secretary asserted, "instead of being regressive would be progressive because it would benefit the low-income farm group through improved prices for agricultural products supplied in large part to the higher-income non-farm groups."

Mr. Wallace's analysis of the certificate plan—described as a form of processing tax which would help finance crop control programs—was made in a statement which was considered at the Agriculture Department to be a reply to indirect criticism by Secretary Henry Morgenthau and Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Wallace said that Congress had for seven years declared "its objective to bring about parity relationships between prices and incomes of agriculture and other industries.

"Back of this objective is the recognition of the fact, repeatedly demonstrated by actual experience, that the maintenance of farm income at a parity level means more jobs for industrial workers, more purchasing power in the hands of consumers, increased business activity, and an improved condition of the Federal Treasury."

The Secretary said that farm income was now about 75 per cent of parity.

Mr. Wallace has suggested that the certificate plan be applied to wheat, cotton and rice. Under it, co-operating farmers would receive income certificates from the Government. Persons who bought the crops from the farmers for domestic consumption would be required to buy the certificates. The value of the certificates would be the difference between the market price of the commodity and its "parity" price—the price goal of the farm programs.

In his statement, Mr. Wallace said it was "not only misleading, but also astonishing," to describe the certificate plan as an "unfair" tax on consumers "because a fundamental result of the program would be the correction of existing injustices."

## Dividend Declarations

**Accumulated**

| Company | Rate | Pe-riod able | Pay- Record | Hldrs. of |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bancroft&S (Jos.) pf | $2 | .. | Dec. 22 | |
| Sur.urban Elec pf | 50c | .. Dec. 28 | Dec. 22 | |
| **Increased** | | | | |
| Niag Fi Ins NY | $1.50 | Q Dec. 29 | Dec. 26 | |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Chambersbg E Co | $2.50 | .. Dec. 29 | Dec. 22 | |
| **Initial** | | | | |
| Ottawa CA (new) | 40c | .. Dec. 30 | Dec. 29 | |
| Southw Co(Mass) pf | 25c | .. Jan. 2 | Dec. 30 | |
| **Extra** | | | | |
| Ca Bronze | 50c | .. Feb. 1 | Jan. 19 | |
| Nat Ex Bk Wh'ling | $1 | .. Dec. 20 | Dec. 16 | |
| Roses 5-10-25c Strs | 80c | .. Dec. 20 | Dec. 16 | |
| Sec Tr & Sav Bank S Diego | 50c | .. Dec. 30 | Dec. 26 | |
| Sec Tr Lex Ky | $1 | .. Dec. 20 | Dec. 20 | |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Amoskeag Co pf | $2.25 | S Jan. 3 | Dec. 23 | |
| Amoskeag pf | $2.25 | S July 3 | June 21 | |
| Ca Bronze | 37½c | Q Feb. 1 | Jan. 19 | |
| Do pf | $1.25 | Q Feb. 1 | Jan. 19 | |
| Ca Life Assur | $5 | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 31 | |
| Central Rep Co | 15c | .. Jan. 15 | Dec. 30 | |
| Cuningh Drug S | 25c | .. Jan. 20 | Jan. 5 | |
| Gardner El Lt | $4 | .. Jan. 15 | Dec. 30 | |
| Do pf | $2.50 | S Dec. 29 | Dec. 23 | |
| Hackley Un N (Mich) | Bk | | | |
| Hat Co of Am pf | $1.62½ | Q Feb. 1 | Jan. 18 | |
| High St B & Tr (Prov) | $2.50 | S Feb. 1 | Jan. 31 | |
| Holyoke W & P | 20c | Q Jan. 3 | Dec. 22 | |
| Mani Agri | 15c | .. Jan. 20 | Jan. 2 | |
| Nat Cent Bk (Balt) | $1.50 | S Jan. 2 | Dec. 22 | |
| Nat Ex Bk Wheelg | $1 | Q Jan. 2 | Jan. 2 | |
| Sec Tr Co (Lex, Ky) | $3.50 | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 23 | |
| Sec Tr & Sav Bk, S Diego | $2 | Q Dec. 30 | Dec. 26 | |
| Silbak Prem Co | 4c | .. Jan. 25 | Jan. 5 | |
| U S Trust (Boston) | 40c | S Jan. 1 | Dec. 26 | |
| Do pf | 40c | S Jan. 1 | Dec. 26 | |
| Wico El 6% A pf | 30c | Q Jan. 2 | Dec. 22 | |

Quotations to 2:00

# New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s '41 | 1059 | 105.9 | 105.9 |
| 1 3¼s '46-44 | 110.6 | 110.6 | 110.6 |
| 8 4s '54-44 | 114.26 | 114.26 | 114.26 |
| 5 3¾s '56-46 | 114.18 | 114.18 | 114.18 |
| 5 2s '50-48 | 102.27 | 102.27 | 102.27 |
| 2 2½s '52-50 | 105.14 | 105.14 | 105.14 |
| 2 3s '55-51 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 110.5 |
| 16 2¼s '53-51 | 102.26 | 102.26 | 102.26 |
| 8 2¾s '60-55 | 107.27 | 107.22 | 107.24 |
| 5 2¾s '59-56 | 106.16 | 106.16 | 106.16 |
| 18 2¾s '65-60 | 106.12 | 106.11 | 106.11 |

**Home Owners Loan**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 3s '52-44 | 107.26 | 107.26 | 107.26 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Alleghany cv 5s '44 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 1 Alleghany cv 5s '49 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 8 Alleghany 5s '50 st | 39¼ | 39 | 39 |
| 1 Allegh Val 4s '42 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 Alis Chalm cv 4s '52 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 11 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 63 | 62¼ | 63 |
| 4 Am T&T 5½s '43 | 109 | 108¼ | 108½ |
| 10 Am T&T 3¼s '66 | 108⅛ | 108 | 108 |
| 4 Am T&T 3¼s '61 | 108⅜ | 108¼ | 108⅜ |
| 2 Am WW&E6 s '75 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 12 Ang C Nitra deb '67 | 37¼ | 37 | 37¼ |
| 1 Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 1 Arm Del 4s '57 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 19 Arm Del 4s '55 | 100⅜ | 100 | 100⅜ |
| 12 AT&SF 4s '95 | 105¼ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 16 AT&SF 4½s '48 | 102¾ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 12 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 2 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 AC Line 5s '45 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 1 Atl & Lan 1st 4s '48 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 7 B&O rfg 6s '95 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 1 B&O 1st 5s '48 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 13 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct | 67¾ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 12 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ |
| 5 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 2 B&O 5s '96 F | 26½ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 1 B&O 5s '96 F ct | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 7 B&O 5s 2000 D | 2½ | 26¼ | 26½ |
| 48 B&O 5s 2000 D ct | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 74 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ |
| 37 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15⅜ |
| 13 B&O 1st 4s '48 | 65⅞ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 1 B&O PLEWV 4s '41ct | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 2 B&O S W 5s '50 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 5 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51st | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73⅜ |
| 2 Bang&Ar 5s '43 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 5 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B | 116⅛ | 116 | 116⅛ |
| 1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C | 133⅛ | 133⅛ | 133⅛ |
| 14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 104⅜ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 10 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 107¼ | 106⅞ | 107¼ |
| 19 Beth Stl 3¼s '59 | 100⅛ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 4 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 44⅜ | 44 | 44¼ |
| 4 Bost Me 5s '55 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 1 Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 11 Bkly Man Tr 5s '68 | 84¼ | 84 | 84 |
| 19 Bklyr Man Tr 4½s '66 ct | 83⅛ | 83⅜ | 83⅜ |
| 5 Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 ct | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| 2 Bklyn U Gas 5s '45 | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 5 Bklyr U Gas 5s '50 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 5 2¾s '56 | 38¼ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ |
| 8 Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 3 Bush Term 5s '55 | 40⅛ | 40 | 40 |
| 1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 1 Can Sou 5s '62 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 5 Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 3 Can Nat 5s '69 July | 104⅛ | 104 | 104⅛ |
| 30 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102⅝ |
| 6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 103⅛ | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Can Pac 5s '54 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 5 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 71⅞ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 8 Can Pac 4s perp | 62½ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ |
| 3 Caro C&O 6s '52 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Caro C&O 6s '59 C | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 |
| 5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 45 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 50¾ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 4 Cen RR N J 5s '87 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 19 Arm Del 4s '55 | 100⅜ | 100 | 100⅜ |
| 2 Cen RR N J 5s '87 reg | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 1 Cen RR N J 4s '87 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1 Certain-teed 5½s '48 | 73⅞ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 2 C&O 4½s '93 | 123⅜ | 123⅜ | 123⅜ |
| 54 C&O 3½s '96 D | 99⅝ | 99⅜ | 99⅝ |
| 1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 22 Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 15 | 14½ | 14½ |
| 2 C&E rfg 5s '71 A | 81 | 80½ | 80½ |
| 2 C&E&Q gen 4s '58 | 85⅝ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 38 C&E&Q 4s Ill '49 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 |
| 1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 8 Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 24½ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ |
| 5 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 Chi I&L 5s '66 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 72 CMSP&PSC 5s '75 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 134 CMSP&P ai5s 2000 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 1 CM&SP 3¾s '89F | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 37 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 |
| 27 Chi&NW 6½s '36 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ |
| 3 Chi&NW rlgs2037 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ |
| 25 Chi&NW gen 5s '87 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 49 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 8 Chi&NW4½s2037 | 9⅛ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 7 Chi&NW4½s2037C | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 45 Chi Ry 5s '27 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 86 CRI&P4½s'52Act | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 1 CRI&P4½s'52Act | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 5 CRI&P 4s '88 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1 CRI & P 5s '88 ct | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 44 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| 10 CRI&P rfg 4s '45 ct | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct reg | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 8 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62 | 90 | 89¼ | 89⅞ |
| 6 Chile Co 5s '43 | 47 | 46⅜ | 47 |
| 22 CCC&StL 4½s '77 | 50¼ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| 1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 5 ClevUnTerms5½s'72 | 90 | 89½ | 90 |
| 28 ClevUnTerm 5s '73 | 81⅜ | 80⅞ | 81⅝ |
| 12 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C | 74¼ | 73⅝ | 74¼ |
| 1 Col F&I 5s '43 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 17 Col & So 4½s '80 | 32 | 31½ | 31½ |
| 2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 6 Columbia G 5s '52 May | 104⅛ | 104 | 104 |
| 31 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 104¼ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 42 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58 | 125¾ | 125⅜ | 125¾ |
| 10 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s '61 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 1 Con Edis 3¼s '46 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 6 Con Edis 3½s 48 | 106¾ | 106⅜ | 106¾ |
| 14 Con Edis 3½s '58 | 108 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 2 Con Edis 3½s '58 | 108 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 2 Con Edis 3½s 56 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106⅝ |
| 39 Con Oil cv 3½s'51 | 105 | 104⅞ | 105 |
| 2 Con Rys 4s'56 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 2 Consol'n Coal 5s'60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 3 Consum Pow 3¾s'65 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅝ |
| 1 Container Cor 6s'46 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 9 Continental Oil 2¾s'48 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 5 Crucible Stl 4½s'48 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 17 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43 | 61 | 60½ | 60½ |
| 5 D&RG 4s'36 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| 10 D&RG West 5s'55 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 12 D&RG W 5s'55 Asd | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 2 D&RG West 5s'78 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 3 D Moin & Ft D 4s'35 ct | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 10 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 52 Erie rfg 5s'67 | 15½ | 15½ | 15⅛ |
| 11 Erie rfg 5s'75 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ |
| 21 Erie 1st 4s'96 | 49¾ | 49½ | 49¾ |

# Dow-Jones Averages

| | 30 Ind | 20 Rails | 15 Util |
|---|---|---|---|
| Today's close* | 149.22 | 31.41 | 24.86 |
| Net change | —.63 | —.17 | —.05 |
| Saturday's close | 149.85 | 31.58 | 24.91 |
| 1939 high | 155.92 | 35.90 | 27.10 |
| 1939 low | 121.44 | 24.14 | 20.71 |

*Preliminary.

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Erie gen lien 4s'96 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 7 Erie cv 4s'53 A | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ |
| 2 Erie Gene 6s'57 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 1 FirestoneT&R 3½'48 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 32 Fla E Cst 5s'74 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 |
| 1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 2 Fla E Cst 4½s'59 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 9 Fonda J&G 2-4s'82 ct | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 3 Gen Am Inv 5s'52 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 Goodrich 4¼sfl '56 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 23 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 24 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 90⅜ |
| 4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 71¼ | 71 | 71¼ |
| 15 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 2 Housatonic 5s '37 | 43 | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A | 33¾ | 33½ | 33¾ |
| 2 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12¾ |
| 5 Ill Cen 4s '52 | 46¼ | 46 | 46 |
| 9 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 46 | 45½ | 45½ |
| 22 Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 42¼ | 41⅞ | 42 |
| 9 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 2 Indus Rayon 4½s'58 | 102½ | 102¼ | 102½ |
| 3 Interb RTr 7s '32 ct | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 4 Interb RTr 6s '32 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30½ |
| 4 Interb RTr rfg5s '66 ct | 73¾ | 73¾ | 74 |
| 15 Interb RTr rfg 5sc '66 | 73¾ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ |
| 20 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 71⅝ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 4 Int Paper 5s '47 | 103 | 102⅞ | 103 |
| 8 Int Rys C Am 5s '72 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 61 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| 87 Int T&T 5s '55 | 41¼ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 3 Jam Cent rfg 4s '51 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 5 Jones&LaughSt 4¼s '61 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 5 KCFt&Mem 4s '36 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| 15 KC South 5s '50 | 64¾ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 5 KC South 3s '50 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 3 Koppers Co 4s '51 | 104⅜ | 104 | 104 |
| 2 Kresge Found 3½s '47 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 4 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 21 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D | 43¼ | 43 | 43 |
| 10 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A | 50⅝ | 50 | 50 |
| 5 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 2 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 8 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 13 LehVal 4½s 2003 adj | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 15 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 15 | 14 | 14 |
| 49 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd- | 14½ | 13¾ | 14½ |
| 5 Lex & East 5s '65 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 7 Lton&N 5s 2003 B | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 21 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 94⅞ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 5 Louis & N un 4s '40 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 2 Louis&N 3¾s 2003 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 2 Ma Gas Cen 4½s '60 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 5 Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2013 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 29 MilSparta&NW 4s '47 | 14¼ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 6 M&StL 4s '49 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 10 MSS&SM 4½s 4s '38 | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | 61⅝ |
| 19 M-K-Tex 5s '62A | 17¼ | 17 | 17⅛ |
| 2 M-K-T 4½s '78 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 28 | 27½ | 28 |
| 5 M-K-Tex 4s '62B | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 Mo Pac 5s '65A | 14½ | 14 | 14 |
| 14 Mo Pac 5s '65A ct | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ |
| 52 Mo Pac 5s '77F | 14⅜ | 14 | 14⅛ |
| 18 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ |
| 20 Mo Pac 5s '78G | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 5 Mo Pac 5s '80H | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 9 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 17 Mob&O 4½s '77 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 5 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 12 Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 100 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 2 Montreal Tr 5s '41 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 6 Mor&Essex 5s '55 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 4 Mor&Essex 4½s '55 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 6 Nassau El 4s '51 | 43 | 42¾ | 43 |
| 5 N Dairy 3¾s '51ww | 106 | 105¾ | 106 |
| 5 Nat Distill 3½s '49 | 104⅛ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 10 NtRy Mex 4½s '57asd | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 9 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 | 36¼ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ |
| 3 NO Tex&M 5s '54B | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 6 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 58¼ | 58 | 58¼ |
| 46 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 52 | 51½ | 51¾ |
| 5 NYC cn 4s '98 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 25 NYC 3¾s '46 | 75 | 74½ | 74½ |
| 2 NYC cv 3¼s '52 | 59⅝ | 59⅛ | 59⅛ |
| 5 NYC & HR 4s '42 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 5 NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ |
| 3 NYC Lt Sh 3½s '98 | 57 | 56 | 56 |
| 4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 18 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78 | 55⅜ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ |
| 13 NY Dock Co 4s '61 | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| 10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ |
| 7 NYNH&H clt 6s '40 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 17 NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 |
| 34 NY O & W rfg 4s '92 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ |
| 3 NY S&W rfg 5s '37 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 15 NY W&Bost 4½s'46 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| 3 Niagara Falls P 3½s'66 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 30 Nor Am Co 3½s'49 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 40 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 51½ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ |
| 5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 43⅛ | 43 | 43 |
| 2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 40¼ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 7 Nor Pac 4s'97 | 65½ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ |
| 7 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ |
| 3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 3 Or-Wash RR&N 4'61 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 6 Pac G&E 3¾s'61 | 112 | 111⅝ | 111⅝ |
| 2 Pac Mo 1st 4s'38 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 17 Para Bway 3s'55 ct | 46 | 45⅝ | 46 |
| 3 Para Pist cv 3¼s'47 | 83½ | 83¼ | 83½ |
| 3 Pen Co 4s'63 | 102½ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 1 Penn-Dix 6s'41 A | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 2 Pen Ok&Det 4½s'77 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 5 Pen RR gen 5s'68 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 7 Pen RR gen 4½s'65 | 101½ | 101⅜ | 101½ |
| 7 Pen RR 4½s deb '70 | 85⅞ | 85⅞ | 85⅞ |
| 8 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81 | 96 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 1 Pen RR 3¾s'70 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 5 Pen RR 3¼s'52 | 84½ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 2 Peoria & E inc 4s '90 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 5 Pere Marq 4½s '80 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 4 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 1 Phila Co 5s '67 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 7 Phil Elec 3¼s '67 | 110⅜ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 5 Ph Incor C&I cv 6s '49 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 5 Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Phillips Pet 3s '48 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 1 PCC & St L 5s '75 B | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 15 PCC & St L 4½s '77 | 98½ | 98 | 98½ |
| 4 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A | 42⅝ | 42⅜ | 42⅝ |
| 19 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C | 43 | 42 | 42 |
| 10 Portl Gen E 4½s '60 | 81 | 80⅞ | 80⅞ |
| 5 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 19 Postal Tel&C 5s '53 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 4 PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 3 Purity Bak 5s '48 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww | 98½ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 3 Republic Steel 5½s 54 | 107⅜ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 Richfield Oil 4s '52 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 Rio Gr West 1st4s '39 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 4 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 3 RI Ark & La 4½s '34 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5 St LSF 5s B '50 ct | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 34 St LSF 4½s '7 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10¼ |
| 35 St LSF 4½s '78 ct st | 9⅞ | 9⅜ | 9⅞ |
| 35 St LSF 4s '50 A | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅜ |
| 67 St LSF 4s '50 A ct | 10 | 9¾ | 10 |
| 2 St L SW rfg 5s '90 | 9⅞ | 9⅜ | 9⅞ |
| 5 St L SW 1st 4s 89 | 59⅛ | 59¼ | 59⅛ |
| 2 Western Un 4½s '50 | 65⅛ | 65 | 65 |
| 1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 2 Wis Cen 4s '49 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 3 Youngst S&T cv 4s '48 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 8 Young S&T cv 4s '48 | 109¼ | 109 | 109 |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 52¾ | 52⅜ | 52¾ |
| 1 Antioquia 7s '45 D | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 81 Argentine 4-72 Feb | 81¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 18 Argentine 4s'72 Ap | 81⅛ | 80⅞ | 80⅞ |
| 18 Argentine 4½s '48 | 94¼ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| 7 Argentine 4½s '71 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 5 Australia 5s '55 | 83⅜ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 10 Australia 4½s '56 | 90½ | 90⅜ | 90⅜ |
| 2 Austria 7s '57 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 2 Berlin City 6s '58 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 1 Brazil 8s '41 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 Brazil 6½s '26-57 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 4 Brazil 6½s'27-'57 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 9 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52 | 14 | 13½ | 14 |
| 1 Breda, Ernes 7s '54 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 2 Brisbane 6s '50 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 1 Budapest 6s '62 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 1 Buen A 4½s 4s '77 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 2 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75 | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | 57⅞ |
| 10 Canada 5s'52 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 11 Canada 3s'67 | 87¼ | 87 | 87¼ |
| 27 Canada 3¼s'61 | 91½ | 91¼ | 91½ |
| 25 Canada 4½'60 | 100¼ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 3 Canada 2¼s'44 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 3 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s'61 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 5 Chile Bt Bk 6½s'57 asd | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 6 ChileMtgBk6s'61asd | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 2 Chile Mtge Bk 6s'62 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 1 Chile 7s'42 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 4 Chile 6s'60 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 1 Chile 6s'60 asd | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 1 Chile 6s'61 Feb | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 3 Chile 6s'61 Sept | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 5 Chile 6s'62 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 2 Copenhag 4½s'53 | 41⅞ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ |
| 52 Cuba 5½s'53 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 Cuba 5½s'45 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 5 Denmark 5½s'55 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 17 Denmark 4½s'62 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 6 El Salvador 8s'48 ct | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 3 Ger Govt 5½s65unst | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 1 Ger Govt 7s49 unst | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 4 Japan 6½s 54 | 79⅝ | 79⅜ | 79⅝ |
| 1 Mendoza, Prov, 4s 54 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 1 Met Wat 5½s 50 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 5 Mex 6s asd 33 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 34 Mex 6s asd 54 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 4 Minas Ger 6½s58 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1 Norway 6s 44 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 2 Norway 4½s 56 | 76¼ |

# Canada Sees Step Forward To Closer Tie to Australia

OTTAWA, Dec. 26 (CP)—Appointment of Sir Thomas Glasgow as first Australian High Commissioner to Canada is viewed as a step toward closer linking of the Dominions.

Canada's first High Commissioner to Australia, Charles J. Burchell of Halifax, is now on his way to his new post and on Dec. 23 the Australian Government announced at Melbourne the appointment of Sir Thomas.

It is the view of the Government, put forward at the war session of Parliament by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, that with the Empire at war there is need for effective co-operation which could be furthered by High Commissioners.

They would be a sort of intra-Empire diplomatic staff, to view things in the countries to which they were appointed and report to their home governments.

It is expected High Commissioners will be exchanged with New Zealand and South Africa while John Hall Kelly, member of the Quebec Legislative Council, has been mentioned as a candidate for appointment to Eire as Canadian Minister. Eire sent J. J. Hearne here as Minister last summer.

More than a year ago South Africa sent an "accredited representative" to Canada. He is W. De Waal Meyer.

At the war session Prime Minister Mackenzie King said, "Since the outbreak of war there is more necessity than ever for rapid communications between the Dominions and effective co-operation would be furthered if we had High Commissioners in the other Dominions as well as London."

The Prime Minister said Canada had indicated to Australia and New Zealand that it "would welcome an exchange of High Commissioners and they have intimated they would cordially receive High Commissioners from Canada."

# *Syrian Temple of 3,000 B. C. Yields Many Stone Carvings*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Discoveries made in a temple in Eastern Syria which date back about 3,000 B. C. are described in the report of Mr. M. E. L. Malloran's fifth expedition to that region. This was the third season which he had spent in excavating at Brak, one of the largest of the hundreds of ancient mounds in Syrian hinterland.

Brak lies on the right bank of the Jaghjagha River, a tributary of the Euphrates. The discoveries there show that it was a city of importance. The principal finds were made in a great temple measuring 30 by 25 yards made of mud bricks buttressed with blocks of limestone and basalt. Mr. Malloran has called it the "Temple of a Thousand Eyes" because of the great number of "eye idols" found in the platform foundations. Architecturally the temple is related to others found by German excavators at Warka some 800 miles down the Euphrates. This fact is taken to show that northeastern Syria was linked with the early Sumerian civilization.

The chief find, the like of which has never before been discovered, was a frieze in three panels adorning the three faces of a pedastal in the sanctuary. Each panel is three feet long by eight inches broad, the outer band being of gold foil encasing blocks of blue limestone, white marble, and green corrugated shale. These gold borders were fastened by gold-headed nails with silver stems. The panels were fastened from behind with copper holdfasts onto a wooden backing. One of them has been allotted to the British Museum.

In the mud platform on which the temple stood were found thousands of objects. Quantities of faience beads, some in crystal and carnelian, alabaster idols, carved amulets, models of lions, rams, bears, monkeys, and cultures in serpentine and bone. These are the earliest examples yet found of Syrian stone carving of this kind.

## Californians Band For Fewer Laws

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A Statewide organization of taxpayers who will oppose "racket referendums" has been organized here.

It is the American Taxpayers and Business Men's Organization, articles of incorporation of which were filed recently with the County Clerk. George White, former Works Projects Administration Director here, is Secretary-Manager of the new organization.

"We will oppose racket referendums, and hope to eliminate passage of ridiculous numbers of laws by the Legislature, which can result only in additional expenditures for impossible enforcement," said Mr. White.

Officers of the new group include Ira E. Conner, President; Frank G. Forward, Vice-President; George Sawday, rancher, second Vice-President; Elmer O. Busenburg, Treasurer, and Frank O'Farrell, Supervisor.

## Permanent FSA Camp For Migrant Labor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PUYALLUP, Wash.—The Farm Security Administration has decided to build between Puyallup and Sumner a permanent labor camp large enough to provide seasonal housing facilities for about 190 families, and year-round labor homes for 24 families more engaged in agricultural labor.

Wilbur D. Staats, regional information adviser, states the camp is to be completed by July 1, 1940. There will be three other similar camps in the State, where there is heavy concentration of farm labor, namely in the Yakima Valley, at Granger and at Walla Walla. Each camp will cost about $266,000.

"The migratory labor camp program is designed to help stabilize the present haphazard migrations of seasonal labor families," explains Mr. Staats, 'provide decent living facilities and help a limited number of dispossesed families re-establish themselves on the land."

## Wholesale Farm Market Considered for Georgia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—Possibility of construction, here, of a million-dollar super-market for farmers, where wholesalers may pick up needed produce without extensive travel to do so, and thus providing a farm-produce outlet for Georgia and other sections of the Southeast, appears to be working toward a favorable outcome.

Alton Cogdill, Director of the State Bureau of Markets, has been in Washington for a conference regarding the Bailey Bill, passage of which at the next session of Congress is expected here. This bill would provide $5,000,000 to support and equip farmers' markets and to provide grading and packing experts to assist them.

The idea of strategically located super-markets has long been considered by the United States Department of Agriculture. If this is worked out successfully Atlanta may add another important element to its already long list of Southeastern distribution facilities. This one will have unusual significance to the region because of the recent large increases in fruit, garden produce and livestock raised in the region.

## Historical Uplift For Oregon Route

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ONTARIO, Ore.—United States highway No. 30, which enters this State three miles east of here by leaping the Snake River, is slated for a series of face liftings to bring it historically up to date, so the Oregon State Highway Commission has decided.

In reality it is the old Oregon Trail and as such is the only interstate highway in the entire country bearing the name of a State, to say nothing of the name of the State through which it runs.

The Commission has decided that such facts are worthy of attention because of the advertising value to the State. Consequently, the entire highway from the Idaho border, just east of here, to the turn-around at Seaside on the Pacific Coast, 538 miles, is to be re-marked with old Oregon Trail signs.

The work of selecting spots, preparing the necessary designs of markers and the memorials to be placed on each one, is to be completed and in place along the highway by Jan. 1, 1943. That year will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the coming of the white settlers by the overland route.

## Alexandria Clock Back on Job Again

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—The ancient clock in the belfry of the City Hall at Alexandria, Va., is ticking off the hours again, thanks to the skillful work of John Willard Barritt, Charlottesville, Va., clockmaker.

Mr. Barritt, who several years ago repaired Thomas Jefferson's old timepiece at Monticello, was called upon to overhaul the Alexandria clock. The job took him about a week.

A report that the clock is known as the "gambler's clock" on the grounds that it was purchased through fines collected in police court from gambling convictions was discounted by Commissioner Charles H. Callahan, of Alexandria.

As a matter of fact, said Mr. Callahan, a recognized authority on early history in that area, the clock was presented to the city by the late John B. Daingerfield, one of the city's most prominent citizens at that time. The reported cost of the timepiece was $8,000.

It is true, the venerable historian declared, that the clock was installed in the belfry when the City Hall was restored in 1871. But reports that the building's restoration followed its destruction by Union troops are incorrect, he said, for the City Hall was burned after Virginia had reentered the Union, and the exact cause of the blaze is still unknown.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. C-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

## Local Classified
### United States and Canada

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

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Suites of two to six rooms, quiet, refined atmosphere; rents reasonably priced. Apply to janitor or L. D. PAINE, 107 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass. Kenmore 1421.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**
ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York: Regent 4-2290

**FOLDING CHAIRS**
**CHAIRS** FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell, Rent, Banquet and Bridge Tables
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**CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS** SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Square, Boston

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WORTHWHILE SAVINGS! Expensive sample furniture from best manufacturers for every room; always bargains in Simmons beddings and divans. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 230 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

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**FLEMING'S FURS** Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
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**GARAGES**
IRVINGTON GARAGE—Live storage, dead storage; delivery service; lubrication; washing; tires. 25 Irvington St., Back Bay, Boston. Kenmore 0638

**RADIO SERVICE**
**RADIO REPAIRS**
ALFRED R. STARR
Tel. Cl. 7-6322. 216 W. 100th Street, N. Y. C.

**WANTED TO BUY**
A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.
BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl.; GR. 5-1618, N.Y.C.

## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**
LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
43 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments

**CARS FOR HIRE**
CAR AND CHAUFFEUR for all occasions, from 5/- per hour—allowing 10 miles per hour. KENSINGTON HIRE SERVICE, 23 Queens Gate Place Mews, London. WESTern 5315.

**ELOCUTION**
PUBLIC speaking taught simply, original speeches prepared for all occasions in a few hours; brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, F. R. S. A., Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W 1. Mayfair 9500.

**FLATS TO LET**
LONDON—Ground floor, 3 rooms, kitchen, etc., furnished or partly; central, quiet. 11, Blandford Road, W. 5. Ealing 2918.

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ADVISORY specialist, complete furnishing schemes planned and carried out; reliable workmanship at low cost; personal supervision; for furniture, new and old, carpets, fabrics, for curtains and loose covers. W. GORDON CAMERON, 162, Notting Hill Gate, London. Park 8904.

**LAUNDRIES**
PLEASE help an old established London laundry to carry on during the evacuation by posting from the country all lighter articles such as shirts, silks and woollies: a quick and careful service and return postage paid. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 58 Packington Rd., South Acton: Acorn 1794.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON. RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

**POST WANTED**
NANNY requires post, preferably baby, and with Christian Science family. Box W-1514, BCM/CSM, London.

QUALIFIED art master and interior decorator requires work, not necessarily in own line. SEXTON, 29, Park Rd., Chiswick, London, W. 4.

SCOTSWOMAN desires post, private secretary or secretary-companion, town or country; experienced stenographer; competent driver; trained musician. Box W-1507, BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG man, A. C. C. S., A. I. A. C., certified Company Secretary, Company Accountant (Inc.). 11 years' practical experience, offers services progressive post. Box W-1513, BCM/CSM, London.

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SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, translations, staff, dictation rooms; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY, LTD., 20 Moorgate, London E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

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Phone MANsion House 3302

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HAMPSTEAD garden suburb—To let, comfortably furnished room, electric fire, use of piano; convenient; board if required. GOODMAN, 2 Spencer Drive, London, N. 2.

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## Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—On Shropshire border; own produce; modern conveniences; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247. G. B. TOBEY.

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Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due South 9 ground floor) 4 Lounges. Recreation Room. 4 acres grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

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A modern comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 4 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050

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BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
Modern with comfort and restfulness of country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 3782

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BOURNEMOUTH E., 80 Parkwood Road—Comfortable home, H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 3 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Tel. Southbourne 2716.

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## Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
CENTRAL RUNNING WATER
HEATING IN BEDROOMS
Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

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**Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel** Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment

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**MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.**
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A Great Variety of Gifts both Practical and Pleasing in Every Department
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QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
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SPECIALISTS in HAND-TAILORED *Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen*
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Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice.
Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

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STYLE
COMFORT
LONG LIFE
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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*Yorkshire's Famous Store*
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
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*For All Trades*
Compare our prices which include FREE DELIVERY
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*Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement*
Seeds : : Bulb : : Sundries
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Your home means more than ever to you these war-time days and you are invited to look round our Show-rooms without obligation, of course—to see all the newest ideas. Bright Curtains for Black-out purposes; modern fireplaces, cooking ranges, lighting fittings, and cooking requisites for war-time rationating; furniture, floor coverings, bedding, etc. We are complete home furnishers
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*Joiner and House Furnisher*
See our showrooms for furniture that is different. We do exchanges and you can join our club. We personally guarantee all we sell.

We also sell the Schick Shaver.
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REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
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*Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor*
FRANK HUGHES
177 Upper Dale Road
DERBY
*Best Class Bespoke Work*
*Moderate Charges*

## *ENGLAND*

**DERBY** *(Continued)*

*For Reliability and Value*
SHOP AT
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DERBY
General Drapers Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
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PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
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**Gentlemen's Winter Clothing**
Overcoats, Cardigans
Pullovers, Underwear, etc.
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General Provision Stores
**RESTAURANT, CAFE**
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

**ACKRILL Ltd.**
*Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders*
TEL. 4001

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*HIGH CLASS*
Printers and Stationers
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Church and Lecture Work a Speciality
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice

**PEACOCK & SON Ltd.**
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers,
Bedsteads, Bedding,
Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts.
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

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*Now Proceeding*
Unrepeatable bargains in Furs, Model Gowns, Rodex & Cotsmoor Coats, Model Suits, Lingerie and Millinery. Exceptional bargains in inexpensive gown dept.
SLOAN, LTD.
42/50 BOLD STREET

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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AND
BREECHES MAKERS
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3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930

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**J. COLLINS & SONS**
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
*Let us phone for your orders daily*
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and District daily.
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WESTERN 0921

**LONDON GARDENS**
*Flowers for All Occasions*
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84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3 Ken. 7288
17 Church St., W. 8 Wes. 7788
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7 Ken. 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARDA

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
*For Every*
INSURANCE

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED
PHONES ★ EUSTON 4245 ETC.
**COALS**
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1.
(Facing Euston Station)

**GREGG & CO. LTD.**
Electrical Engineers
Hot Water and Gas Fitters
Sheffield Cutlers
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM RD., S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

**Send It to the Laundry**
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

## *ENGLAND*

**LONDON N.W.--Hampstead**

Beautiful *Fabrics* for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

**LONDON E.—Leytonstone**

Christmas Gifts and Toys
This year, more than before, when many relatives and friends will be away for Christmas, you will want to send a gift, however small. And where will you find a range more suited to an easy and acceptable choice, than at
BEARMANS
HIGH ROAD, LEYTONSTONE
Tel. Leytonstone 1131—6 Lines

New and Becoming Styles in Furs and Fur Coats
R. W. & I. PUDDICOMBE
*Furriers*
706, High Road, Leytonstone
(Ley. 1124)

**LONDON S. E. Dulwich Village**

**ANNIE GOSNEY**
14 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
*Specialists in*
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

**LONDON S. E. West Norwood**

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

**LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes**

The Personal Firm for the Best Milk and Dairy Service
**HORNBY & CLARKE** Limited
*Licensed Producrs of Certified Milk*
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1206, 65 Church Road, Barnes
S. W. 13. Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, New and Richmond

**LONDON W.— Ealing**

*Just the Laundry for You*
**The Ealing Hygienic Laundry**
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household
2/3 Per Dozen Service

**MANCHESTER**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
**SALE**
in
**ALL DEPARTMENTS**
*Commencing January 2nd*
St. Ann's Place,
MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
*Double and Triple Sprung*
*All Double Hair Stuffing*
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

NEW FASHIONS, NEW STYLES in Gowns, Coats, Suits, Furs and Millinery, etc.
ROLAND & RIVKIN LTD
87 OXFORD ST. MANCHESTER

*Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?*
FITTED BY
**FINLEY & BABER**
16, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
*Where quality comes first*
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3.

**Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.**
Printers • Poster Writers
Stationers • Bookbinders, etc.
Needham Ave., Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

**Every Purchase Counts**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## *ENGLAND*

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE**

**CHRISTMAS SHOPPING**
NOW IN FULL SWING
*It is wise to shop early this year.*
JOHN MOSES & CO., LTD.
Newcastle 1 Telephone 20674

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road (Top of Denton Bank)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
*Everything for the Motorist*
Castrol Lubrequipment
Call here for PETROL, OIL, ETC.
Tel. 33262

**SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS**
8d. per mile
*No Extra Charges*
TEL. 29111
Central Station, Newcastle

**NOTTINGHAM**

Electrical Repairs, Industrial and Domestic Appliances
"THE RADIO DOCTOR"
(Regd.)
**CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.**
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. Ph. NOTTINGHAM 41760

GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS CLUMBER ST.
*Agents for* LIBERTY'S
SILKS and FABRICS

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MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantles
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 2480 Promptly Executed

INSURANCES
All Classes Effected. Sound Companies. Estimates Free
*Personal and Prompt Attention*
JOSEPH FRITH
Station Buildings Tel. 3742

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F. GREATHEAD
*ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER*
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
*Electrical and Wireless Accessories*

**SHEFFIELD**

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE
*Agents and Stockists for*
"BUOYANT" Upholstery
"VI-SPRING" Mattresses
Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishings and colour schemes
**H. Ponsford**
581, 583 and 601 London Road
Sheffield 2
Tel. No. Sharrow 50814

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons Teas Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

PETROL RATIONS
*Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.*
125-137 WEST STREET
Can give you more miles to the gallon
Phones 43262 and 25807.

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade Elderdowns Re-Covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

PRINTING *for All Trades* TEL. 22690
**SANDERSONS LTD.**
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

**Alfred Grindrod & Co.**
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

J. W. Shaw & SON
*The Confectioners at HUNTER'S BAR and Branches*

**SOUTHPORT**

**MELLORS**
201, Lord Street, Southport
*Famous as Pastry Cooks For Nearly 100 Years*

BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd.
*Family Grocery Stores*
41, London Street, Southport
Choice selection of Fancy Fruits, Biscuits, Cakes, Crackers, Etc.
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

## *ENGLAND*

**SOUTHPORT** *(Continued)*

A New Year Event
**BROADBENTS Winter Sale**
Bargains in All Departments

**STOCKPORT**

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
*Quality Confectioners*
Branches throughout the district

**WAKEFIELD**

Coal, Coke and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates

Upper Kirkgate Chambers

## Ireland

**DUBLIN**

Lowest Cash Prices
*At Lee's* combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, RATHMINES
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

PIM BROTHERS LTD
*Nearly Everything for Men, Women and Children*
We have always preferred to offer only attractive, reliable goods at fair prices, rather than handle inferior merchandise and make low price our main appeal.
PIM BROTHERS LTD. GEORGE'S ST.

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL and CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18 Westmoreland Street

PHONE 92325
GORMAN BROS.
168 Upper Rathmines
Motor Repairs — Spare Parts
New Cars — All Types
Oil and Petrol
*The Garage You Can Rely On*

**GRANDY**
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
**Gentlemen's Outfitters**
*Lowest Cash Prices*

*Switzer's*
FURNITURE and CARPETS
Attractive selection at very reasonable prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

## Scotland

**EDINBURGH**

**Ladies' Tailor and Furrier**
Costumes for Winter or Spring
Fit guaranteed. Own material made up
*We specialize in remaking old Fur Coats into Smart Fur Jackets*
Phone 22939, Robert Boa, 9 Atholl Place

**GLASGOW**

**COUPAR'S**
**SALE OF FURS**
*Now in Progress*
All Furs and Fur Garments Greatly Reduced in Price
Low estimates given fur repairs and alterations during this period
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow C. 2
Tel. Douglas 2389

TEA SHOPS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
ALL HOME BAKING
High Teas and Dinners served till 7 p. m.
WENDY'S

**PARKER-KNOLL CHAIRS**
We are agents for the famous Parker-Knoll upholstery and have a large and varied stock of these chairs.
FROM 51/6
**A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.**
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 3 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-143 High St., Ayr
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR
*FAMILY BUTCHER*
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 3618

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Manly Manners

## Wiggy Piggy Has a Sled Ride

*A Story for Children*

The snow was fluffy, soft and white. It covered the trees, and bushes and the pigs' pen. Inside the pen it was snug and warm, where Mrs. Piggy lived with her three little piggies.

"Little piggies," said Mrs. Piggy, "today you shall play indoors. The snow is very deep outside."

Now Wiggy Piggy was not a good little piggy, he was very naughty. When his mother was not looking, he put his nose down close to the ground and dug a tunnel through the snow and out in the cold, morning sunshine he went without a word to anyone.

The first thing he saw, was a big white snow ball rolling toward him.

"Oh, my!" cried Wiggy Piggy hiding behind a tree and peeping around the trunk to see what happened.

Who should the big white snow ball prove to be but Benjamin Cat. Only his little black nose and the tip of his little red tongue was showing.

"Good morning," squealed Wiggy Piggy. "You did give me a start."

"A fine morning to you," meowed Benjamin Cat shaking himself. Then he meowed, "I am going sledding with Billy and Bee."

When Wiggy Piggy heard this, how he wished he could go sledding too!

The children came out of the house and called to the cat. Benjamin Cat went leaping toward them.

The children went up the hill, followed closely by Wiggy Piggy. The snow was deep and soft, and Wiggy Piggy's legs were short. He sank in and sank in with every step.

"Swishhhhhhhhh—" went something quite close to Wiggy Piggy's nose. Billy and Bee were zipping down the hill in their sled. Their bright red scarfs stood out straight and stiff in the wind like signals. Sitting right up front, his forepaws on the sled rail, sat Benjamin Cat, his white whiskers standing out straight like a wind breaker.

Soon they reached the bottom of the hill and began to climb up again.

Wiggy Piggy watched them. When they had nearly reached the top of the hill, he went scampering off in the direction of a little summer house on the very top. There Wiggy Piggy hid himself.

Billy and Bee came up the hill and sat down on the steps leading into the summer house. Their sled stood close by.

There was a sparkle of mischief in Wiggy Piggy's eyes as he crept softly from his hiding place. He edged his way over to the sled and with one big leap, jumped upon it. The jostle his plump body made in landing started the sled moving. In an instant it was skimming down the hill over the snow with Wiggy Piggy riding grandly.

"Weeeeeee—it's great fun to skim along through the air," thought Wiggy Piggy.

All too soon the ride was over. The sled slowed down and then it stopped.

Wiggy Piggy waited a moment to get his breath. Then, without a backward glance, he started to run for home.

Billy and Bee came after him, caught him up, brushed the snow from his plump little body and said, "Wiggy Piggy, you funny little pig. How did you get out in the snow?"

Wiggy Piggy winked one eye and said to himself, "Even a pig likes to have fun."

## In Lighter Vein

**Who Doesn't?**

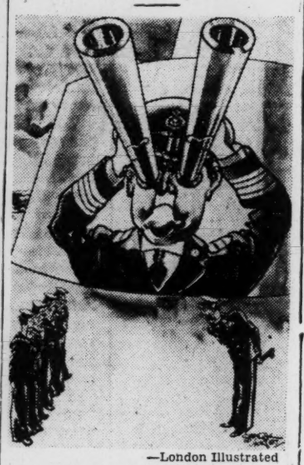
"Do you think it right to buy an automobile on the installment plan?"

"Sure, 16,000,000 people can't be wrong."—DeLaval Monthly.

**Already Started**

"Do you think our boy will leave footprints on the sands of time?"

"He'd leave 'em anywhere. Just look out in the hall."—Grit.



—London Illustrated

**"I should like a few words with our budding cartoonist!"**

**Outstanding Difference**

Behind the lines the troops were about to rehearse an important attack and were being addressed by the general.

"There are," he began, "certain essential differences between a rehearsal and the real thing. In the first place there is the absence of the enemy. In the second. . . ."

The general turned to the sergeant-major. "Tell the men the second essential difference," he said.

"The presence of the general," remarked the sergeant-major, promptly.—Tit-Bits.

**Money Wasted**

"Why is Sandy so down at the mouth?"

"He bought a score card at the football game this afternoon and neither side scored."

**Says the Office Sage**

The girl who speaks volumes always ends up on the shelf.

## Daily Anecdote

*Coals of Fire*

From his earliest youth Daniel Webster was possessed of a prodigious memory, a memory which served him often and well.

In his fifteenth year Webster passed a few months under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Woods, a popular divine, whose duty it was to prepare boys for college. Daniel was a studious boy, but was very fond of outdoor activities, and was not always mindful of the rules of the establishment.

One day, for some offense against regulations, the boy was required to commit to memory 100 lines of Virgil. The next day Mr. Woods wanted to get away from school at the earliest possible moment to keep an appointment in a neighboring village, but felt it his duty to hear Daniel's 100 lines before he departed.

The 100 lines were duly recited—and well, too—and were duly commended by the master.

"I have a few more lines I can recite," said young Webster.

Mr. Woods was about to close the book, but allowed the boy to proceed. With effortless ease Daniel reeled off another hundred lines.

"Good, very good," said the teacher preparing to depart.

"I have a few more I can recite, sir," said Daniel quietly.

"Is it possible?" exclaimed the astonished Mr. Wood.

"Yes, sir," said the boy with the greatest unconcern, "about 500, I think."

"That's enough, that's enough!" cried the schoolmaster, now very late for his engagement. "And, furthermore, you can have off all day tomorrow!"

And with that he fled.

## The Morning After

Monitor Camera Club from L. A. Willahan, Los Angeles

**Juvenile Christmas gifts are also enjoyed by grandfathers.**

## Daily Quotation

*HE that plants thorns must never expect to gather roses.*
—PHILPAY.

## Brevities

**St. Louis Star-Times:** What a world! About the time you pay your debts, draw up a strict budget, and get lined up to save some money, your neighbor hauls off and buys a new automobile.

**Brubaker in the New Yorker:** Finland's stubborn fight against the Soviet forces conforms to the traditional definition of news: Little Red Ridinghood bites wolf.

**Detroit News:** Every well-regulated household should have one member who can wrap a Christmas parcel that won't arrive looking as if Mr. Farley had sat on it personally.

**Boston Herald:** French peasants have been warned that anyone dropping from the sky in a parachute is probably a spy and not, as they might have thought, Mr. Chamberlain on tour with his umbrella.

## Did You Ever Wonder

*Why Most Concrete Roads Have Black Lines Across Them at Intervals?*

You may have noted that most concrete highways have black lines across them at regular intervals. These black lines mark the location of what are known as "expansion joints."

The reason for putting in expansion joints is that concrete expands and contracts as the result of load and temperature changes. Also, it swells slightly as it absorbs moisture, and contracts in drying out. If expansion joints are not provided at proper intervals to take care of the changes in the volume of the concrete, the concrete is likely to develop irregular cracks on contraction or may bulge with expansion.

The expansion joints are made by placing across the road a prepared filler made for the purpose. The filler is one-quarter inch thick, in most cases, and extends entirely through the depth of the pavement. The material of which the strip is made may be bitumen (asphalt); fibrous material mixed with bitumen; or, in some cases, cork. Cork has one very desirable characteristic for filler use: it does not "squeeze" out of the joint, but can stand great horizontal compression without expanding vertically to any extent.

The joints are usually placed at right angles to the direction of traffic, but in some instances they are set at an angle of 45 or 60 degrees so that the auto wheels do not hit the joint in pairs.

The distance between joints varies somewhat with the type of

concrete used. For plain concrete they are usually spaced from 20 or 30 feet apart up. When reinforced concrete (concrete in which is embedded a wire mesh of expanding metal) is used, the expansion joints may be 60 feet or more apart.

There seems to be a tendency at present to build concrete highways without expansion joints, depending on reinforcement and special materials to minimize the amount of cracking, and upon maintenance crews with portable tar boilers to fill and repair such cracks as do occur.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Dyxhoorn, Lieut.-Col. A. Q. H.** (dĭks'-hōrn) — Defense Minister of the Netherlands.

**Freyere, Rodolfo** (rō-thōl'-fō frā-yā'-rā) — Argentina's Prime Minister to Switzerland, and head of the Argentine delegation to the League of Nations.

**Gafencu, Grigore** (grĕ-gō'-rĕ gä-fĕn'-kōō)—Foreign Minister of Rumania.

**Holma, Dr. Harri** (här'-rĭ hôl'-mä) — Finland's Minister to France.

**Holsti, Dr. Rudolf** (rōō'-dôlf hôl'-stĭ) — Finland's representative at the meeting of the League of Nations.

**Koht, Halvdan** (hälv'-dän kōt') — Norwegian Foreign Minister.

**Munch, Dr. Peter R.** (mōongk)—Foreign Minister of Denmark.

**Reynaud, Paul** (rā'-nō')—French Minister of Finance.

**Slavinska, Mia** (mē'-ä slä-vēn'-skä) — Member of the Ballet Russe.

**Terijoki** (tĕ'-rĭ-yô'-kĭ)—Seat of the puppet government set up by Moscow in Finland.

**From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Aland Islands** (ō'-länd)—Archipelago in the Gulf of Bothnia, a strategic position in the Russo-Finnish war.

**Ladoga** (lä'-dō-gä) — Large lake between southeast Finland and northwest Soviet Russia.

**Montevideo** (mŏn'-tā-vē-thā'-ō) — Capital and seaport of Uruguay, where the German pocket battleship Graf Spee anchored after her battle with British cruisers.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

**Perfumes**

Perfumes are usually about four times as strong as toilet water.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

*In Her Father's Class*

Waterbury, Vt.

When it became necessary for Principal Dascomb P. Rowe of the local high school to be away for a week, the question of who would take over his sophomore class in geometry arose. But it didn't remain a question long. His 15-year-old daughter, Ernestine, a junior in the school, volunteered her services; and for the week she successfully conducted the class.

An "A" student herself, Ernestine had little trouble in teaching one of her favorite subjects; and the class, finding that she really knew her business and could answer their questions without a moment's hesitation, co-operated by proving themselves models in deportment, thus eliminating any problems in that regard.

Besides carrying on the work of her father, the girl also kept on with her own classes.

*The Value of a Word*

A word's a very little thing,
But it may have a friendly ring
Or it may bear a poisoned sting;
Be thoughtful ere you give it wing.

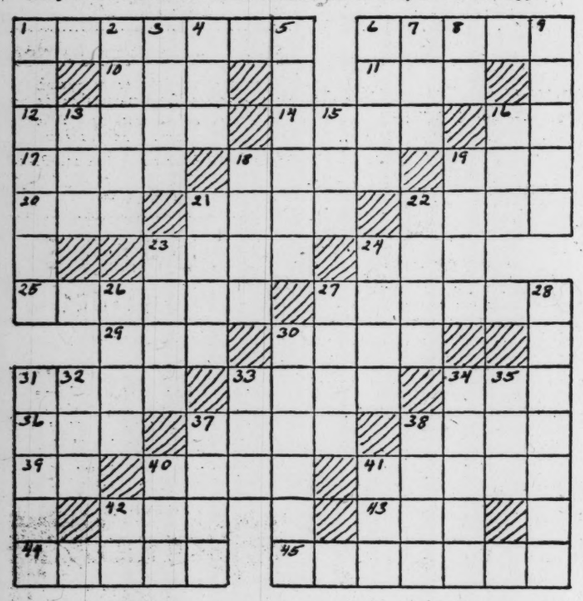
A word's a very precious thing;
And, oh, what joy a word may bring
When, from the heart, you let it spring!
Be thoughtful ere you give it wing.
—Jewel Jean Worth

## A Verse for Today . . .

*The way of the wicked is an abomination unto the* LORD: *but he loveth him that followeth after righteousness.* — PROV. 15:9.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—What is a small, shrill flute?
6—What king of Tyre aided Solomon in building the temple?
10—How do you propel a jolly boat?
11—What is a town on the Euphrates, northwestern Iraq?
12—What is a dragnet used in gathering forms of marine life?
14—The shimal is a goat, tree, or wind—which?
16—What co-ordinating particle marks an alternative?
17—What was first name of a famous Danish author of fairy tales?
18—What is a city of central Oregon?
19—Portion of a curved line is what?
20—Pumpernickel is made from what kind of flour?
21—What is a conventional emblem or symbol which represents an idea?
22—Twelfth part of a foot is what?
23—What is chief island of Sulu Archipelago, Philippines?
24—Who was the son of Gad (Gen. 46:16)?
25—Roll of paper or parchment is what?
27—What is a peninsula of southern Soviet Russia, Europe?
29—Who was first woman?
30—Who was grandmother of Timothy?
31—Ludo is a harp, food, or game—which?
33—Who was founder of Pennsylvania?
34—Decay.
36—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?
37—The linden tree is what?
38—At what place were Israelite exiles settled by Tiglath Pileser (I Chron. 5:26)?
39—Book of Job is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
40—What is a small rodent of western South America?
41—What is a device for establishing a horizontal line?
42—What denotes "gathering of the waters" in Scripture?
43—Exist.
44—Who was Cain's eldest son?
45—What is manufacturing city of New Hampshire?

**Down**

1—The Pathrusim dwelt where?
2—Who was author of "The Red Badge of Courage"?
3—What animals were tended by Little Boy Blue?
4—What bird of prey has a large head?
5—What is a manufacturing and commercial city of New York?
6—What is a county of central South Dakota?
7—Logansport is in what State (abbr.)?
8—What god was worshiped by ancient Egyptians?
9—Johann Sebastian Bach was born in what month?
13—What is one of longitudinal veins of an insect's wing?
15—What is a fonduk?
16—The grampus is what?
18—Would the houbara have fins, buds, or a bill?
19—What is a city mentioned in Josh. 15:50?
21—Bottom of the foot is what?
22—What is another name for the rainbow?
23—Who was chief divinity of ancient Romans?
24—What is poetic name of Ireland?
26—What is name of a river of Germany?
27—Fruit of the pine is what?
28—What coast town of Pamphylia is mentioned in Acts 14:25?
30—What is first name of Gulliver, Swift's hero?
31—What do you call a tailor's smoothing iron?
32—What is name of a commune of France?
33—What animals does Walrus mention in "Through the Looking-Glass" (sing)?
34—What bird accompanies Barnaby Rudge in the Dickens novel?
35—La Grande is in what State (abbr.)?
37—Who was Rachel's sister?
38—Whom did Leander love?
40—Kipling was born in what month (abbr.)?
41—What is an important ingredient in lacquers?
42—Thus.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Maybe the Clubhouse Could Use Some More Doors*

By LE PELLEY

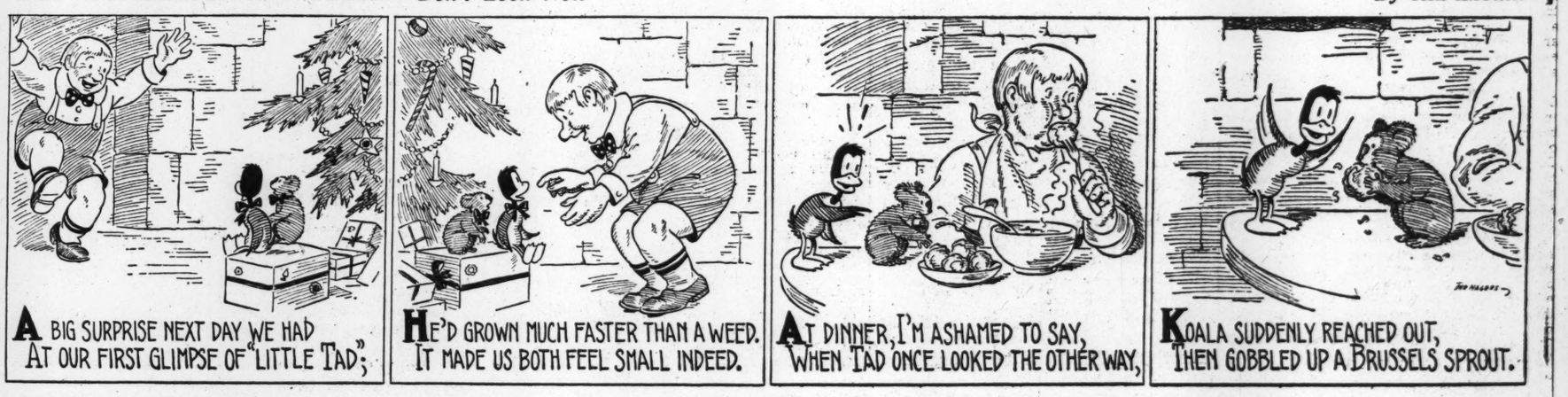
PLUNKY — TO THINK EVERYONE WOULD GIVE DOORKNOBS — NOTHING BUT DOORKNOBS !
I WISH SUSIE AND MARMADUKE WOULD HURRY SO WE COULD OPEN OUR GIANT PACKAGE..
GOOD NIGHT ! I JUST THOUGHT OF SOMETHING AWFUL —
SO DID I..
WHAT IF THE BIG PACKAGE IS FULL OF DOORKNOBS !
WE'LL SOON FIND OUT — HERE COME SUSIE AND MARMADUKE
EASY NOW...
DON'T SHOVE... DON'T SHOVE DON'T PUSH !
DO WE HAVE IT RIGHT SIDE UP
LOOK OUT NOW — THAT'S MY THUMB..

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Fancy Work*

The Boss received a pair of skis for Christmas - Boy, was he pleased! He could hardly wait to try them out-
Well, today the Boss said everything was just right for skiing and off we started—
When we got to the top of the hill he said, "Now watch, Snubs, I'll show you some fancy skiing"-
Well, it was fancy all right, but I don't see why he needed the skis!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Don't Look Now*

By THE HAGERS


A BIG SURPRISE NEXT DAY WE HAD AT OUR FIRST GLIMPSE OF "LITTLE TAD";
HE'D GROWN MUCH FASTER THAN A WEED. IT MADE US BOTH FEEL SMALL INDEED.
AT DINNER, I'M ASHAMED TO SAY, WHEN TAD ONCE LOOKED THE OTHER WAY,
KOALA SUDDENLY REACHED OUT, THEN GOBBLED UP A BRUSSELS SPROUT.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### President and Pope

Americans have supported the peace efforts of President Roosevelt, both before and since the outbreak of open hostilities. They will welcome any movement to mobilize religious forces, naturally opposed to war, to promote just settlement of present conflicts. As such they will regard his Christmas messages and his plans for closer consultation with Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish leaders.

They will also note that the most important feature of these plans is the sending of Myron C. Taylor as Mr. Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, and on the possible meanings of this step they will have serious questions to ask. Typical of these are some already put to the President by a Baptist clergyman in Atlanta who particularly wants to know whether the American representative will go to the Vatican "as a religious body or as a political entity," and whether such an appointment can be made without "officially representing and involving the people of the United States."

In 1867 Congress refused to appropriate money for an official envoy from the United States to the Vatican, and if not satisfied as to the nature of the present mission it will again find ways to discontinue the association. The American people will be watching the new Ambassador at Large, eager to have him active in all wise ways of promoting peace, but alert that his principal assignment does not become an oblique first step toward official relations with the Papacy. That the White House is aware of this purpose is shown by its care to announce that the appointment of Mr. Taylor, an Episcopalian who has lived in Italy and has been representing the United States in refugee work all over Europe, does not constitute diplomatic recognition of the Vatican.

On that understanding there is good reason to expect that the unprecedented arrangement may be of practical service. The Pope and the heads of the neutral countries, particularly the President of the greatest neutral Power, are the most natural intermediaries in any peace plans. This newspaper has urged a closer collaboration of the neutrals to make their power felt in protecting their rights, restricting the area of warfare and upholding peace aims which might appeal to both sides. In that work the Vatican can have a useful part, possibly in the present circumstances uniquely useful.

The dual office of the Pope gives him an influence in several of the warring countries which is not exercised by any other individual or head of a state beyond their borders. Millions of Germans, Austrians and Poles recognize his ecclesiastical sovereignty. The present Pope served as Nuncio in Poland and Germany and later had charge of the Vatican's diplomacy as Papal Secretary of State.

There is reason to believe that the present move is much more than a Christmastide peace gesture and much less than resumption of formal relations with the Vatican. Americans will suspend judgment on both counts, while watching with hopeful alertness to keep it in those channels. The next few months, before Spring opens the possibility of "all-out" warfare, are sure to see more intensified peace efforts. We can welcome all measures to enlist religious forces for that purpose, while remembering that official contacts are likely to mean far less than the religious thinking and prayers of individuals affirming the power of a God whose purpose toward all peoples is only good.

### Appraising the Labor Board

An industrious and serious-minded congressional committee which has spent ten days discovering knotholes in the National Labor Relations Board will resume the search after the first of the year. The imperfections it has disclosed call for some dressing down if not for a certain amount of new timber.

One of the principal points brought out so far was that Edwin S. Smith, a member of the Board, gave apparent support to the boycott of a Pennsylvania hosiery mill by a C. I. O. union in a letter to the head of a large department store with which he was formerly connected. This is serious indication of partiality and of willingness to condone a method held unfair by the courts.

Another point established is that Nathan Witt, secretary to the Board, conferred with leaders of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee on points of strategy prior to the Union's filing of a complaint against the Inland Steel Company. It was to the methods of Mr. Witt that Dr. William M. Leiserson, newest member of the Board, objected in efforts to obtain the ouster of the secretary before this investigation began. The question in the SWOC case is an involved one in legal ethics but illustrates at best the shadowiness of the line between the Board's functions as prosecutor and Judge, and the delicacy of determining how far, if at all, the Board's attorney should advise a prospective complainant.

Then there is the matter of correspondence from Philip G. Phillips, NLRB Regional Director at Cincinnati, tending to show that settlement of a dispute was impeded by the fact that the C. I. O. was under "obligation to Communists" in its ranks, one of whom had been dismissed from a position. In this instance, as in others, much depends on an interpretation of words, but it should be said for the fairness of the investigating committee's methods under Chairman Howard W. Smith that it has not indulged in listening to hearsay or to blanket accusations without giving the accused an opportunity to be heard. Instead its procedure has been to confront a witness with potentially embarrassing documents and request an explanation.

In this process it is worthwhile to remember that the Labor Board has undertaken at the direction of Congress a new task of great magnitude in a realm surcharged with intense controversial feeling. To explore the field of industrial relations and set up standards in it is a difficult and possibly thankless job. But because these precedents are of such great consequence, the administration of the Act is of corresponding importance. Hence the value of the present inquiry.

### School for Sabotage

Six months' investigatory work has led to charges in New York against fifteen men, eight of whom have pleaded guilty, of conducting a school in methods of sabotage and strike violence. During a garment workers' strike in the fall of 1938 this group, members of a C. I. O. machinists union, are alleged to have given instruction in how to throw acid on a show window without burning themselves, how to ruin a lock with a needle, how to wreck machinery quickly, and how to maul strikebreakers.

The existence of such activities is damaging in the extreme to the labor movement and is deplorably misrepresentative of genuine trade union organization. The perpetrators of sabotage and intimidation are to labor unionism what chiselers and exploiters of labor are to the employer side of industry—a fringe that throws discredit on honest workers and operators. Labor itself must welcome their elimination.

### Trade Rift?

Disappointment in high Japanese circles over the hesitancy of the United States to enter wholeheartedly into joint efforts to improve commercial relations between the two countries arises from an incomplete understanding of the obstacles to such improvement. Americans, no less than the Japanese, would welcome more cordial relations. An opportunity to remove friction in the world is more than ever attractive as 1939 draws to a close. But experience in the last year has shown that removal of friction depends on the removal of its causes.

It is the cause of friction between the United States and Japan that needs to be studied in Tokyo as well as in Washington. Evidently Tokyo's assumption has been that the denunciation of the 1911 American-Japanese trade treaty reflects commercial irritation, or at most official irritation, over Japan's policies in China. But the feeling in America goes much deeper than that. It associates Japanese military leaders with those of other nations who have been threatening international order with policies of violence against helpless peoples. It is a widespread feeling which finds sharper utterance on the tongues of ordinary people than in notes from the State Department.

When this feeling is understood, a basis for improving commercial relations as well as all others between the United States and Japan will have been laid. Meanwhile, a report which states that Japan feels the United States doesn't want to heal the trade rift gives some idea of the ambiguousness of the approach. Americans would be as unbeguiled if told this is a trade rift as the Japanese people would be surprised to learn it is something more.

## Translating Our Times

### Finland as an Industrial Nation

Finland belongs to the countries whose industrial development has been rapid since the last war and specially since 1930. In the course of the last twelve years both the volume of Finnish industrial production and its value have nearly doubled, while the number of workmen in industry has increased 40 per cent. Finland is in the process of becoming an industrial nation after having been almost wholly agricultural in the past. . . .

The leading industry is naturally woodworking, as three-quarters of Finland's surface are forests. Other outstanding industries are those of paper, metallurgy, shipbuilding, steel, agricultural machines, tools, textiles, electric power.—G.-E. OLIN, Associate Director of the Industrial Union of Finland, Helsinki.

### Rumanian Oil

Today's feature about Rumanian oil is decreased production as compared to the peak year of 1936 when 8,704,000 tons of crude petroleum were produced. In that same year the Rumanian output constituted 3.52 per cent of the total world production. In 1937, when the world output increased 13.7 per cent over that of 1936, Rumania's contribution to it amounted to 2.54 per cent or 7,153,000 tons. The decrease continued in 1938 when production was 2.41 per cent of the world total or 6,610,000 tons. The estimated production in 1939 is scheduled to reach 6,200,000 tons, a decrease of 6 per cent over that of 1938 and 29 per cent over that of 1936.

Decrease of Rumania's oil production is due to inability to carry on sufficient drilling operations that would otherwise insure an increase.

In the first six months of 1939, Germany took the most important quantity of Rumanian oil, this amounting to 30.5 per cent of our exports or a total of 2,231,091 tons. Britain came next with 15.7 per cent, Italy following with 14.8 per cent and then France with 7.3 per cent.—MIHAIL PIZANTY, Director of the *Moniteur du Pétrole Roumain*, Bucharest, and member of the Petroleum Institute.

### Blum on the Next Peace

Nothing stable can repose on injustice, violence or constraint. Real peace must satisfy the conscience and conciliate all interests and rights. It must atone for the past by compensations for the abuses by force and make amends for infringements on justice, at the same time carefully protecting the future against any such encroachments. Real peace must establish economic cooperation between nations and rational apportionment of labor. It must eliminate every possible cause of litigation between nations and establish a system for the legal settlement of conflicts that excludes resort to force. Real peace must give international justice the higher power to compel general and controlled disarmament. Real peace must, in a word, guarantee the independence and security of peoples in a Europe both federated and disarmed.—EX-PREMIER LÉON BLUM of France.

### A Swiss View

Specially notable in Premier Daladier's recent declaration is the phrase that neither France nor England are out to lead a sort of ideological crusade or are in the fight for conquest. The French Premier very clearly sees the two countries compelled to fight against German intent to dominate Europe.

When peace comes, these two powers will, as a prime requirement, demand precise and definite conditions of security. These will have to exclude all surprise and this, according to the French and English concept, can only be achieved by reciprocal guarantees. The second condition is that the rights and interests of all people be harmonized. This undoubtedly means not only a right to living space for all big and voracious powers but also for small and weak peoples, with restrictions. The latter will have their word to say when their destiny is settled. That is the reason the third condition for peace laid down by France and England is that reparation shall be made for all abuses resulting from violence.—*Der Bund, Berne,* Leftist Organ.

## A Role the World Would Gladly Play

## Democracy in the Schools

Fascism is a puzzling phenomenon to people living in a democratic country. It has been equally puzzling to psychologists, among them Dr. Kurt Lewin, who formerly taught at the University of Berlin and is now associated with the State University of Iowa's world-tamed Child Welfare Station.

Why not try and get laboratory answers to some of the questions posed by fascism? asked Dr. Lewin. Why not create conditions of authority which would approximate fascism, democracy and anarchy? Then subject the psychologist's best guinea pig—the child—to those conditions and see how he reacted?

Lewin, with the help of Ronald Lippett and Ralph White, selected children from Iowa City grade schools. The children were told that clubs were being formed where they would make model airplanes, theatrical masks, furniture. Those that wanted to join should raise their hands. From those who volunteered, four groups of five children were selected. Scholastic ability, social relationships, family background and other such factors were checked for each child in an effort to make groups as nearly alike as possible. . . .

At six club meetings the ten-year-olds would work under democratic conditions. In a second period they would be under authoritarian or fascist conditions; and for the balance of the time under laissez faire or anarchy. Ten observers kept club meetings under minute observations. Stenographic records were made of all conversation, and the movie camera made another record.

Under authoritarian conditions the leader determined all policy and directed all actions, whereas in democracy the leader gave club members various alternatives and let them vote on procedure. Under anarchy the leader answered only those questions that were put directly to him.

During the fascist club periods the children seldom smiled and rarely spoke. The same air of tenseness prevailed that many tourists have noted in German railway coaches. Children did what they were told to do but stopped work immediately the leader left the room. Under democracy they were talkative and friendly. The presence of the leader made little difference to them. They continued work whether he was in the room or not. Children discussed problems, and assumed the jobs for which they were best fitted. Under anarchy there was a lot of horse play but scarcely any work. This spirit of robust freedom in the anarchist groups, gradually gave way to complete boredom.

Statistical summations, not yet complete, gave an even more revealing picture. There were forty times as many hostile acts under fascist conditions as under democracy. Under fascism there was marked submission to the leader and "scapegoat" situations arose twice in authoritarian groups. At different times, the whole group ganged upon a single luckless youngster making life so unpleasant that he dropped club membership. Work accomplished, negligible under anarchy, was about the same for both fascism and democracy. This fact surprised sponsors of the experiment. They expected authoritarian efficiency to far outstrip democracy.

Dr. Lewin is cautious as to conclusions, but one thing seems to be clear. Best results in the field of education will come, not from the iron-fisted schoolmaster of tradition, and not from radical progressive schools which allow complete child freedom. The experiments indicate that a moderate compromise will best serve to cultivate individual initiative.—J. D. Ratcliff in *McCall's Magazine* for December.

## An Appeal in Behalf of Victims of Intolerance

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A refugee, the dictionary tells us, is one who flees from persecution or political danger, but in that terse explanation there is no hint of the terror, the want, the mental and physical suffering that a refugee endures. He is homeless, penniless, driven from the land of his birth into a strange, unfriendly environment. The country to which he escapes gives him no welcome. He is prevented from working even if he could find a job. Being without funds, he is therefore completely dependent upon charity unless he is fortunate enough to have a friend or relative to harbor him. His visa may be only temporary. If such is the case, he must soon find another border to cross—otherwise he will be sent back to his own land where death or imprisonment may be his fate.

In the country of his birth, he may have been a university professor, a journalist, a doctor, a prosperous businessman. Now, he is only one of that vast human cargo of uprooted souls we call refugees.

What gross crime has he committed to make the world shun him so? Perhaps it is the crime of being a Jew or a "non-Aryan" Christian, or the heinous one of daring to express his own opinion in a land where there is only one opinion—that of the State. He may have been a member of a political party opposed to National Socialism even before that political philosophy dominated Germany, or, as a Christian, he might have placed his allegiance to God before his loyalty to the State. Such "treasonable" thoughts and acts are sufficient grounds to send him to a concentration camp, unless he manages to flee the country.

There are at least 20,000 such persons of the Christian faith scattered through Europe. Not only men, but women and children are the sufferers. In Central Europe, there remain something like 260,000 Jews and non-Aryans in Germany, perhaps 80,000 in Czechoslovakia and an unknown number in Poland who must be settled elsewhere. Those nations who still cherish democracy and freedom must find the answer to their problem in the near future. Should we fail in this, we have no right to call this a Christian world or a civilized one.

The American Committee for Christian Refugees is rendering indispensable service to as many Protestant refugees as it can handle. Four thousand are now depending solely upon the committee and appeals from nearly 100 additional persons come in each week. These fine, cultured exiles look to the committee for the immediate necessities of life and for help in their permanent settlement.

It should no longer be said, as it has been said, that the Protestant people of the United States have not heard the appeal of their Christian brothers in distress. During Thanksgiving more than 2,000 Protestant churches devoted their services to the cause of refugees. Let us extend the beneficent spirit of sharing that imbues the American people at Christmas to these helpless victims of the European turmoil. The American Committee for Christian Refugees is the official agency through which Protestants can render such help. Mail contributions to Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., Treasurer, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

JAMES M. SPEERS, Chairman
THOMAS MANN, Honorary Chairman
GEORGE RUBLEE, Honorary Chairman
New York

### Direct Primary Costs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your very interesting and friendly comment on the direct primary, headed "The Caucus in Line of Fire," comes to my attention. In it you say: "They (the primaries) have increased the costs of elections and electioneering." This is so far from accurate that you must permit me a word in rejoinder. For the sake of clarity, let us give attention to one office, that of Governor.

In convention days a candidate seeking the nomination of his party aimed to secure a preponderance of delegates to the State convention. This could only be done by organizing in voting precincts throughout the Commonwealth. Workers were necessary in every community. If one candidate secured an overwhelming majority of delegates, the contest was accepted as settled in advance of the convention. More often than not the issue was in doubt and the contest was continued to the convention itself.

In that situation it became desirable for each candidate to have as many of his supporters as possible attend the convention. By their presence in the hotels of the convention city and in the galleries of the convention hall, they could convince wavering delegates of the popularity of their candidate. Free transportation was sometimes furnished.

In the Cobb-Fernald campaign (Maine, 1904) this free transportation for supporters was specially prominent. The convention was held at Bangor. A steamer with complimentary transportation was run up the Penobscot; railroad fares were paid from Aroostook County and other areas. Bands were brought from distant points to furnish the necessary "inspiration." It is probable that in the organization of the State, transportation costs and at the convention more expenditures were made than in all the contests for gubernatorial nomination since the direct primary was adopted.

To prevail now—under the direct primary—the candidate must secure the most votes in the June election. He must convince the members of his party of his worthiness. To do this he could organize as of old in each community. Assuming that organization costs might be the same it must be observed that the expense ends there. No convention calls for free travel and continuation of effort to keep delegates in line.

There are doubtless two sides to this question but let me say, as one who has had every kind of experience with both systems, that the advantages of the convention remain to be disclosed.

Presque Isle, Maine — ROLAND T. PATTEN

## The Wide Horizon

### Air Travel in War Time

By Mallory Browne

LONDON

People who used to tour Europe before the war—I mean the next-to-last war—have often told me how different it all was. Passports and visas, they said, were unknown or at least a formality, a mere convenience, to which neither travelers nor officials ever attached much importance. After 1918, however, European travel acquired a sizable impedimenta of passports and visas which as time wore on were further complicated by currency restrictions, closer customs inspections, and other nuisances. Still, travel remained a pleasure, for the most part, in spite of all this.

The present war brought an abrupt change. For the first few days immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities and the few weeks that followed, travel, as such, gave place to a wild scramble—a headlong rush of nationals back to their own countries and of extra-European tourists, mostly American, back to the United States. During the month of September practically all passenger ships leaving this hemisphere for America had every berth full and cots packed in everywhere: cots in the "palm room," cots in the "grand salon," cots in the writing rooms, cots even in the swimming pool if there was a swimming pool.

Now that things have settled down to "normal" the picture has changed again. That last tidal wave of travel has dried up into a scanty trickle. The reason for this is in part obvious, of course: War and casual pleasure tours do not mix easily. But there are always a certain number of people whose duties impel them to travel from one country to another in Europe in time of war as well as in periods of peace. And even these are finding today that the obstacles and difficulties of European travel are more formidable than ever before.

* * *

Up to a few months ago the chief restrictions on travel were those imposed by the country one wanted to enter: visas, passport control, customs inspections, sometimes registration with the police, etc. Now, however, it's just as hard to get out of one country as to get into another—sometimes harder. Even with the courteous assistance of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Information officials, for example, I found it took four days to get the necessary "exit permit" permitting me to leave England.

The close control exercised over anyone wishing to leave the country is not merely a formality which in the case of the average applicant takes a week or two to complete; it is a drastic restriction which prohibits any travel not justified by good and sufficient reasons. Even traveling by air, however, all was not plain sailing. One had, in the first place, to fill out a form relieving the company of all responsibility, and one was warned that no assurances could be given as to the regularity of the services. Furthermore, it was no mere question of being whisked out to Croydon in a comfortable bus. One had to find one's own way to a small airport "somewhere on the south coast," and it was necessary to arrive at least two hours before the scheduled time of departure of the plane.

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Once at the airport the reason for this early arrival became apparent. Each passenger was put through a stiff examination by the passport authorities. This was no question of a cursory glance at our passports to make sure that all was in good order. It was a careful "quiz" which included a request that we hand over all our private papers, letters, and other documents which were carefully examined and which in many cases were withheld from departing passengers on the grounds that they must be censored before they could be taken out of the country. I was relieved of the morning papers which I carried and was even told I could take no books whatever with me, although at the last moment the examiner relented, and graciously consented to let me take one book with me, after he had satisfied himself of its harmless religious nature.

At last all formalities were completed and we took off. But any hopes we might have had of passing the time by watching the scenery—since we had been left nothing to read—were soon dashed. The windows of the Dutch plane had been thoroughly "blacked out." Not the slightest loophole was left through which one could watch to see how far one was from the earth.

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And to climax all this, when we had been flying for about three-quarters of an hour and must have been half-way there—flying so our steward told us at a strictly regulated height of only a few hundred feet and keeping over the water the whole way—we felt the plane suddenly lurch and bank as if changing its course. In a few moments the steward informed us that strict orders had been received by radio to turn round and return to the airport, which we proceeded to do. No explanation was given—none ever was, he said—although the occurrence was a fairly frequent one—and the service was only permitted on condition that the Air Ministry's radio instructions were to be followed without question. So back we went to our seaside resort where we found that there were rumors of an air raid somewhere in the North Sea, and that our plane would not go at all that day.

The next morning all went well and I was soon enjoying the unaccustomed pleasure of wandering about at night in a city where there was no blackout. Before I could return to Britain a few days later, however, I had to obtain a re-entry permit—despite the fact I was already in possession of a perfectly good British visa—and here again without the help of special letters from officials in London, I was told that the process would have been a lengthy and dubious one and as a parting shot the sympathetic official in the British Legation handed me a letter to the passport control authorities at the airport, specially recommending me for favorable treatment, for, he said: "In these days even a visa or a re-entry permit is no guarantee of getting where you want to go, so you had better take all the documents you can get."